



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>







•

—

—

—

LIBRARY,
MAY 10 1901.
NOV 27 1901

THE LIBRARY.

THE LIBRARY

A QUARTERLY REVIEW OF BIBLIOGRAPHY
AND LIBRARY LORE

EDITED BY J. Y. W. MACALISTER

IN COLLABORATION WITH

LÉOPOLD DELISLE

CARL DZIATZKO

MELVIL DEWEY

RICHARD GARNETT

NEW SERIES

VOLUME II

LONDON

KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRÜBNER AND CO., LTD.
PATERNOSTER HOUSE, CHARING CROSS ROAD, W.C.

1901

CHISWICK PRESS : CHARLES WHITTINGHAM AND CO.
TOOKS COURT, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
LÉOPOLD DELISLE	I
ON CERTAIN QUOTATIONS IN WALTON'S 'ANGLER'.	
By AUSTIN DOBSON	4
COLLECTORS OF BROADSIDES. By W. Y. FLETCHER	12
HOW THINGS ARE DONE IN ONE AMERICAN	
LIBRARY. PART V. By FREDERICK M. CRUN-	
DEN	20
SOME OLD INITIAL LETTERS. By OSCAR JENNINGS	44
THE 'GUTENBERG' BIBLE. By ROBERT PROCTOR	60
THE JUVENILE LIBRARY. By W. E. A. AXON .	67
A MEDITATION ON DIRECTORIES. By ALFRED	
W. POLLARD	82
REVIEWS	91, 321, 420
NOTES ON BOOKS AND WORKS. By ALFRED W.	
POLLARD	100, 221, 330, 432
STEPHEN VALLENGER. By H. R. PLOMER . . .	108
WILLIAM MORRIS	113
CORNARO IN ENGLISH. By WILLIAM E. A.	
AXON	120
PRINTED CATALOGUE CARDS FROM A CENTRAL	
BUREAU. By MELVIL DEWEY	130
DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUING. By JAMES DUFF	
BROWN	135
THE PROBLEM OF THE PRINTED CATALOGUE, WITH	
A POSSIBLE SOLUTION. By L. STANLEY JAST .	141
A GLANCE AT THE WHITTINGHAM LEDGERS. By	
H. R. PLOMER	147
PUBLIC LIBRARY STATISTICS. By JOHN MINTO .	164

	PAGE
ON THE 'DE MISSIONE LEGATORUM JAPONENSIIUM,' MACAO, 1590. By R. GARNETT . . .	172
THE LIBRARIES OF GREATER BRITAIN. By JAMES R. BOOSÉ	183, 260
BOOK-ILLUSTRATION IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY. By ALFRED W. POLLARD	190
ADMISSION TO PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN GREAT BRITAIN. By JOHN BALLINGER	210
AMERICAN NOTES. By SALOME CUTLER FAIRCHILD	218
ANTONY PANIZZI	225
SOME POPULAR ERRORS AS TO OLD BINDINGS. By CYRIL DAVENPORT	231
THE FACULTY LIBRARY. By MELVIL DEWEY .	238
NOTES ON THE INTRODUCTION OF PRINTING-PRESSES INTO THE SMALLER TOWNS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, AFTER 1750 TO THE END OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. By W. H. ALLNUTT .	242
THE LICENSING OF MONTAGU'S 'MISCELLANEA SPIRITUALIA.' By WILLIAM E. AXON . . .	269
THE CENTRAL CATALOGUE OF THE PRUSSIAN LIBRARIES	274
MECHANICAL BOOK-CARRIERS IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. By R. GARNETT and BERNARD R. GREEN	282
THOMAS EAST, PRINTER. By HENRY R. PLOMER	298
LEATHER FOR BOOKBINDING. By H. B. WHEATLEY	311
MELVIL DEWEY	337
IRISH PROVINCIAL PRINTING PRIOR TO 1701. By E. R. MCC. DIX	341
EVELYN'S ESSAY ON 'PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT AND AN ACTIVE LIFE.' By GILBERT R. REDGRAVE	349
THE KING'S PRINTING HOUSE UNDER THE STUARTS. By HENRY R. PLOMER	353
LESSING AS A LIBRARIAN. By ARCHIBALD CLARKE	376
JAMES GAVER. By W. H. ALLNUTT	384
FORGERIES IN BOOKBINDING. By CYRIL DAVENPORT	389

CONTENTS.

vii

	PAGE
A FAMOUS PRINTER: SAMUEL RICHARDSON. By W. B. THORNE	396
THE CHURCH LIBRARY AT MICHELSTADT IM ODENWALD. By WILLIAM E. A. AXON .	405
IMPRESSIONS OF THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION CON- FERENCE	413
INDEX	437

PLATES.

LÉOPOLD DELISLE	I
WILLIAM MORRIS	113
ANTONY PANIZZI	225
MELVIL DEWEY	337



THE LIBRARY.

A REVIEW (QUARTERLY).

EDITED BY

J. Y. W. MAC ALISTER, in collaboration with LÉOPOLD DELISLE,
CARL DEBETKO, MELVIL DEWEY, and RICHARD GARNETT, C.B.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
LÉOPOLD DELISLE (<i>Portrait</i>)	1
ON CERTAIN QUOTATIONS IN WALTON'S 'ANGLER'; by AUSTIN DORSON	4
COLLECTORS OF BROADSIDES; by W. Y. FLETCHER	12
HOW THINGS ARE DONE IN ONE AMERICAN LIBRARY. PART V.; by FREDERICK M. CRUNDEN	20
SOME OLD INITIAL LETTERS; by OSCAR JENNINGS	44
THE 'GUTENBERG' BIBLE; by ROBERT PROCTOR	60
THE JUVENILE LIBRARY; by W. E. A. AXON	67
A MEDITATION ON DIRECTORIES; by ALFRED W. POLLARD	82
REVIEWS	91
NOTES ON BOOKS AND WORK; by ALFRED W. POLLARD	100
STEPHEN VALLENGER; by H. R. PLOMER	108

NOTICE.—All communications respecting Advertisements in THE LIBRARY should be addressed to the Agents, Messrs. R. ANDERSON & CO., 14, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, London, S.W.

THE PREMIER ATLAS IN THIS COUNTRY.

1901 Edition, thoroughly up-to-date.

Size of Maps, 20 by 25 inches. Half-bound, royal folio (20 by 13 inches), in Russia or Morocco, with gilt titles and edges, price £6 6s.; full-bound, Russia or Morocco, extra gilt, with gilt edges, price £10 10s. (to order).

THE ROYAL ATLAS

OF

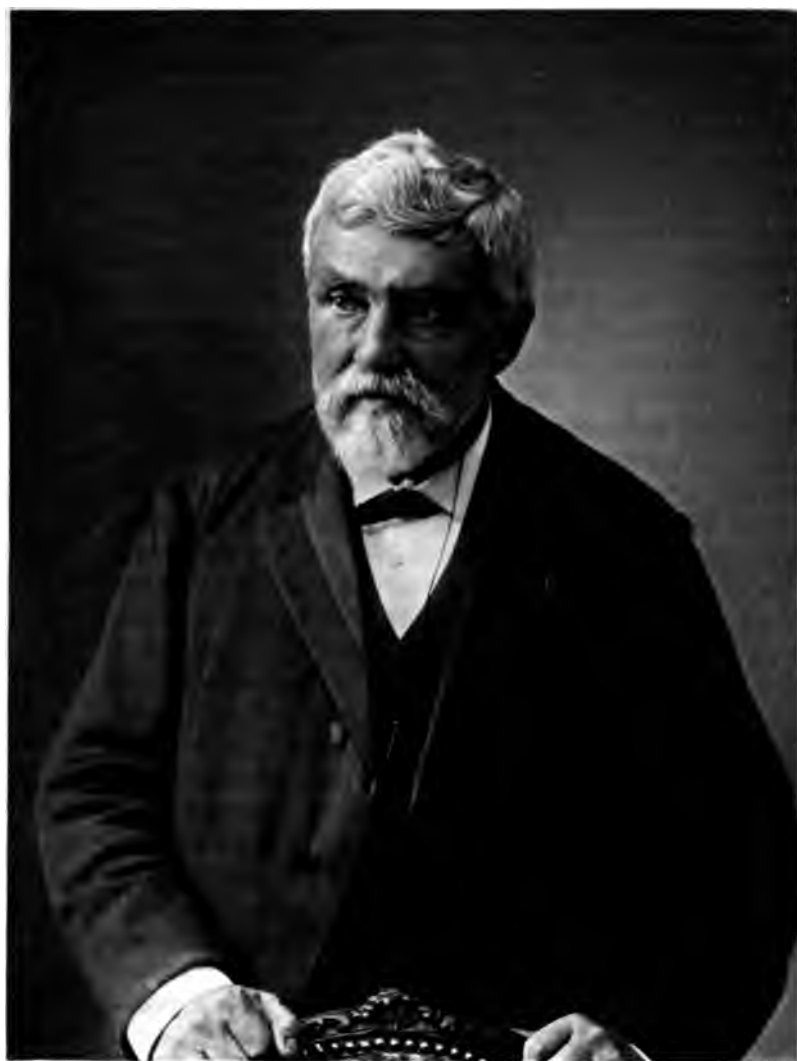
MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

In a Series of Fifty-seven entirely Original and Authentic Maps, and Ninety-four Inset Maps and Plans, carefully coloured in Outline. With a complete Index of easy reference to each Map, comprising over 185,000 Places contained in this Atlas.

Full details of this Atlas given in our Catalogue. Post free to any address.

W. & A. K. JOHNSTON, *Geographers to the Queen*
EDINA WORKS, EASTER ROAD, EDINBURGH;
5, WHITE HART STREET, WARWICK LANE, LONDON, E.C.

GENERAL LIBRARY,
UNIV. OF MICH.
JAN 80 1901



L. Delisle

THE LIBRARY.

LÉOPOLD DELISLE.

ONSIEUR LÉOPOLD DELISLE has long been the *doyen*, the Father of the House, of librarians, and during the quarter of a century that he has held the high office of Administrateur général of the Bibliothèque Nationale of France, he has won the warm respect and admiration of many scholars from many lands. Born in 1826 at Valognes in the department of La Manche, M. Delisle entered the Ecole des Chartes in 1847. Shortly after this he obtained a prize for an essay On the condition of agriculture in Normandy during the Middle Ages offered by the Société des lettres, sciences et arts du département de l'Eure, one of the many provincial societies which help to make an interest in the antiquities of their country so common among Frenchmen, whereas our English custom of centralizing all such work in a few great cities acts in just the opposite way. M. Delisle's essay was not printed until 1851, when it was rewarded by two other prizes, and doubtless smoothed his path to the post in the Department of Manuscripts at the Bibliothèque Nationale, which he obtained in 1852. During the next few years M. Delisle produced many important works, notably his 'Catalogue des actes de Philippe Auguste' (1856), 'Mémoire sur les actes d'Innocent III.' (1857), and 'Rouleaux des morts du neuvième au quinzième siècle,' published in 1866. In this same year

the publication was begun of a 'Histoire générale de Paris,' and to this between the years 1868 and 1881 M. Delisle contributed a description of the Cabinet des manuscrits at the Bibliothèque Nationale in three large volumes. The sub-title to this great work truly describes it as comprising the elements of a history of calligraphy, of illumination, of binding, and of the book-trade at Paris down to the invention of printing. It is this determination to make every document which passes under his review yield up its full history which is the note of all M. Delisle's work, and gives so much human interest to his monographs. In 1880 he collected some of his shorter writings under the title 'Mélanges de paléographie et de bibliographie,' and it is time that another collection was now brought together, for in the past twenty years over a hundred 'notices,' 'notes,' 'mémoires' and 'critiques' have proceeded from his pen, and there are few of these in which there is not something worthy of permanent preservation. While M. Delisle's main work has naturally been concerned with manuscripts, he has conferred many obligations upon students of early printed books and the history of printing, notably by his inventory of the vellum-books at the Bibliothèque Nationale, and in the eyes of English readers, by that capital example of his method, his address as President of the Library Association on the books of Sir Kenelm Digby. As a librarian he has had the pleasure of initiating the printed catalogue of the Bibliothèque Nationale, contributing to its first volume a most interesting introduction on the various attempts at catalogues by which it had been preceded, and on the relation of the Bibliothèque Nationale to other libraries.

An indefatigable worker himself, M. Delisle has long been distinguished for his generous alacrity in recognizing the merits of the work of others. *Laudari a laudato viro* has ever been one of the highest pleasures a young student can gain, and few men of M. Delisle's eminence have been so quick to bestow this encouragement, more especially

upon any foreign workers whose tastes have led them to write on subjects concerned with France. A kindly message or an appreciative notice in the 'Journal des Savants' has been the constant reward of such efforts, and the foreign student arriving in Paris, anxious to make the best use of a few days' holiday, finds that an introduction to M. Delisle opens to him not only the stores of the Bibliothèque Nationale, but those of all the other Paris libraries as well. Such courtesies from a man struggling to pursue his own studies amid the pressure of official business are not lightly forgotten, and they add warmth to the intellectual esteem in which all who have the knowledge requisite to appreciate his work hold the venerable chief of the great French library.

ON CERTAIN QUOTATIONS IN WALTON'S 'ANGLER.'

THE *Compleat Angler*, says that accomplished fisherman and poet, the late Thomas Westwood,¹ 'is essentially a book to be loved, and to be discoursed of lovingly.' Speech censorious or pedantic of Izaak Walton would be as ungrateful as to speak pedantically or censoriously of that other revered author, Charles Lamb, under whose roof Mr. Westwood, as a small boy, first made acquaintance with what he terms 'England's one perfect Pastoral.' It was a battered copy of Hawkins's issue of 1760, picked up among the rubbish of a marine store, and concerning which, shaded by an ancient apple-tree in the 'little over-grown orchard' at Enfield, St. Charles would hold forth to his young friend. Though no fisherman, Lamb, as we know, loved the *Angler*. 'It would sweeten a man's temper at any time to read it,' he wrote to Coleridge; and Westwood tells us that the Enfield sitting-room was decorated by copies of Audinet's plates after Samuel Wale's designs to the book, which Emma Isola (Procter's 'Isola Bella whom the poets love') had executed for the delectation of her adopted father. Where are those precious relics now, and what would they fetch at Christie's!

But though it is pleasant to connect Lamb and the

¹ It seems but yesterday (1888) that Thomas Westwood died, and (since he has no niche in the *Dictionary of National Biography*) entered into 'the portion of weeds and outworn faces.' But the author of *The Quest of the Sangreall* deserves to be remembered (with Hawker of Morwenstow) by all good Arthurians, as the author of *The Chronicle of the 'Compleat Angler'* deserves to be remembered by all good fishermen.

QUOTATIONS IN WALTON'S 'ANGLER.' 5

author of the *Compleat Angler*, our present concern is with Walton alone, and more especially with the unconventional method of quotation which he not infrequently adopts. An immediate example will be better than an exordium. In his opening chapter, he professes to reproduce a passage from Montaigne; and in his first edition of 1653, he gives its source in the margin of the page:—'The Lord Mountaigne in his Apol[ogie] for Ra[ymond] Sebond.' Here is the passage, as he finally revised and re-adjusted it at pp. 5-6 of his fifth impression of 1676. 'When my Cat and I entertain each other with mutual apish tricks (*as playing with a garter*) who knows but that I make my Cat more sport than she makes me? shall I conclude her to be simple, that has her time to begin or refuse to play as freely as I myself have? Nay, who knowes but that it is a defect of my not understanding her language (for doubtless Cats talk and reason with one another) that we agree no better: and who knows but that she pitties me for being no wiser, than to play with her, and laughs and censures my follie, for making sport for her, when we too play together?' 'Thus freely speaks *Mountaigne* concerning Cats,'—says honest Izaak, concluding his quotation; but the freedom is not Montaigne's. For when we turn to the original French (Didot's ed. 1859, p. 226), what we find is this:—'Quand ie me joue à ma chatte, qui sçait si elle passe son temps de moy, plus que ie ne fois d'elle? nous nous entretenons de singeries reciproques: si i'ay mon heure de commencer ou de refuser, aussi a elle la sienne.' In Florio's version of 1603, this is thus rendered, 'When I am playing with my Cat, who knowes whether she have more sport in dallying with me, than I have in gaming with her? We entertaine one another with mutuall apish trickes, If I have my houre to begin or to refuse, so hath she hers.' Now where did Walton get his version? Obviously, he had seen Florio, witness the 'entertain each other with mutual apish tricks.' But there is no garter, either in the original, or in 'Resolute John.' Unless, therefore, we are to

suppose that Walton, like Lord St. Alban, garbled his quotations, we are reduced to the conclusion that he must have written from memory and expanded unconsciously. Yet he prints the passage in inverted commas, as if it were textual.¹

Bacon not only garbled his quotations; but he, too, misrepresented Montaigne. 'Mountaigny saith prettily,' he writes in his Essay 'Of Truth,' whereas Montaigne expressly tells us that he is quoting '*un ancien*,'—as a matter of fact, Plutarch. Bacon's biographer, Dr. Rawley, extenuates these obliquities, like the loyal biographer he was. 'If he [Bacon] had occasion to repeat another man's words after him, he had an use and faculty to dress them in better vestments and apparel than they had before: so that the author should find his own speech much amended and yet the substance of it still retained.' This may be the defence of our next citation from the *Compleat Angler*. At the end of an Address 'to the Honest and Judicious Reader' in Francis Hickes's *Select Dialogues of Lucian*, Oxford, 1634, 4to, is an epigram in Greek and English signed 'T. H.,' i.e., Thomas Hickes, the translator's son and publisher. The English runs as follows, and is headed, 'LUCIAN upon his booke':

Lucian well skill'd in old toyes this hath writ :
For all's but folly that men thinke is wit :
No settled judgement doth in men appeare ;
But thou admirest that which others jeere.

In Walton's first chapter, just after the Montaigne quotation in the first edition, but preceding it in the fifth, he prints an epigram which he says is to be found 'fix'd before the Dialogues of *Lucian*.' 'I have taken a little

¹ This passage in Montaigne seems also to have found its way into the vast drag-net of Butler :

'For't has been held by many, that
As *Montaigne*, playing with his Cat,
Complains she thought him but an Ass,
Much more she would Sir *Hudibras*,' etc.
Hudibras, Part I, canto i., ll. 37-40.

pleasant pains [he continues] to make such a conversion of it as may make it the fitter for all of that Fraternity ' ¹ (*i.e.*, of Scoffers) :

Lucian well skill'd in *scoffing*, this hath writ
Friend, that 's your folly which you think your wit :
This you vent oft, void both of *wit* and *fear*,
Meaning an other, when yourself you jeer.

That is to say, he has given it an entirely different turn. ' *ALFANA vient d'equus, sans doute,* ' but of a surety, ' *il a bien changé sur la route.* ' It may well be, however, that Walton's views of the sanctity of his text were less stringent than ours. A few pages further on he quotes from Herbert's *Temple*. Out of the long poem entitled *Providence* he takes verses 36, 8 and 7, and prints them in that order to make a 'sweet conclusion' to his discourse, altering a word at the beginning for the sake of symmetry. This is not much, for, in another place, in Chapter XVI., where he cannot remember, he improvises. In Piscator's song, 'Oh the gallant Fisher's life,' which, in the fifth edition, is attributed to Chalkhill, he makes the singer say that, 'having forgotten a part of it, I was forced to patch it up by the help of mine own Invention, who am not excellent at Poetrie, as my part of the song may testifie.' He was more excellent than he knew, witness his 'composure' in Chapter V. of *The Angler's Wish*, with its pretty reference to his second wife and his dog Bryan.

Let us turn now to Walton's treatment of Bacon, to whose *Naturall History* and *History of Life and Death* he makes several references. He says twice that Sir Francis Bacon (as he uniformly calls him) puts the age of a Salmon at not above ten years. Bacon, in his *History of Life and Death* (Rawley's version), 1650, p. 11, s. 46, certainly says this of the 'Carp, Breame, Tench, Eele, and the like,' but not of the Salmon. In his other references to the *History of Life and Death*, however, Walton is practically accurate. But in a passage professing to come

¹ This admission is omitted in the fifth edition of 1676.

from the *Naturall History*, it is again necessary to cross-question his quotation. Speaking of water in Chapter V. he says that 'Sir Francis Bacon, in the eighth Century of his *Natural History*,' 'there proves that waters may be the medium of sounds, by demonstrating it thus: "That if you knock two stones together very deep under the water, those that stand on a bank near to that place may hear the noise without any diminution of it by the water." He also offers the like experiment concerning the letting an anchor fall, by a very long cable or rope, on a rock, or the sand, within the sea.' The raw material of this is undoubtedly to be found in Bacon's eighth Century, Ex. 792 (which Walton gives in the margin); but to represent the statement so specifically cited, there is nothing save—'If you dash a *Stone* against a *Stone* in the Bottom of the Water, it maketh a *Sound*.' Perhaps this informality of repetition is part of that relaxed 'picture of his disposition,'—to which he refers in his Address to the Reader,—'in such days and times as I have laid aside business, and gone a-fishing.'

There is, of course, another, and a not unreasonable solution of these things, namely, that he may have obtained his information by word of mouth from friends who did not, and perhaps did not pretend to, speak with absolute accuracy. In his first chapter he says distinctly that Piscator's 'philosophical discourse' is most of it derived from a recent conference with his friend, the famous anatomist and Gresham professor, Dr. Thomas Wharton; and in a subsequent chapter (the nineteenth) where he gives an account of a 'strange fish,' he introduces what he has to tell by admitting that he has 'been beholding' to his learned friend 'for many of the choicest observations that he has imparted' to his scholar. It is to be observed, too, in this instance, that though he apparently received his data orally, he prints the passage in italics, like a textual quotation. This system of instruction by conference would explain many things which otherwise are

difficult to understand, as, for example, the reference in Chapter I. to the *Voyages* of Mendez Pinto, with their mention of 'a king and several priests a-fishing.' Those who take the trouble to look up Chapter LXXIX. of Henry Cogan's folio version of 1653, to which Walton's editors direct him, will discover with surprise that the only discernible passage on the subject is a detailed account of the baiting by the King of Bungo of a huge *Whale* which he has 'cooped up in a channel,' and that of clerical Brothers of the Angle there is never a word. It is clear that Walton could never have seen his authority, if Major's reference be correct. When he has seen his authority, he is usually precise enough. For example, he had evidently consulted the *Travels* of George Sandys, the translator of Ovid, for though he professes to quote from memory, he quotes accurately. He was also experimentally familiar with that curious old book, Dr. George Hakewill's *Apologie or Declaration of the Power and Providence of God in the Government of the World*, Printed for Robert Allott, at the Beare in Paules Churchyard, 1630. From Hakewill, who was Archdeacon of Surrey, and to whom Boswell gives the credit of helping to form the style of Johnson, Walton probably got his information as to Macrobius and Varro, the Roman aviaries, the Roman fish-ponds, the serving-in of fish with music, the account from Seneca of the dying mullet, and the story of the lamprey that was mourned by Hortensius the orator,—although, in this last case, Walton, while citing Hakewill as his authority, adds, after his fashion, a detail which Hakewill does not give, inasmuch as he says that Hortensius had kept the lamprey long. Another work to which Walton seems to have had actual access is the Rev. Edward Topsell's folio *Historie of Fowre-footed Beasts*, 1607. From Topsell he takes much of his description of the Otter at the beginning of his second chapter, and his easy method of borrowing has apparently been the means of burdening the language with a needless word. Topsell

writes (p. 574) of a 'kind of *Assa* called *Benioyn*,' the smell of which drives away the otter. The fragrant resin or gum intended is obviously that obtained from the *Styrax benzoin* of Sumatra and Java, popularly known as 'benjamin.' But under Walton's transforming pen it becomes the 'herb [?] *Benione*,' and *Benione*, as an obsolete form of benzoin, forthwith takes its place in the New English Dictionary, with the sentence from the *Compleat Angler* for its *pièce justificative*.

One more illustration of the Waltonian method. In the fifth chapter of his fifth edition, p. 110, he represents the 'devout Lessius' as saying—'That poor men, and those that fast often, have much more pleasure in eating than rich men and gluttons, that always feed before their stomachs are empty of their last meat, and call for more: for by that means they rob themselves of that pleasure that hunger brings to poor men.' The Lessius referred to is Leonard Lessius, sometime Professor of Divinity and Philosophy at the Jesuits' College of Louvain, whose *Hygiasticon, seu vera Ratio Valetudinis bonæ et Vitæ* was published at Antwerp in 1613, a second edition following in 1614. In 1634 it was translated into English by Timothy Smith, with the sub-title, *The right course of preserving Life and Health unto extreame old Age*; and to Smith's version, as to the tract of Lessius, was added a rendering of Lewis Cornaro's *Treatise of Temperance*. Lessius had made his own translation into Latin from Cornaro's Italian; Smith's English version was by George Herbert. It is probable that, as Walton's editors suppose, this tiny 12mo, issued from Cambridge in the same year as the *Select Dialogues of Lucian* was issued at Oxford, must have been known to Walton. As far as we can ascertain, however, neither in Lessius nor Cornaro is there any passage corresponding to the above, although it may fairly be described as an inference from the teaching of both. And it is in italic type, just like Wharton's description, already mentioned, of the 'strange fish.'

It would no doubt be easy to give farther specimens of

Walton's treatment of Sylvester's Du Bartas, of Peter Heylin, of Dubravius, Méric Casaubon, Cardanus, Paulus Jovius, and the rest of those worthies whose 'highly respectable names' add weight to his pages. But *parva seges satis est*: what has been noted will suffice. The scantlings of learning with which he sought to dignify his book are no essential part of it; and this desultory inquiry has certainly not been undertaken in the spirit or the interest of those 'severe, sowre complexion'd' personages whom Walton, in his Address to the Reader, disallows to be competent judges of his labours. What we want most, nevertheless, from this delightful author, is himself, not the 'scattered sapience' derived at second hand and superficially from Dr. Wharton of Gresham College, or Dr. Sheldon of All Souls, but the 'right,' neat, and unsophisticated Walton who 'babbles of green fields,' gossips of the haycocks and the soft May-rain, or copies down the ditty that *Maudlin* the milkmaid 'sung last night, when young *Corydon* the Shepherd plaid so purely on his *oaten pipe* to her and her cozen Betty.' It is this Walton we must have,—the Walton of the cheerful spirit and the clean morality,—of the frank old words that smell of the soil and the fresh-turned furrows. Rondeletius and Salvian and Aldrovandus and Gasper Peucerus no doubt served to astonish and impress 'honest Nat. and R. Roe' while they waited in the parlour of the Thatched House at Hoddesdon, or the George at Ware, for the twenty-two inch trout whose belly, when taken, was 'part of it as yellow as a Marigold, and part of it as white as a lilly.' But we—we prefer to sit with Father Izaak outside in the sweetbriar Arbour, discussing a bottle of the '*Sack, Milk, Oranges and Sugar*, which all put together, make a drink like *Nettar*'; and to hear him repeat (probably with variations of his own) some sample of choicely good Verses made by that excellent Poet and Lover of *Angling*, Sir Henry Wotton, once Provost of Eton College, and 'now with God.'

AUSTIN DOBSON.

COLLECTORS OF BROADSIDES.

 HE collector of broadsides is one of the most useful and deserving of his kind. The illuminated manuscript appeals to us by its beauty, and the rare printed volume by its interest and value; but the proclamation, the news-sheet, the ballad, and the penny garland, most frequently roughly printed on common paper, offer but little inducement for their preservation. Nevertheless, several collectors, foreseeing the future usefulness of these ephemeral productions, have purchased them day by day as they have appeared, and formed collections of them which have proved of great service to the antiquary and the historian. In some instances, too, they have noted on each broadside the date of its publication, and the sum which they paid for it.

One of the earliest of these collectors was Robert Burton, the author of 'The Anatomy of Melancholy,' who seems to have purchased indiscriminately almost everything that was published. The nature of his collection is well described in his address to the reader of his great work: 'I hear new news every day, and those ordinary rumours of war, plagues, fires, inundations, thefts, murders, massacres, meteors, comets, spectrums, prodigies, apparitions, of towns taken, cities besieged in France, Germany, Turkey, Persia, Poland, etc., daily musters and preparations, and such like, which these tempestuous times afford, battles fought, so many men slain, monomachies, shipwrecks, piracies, and sea-fights; peace, leagues, stratagems, and fresh alarms. A vast confusion of vows, wishes, actions, edicts, petitions, law suits, pleas, laws, proclamations, complaints, grievances, are daily brought to our ears.

New books every day, pamphlets, currantoes, stories, whole catalogues of volumes of all sorts, new paradoxes, opinions, schisms, heresies, controversies in philosophy, religion, etc. Now come tidings of weddings, maskings, mummeries, entertainments, jubilees, embassies, tilts and tournaments, trophies, triumphs, revels, sports, plays : then again, as in a new shifted scene, treasons, cheating tricks, robberies, enormous villanies in all kinds, funerals, burials, deaths of princes, new discoveries, expeditions, now comical, then tragical matters.' Burton bequeathed to the Bodleian Library and to the library of his own college, Christ Church, whatever books they required which were in his own collection. A great part of his bequest to the Bodleian Library consisted of the very works which the founder of the library disapproved of, viz., 'almanacs, plays, and an infinite number that are daily printed.' These, in consequence, were not to be found on its shelves, and Burton's ephemeral publications were therefore a valuable addition to the library, and now form some of the rarest and most curious of its treasures.¹ John Selden, the distinguished legal antiquary, historian, and Oriental scholar, was a collector of broadside ballads, which after his death were acquired by Pepys.

The wonderful collection of Civil War Tracts formed by George Thomason, who strove with 'unparalleled labour, charge and pains' to acquire every printed piece issued between the middle of 1640 and the middle of 1661, contains a very large number of broadsides, the first of which was printed in February, 1640, and the last in May, 1661, and they comprise nearly every single-sheet issued in England during that period. They are bound in twenty-five volumes. Thomason's collection, which, after many vicissitudes, was bought in 1761 by King George III. for the sum of £300, and presented by him in the following year to the British Museum, comprises upwards

¹ Macray, 'Annals of the Bodleian Library,' p. 66.

of 22,800 separate pieces, 73 of them being in manuscript, bound in about 1,983 volumes.¹ All the tracts are arranged in chronological order, and from July, 1642, to the end of the collection, Thomason has placed the date of issue on every piece when it is not printed on it, and has also endeavoured to supply the place of printing when not given.

Anthony à Wood was a collector of ballads, and in the Bodleian Library are five volumes of them which once belonged to him. Among them is 'A lamentable Ballad of a Combate lately performed near London, betwixt Sir James Steward and Sir George Wharton Knights, who were both slaine at that time. The tune is Downe Plumptre Parke.' This duel took place on the 8th of November, 1609, when Sir James Stuart and Sir George Wharton, who were intimate friends, but had quarrelled on some little punctilio of honour, fell by each other's hand. Charles Sackville, Earl of Dorset, who is said to have composed the celebrated song beginning 'To all ye ladies now on land,' possessed a very large collection of old ballads, 'which,' says Hearne, the antiquary, 'he used oftentimes to read with very great delight, much admiring the simplicity and nakedness of the style; and yet he was a man of admirable sense and understanding. I heard the late dean of Christ Church, Dr. Aldrich, say, the last time I was with him, that he would give a good sum of money for a collection of such ballads, whenever he could meet with one.' Dryden and Congreve also collected ballads and penny story-books. Among the most interesting collections in the library of Samuel Pepys, preserved in Magdalene College, Cambridge, is one consisting of eighteen hundred English ballads, bound in five folio volumes. This, Pepys tells us, was begun by John Selden, and continued by himself, for in the first volume he has written 'My collection of ballads, begun by Mr Selden, improv'd by the addition

¹ Madan, 'Bibliographica,' vol. iii., p. 304.

of many pieces elder thereto in time; and the whole continued to the year 1700.' The collection is arranged under the following heads: 1. Devotion and Morality; 2. History, true and fabulous; 3. Tragedy, viz. murders, executions, judgments of God; 4. State and Times; 5. Love, pleasant; 6. Love, unfortunate; 7. Marriage, cuckoldry; 8. Sea: love, gallantry, and actions; 9. Drinking and good fellowship; 10. Humorous frolics and mirth. Pepys also gathered a number of small penny publications, printed for the most part in black letter, which are bound in four volumes, and lettered: Vol. I. Penny Merriments; Vol. II. Penny Witticisms; Vol. III. Penny Compliments; Vol. IV. Penny Godlinesses.

John Bagford, who formed the extraordinary collection of title-pages and other papers, now preserved in the British Museum, acquired a large number of ballads and other broadsides. Hearne, who himself collected ballads and garlands, informs us that 'when Bagford went abroad he was never idle, but if he could not meet with Things of a better Character, he would divert himself with looking over Ballads, and he was always mightily pleased if he met with any that were old. Anthony à Wood made good Collections, with respect to Ballads, but he was far outdone by Mr. Bagford.' 'Our modern Ballads,' Hearne adds, 'are, for the most part, Romantick, but the old ones contain Matters of Fact, and were generally written by good Scholars. In these old ones were couched the Transactions of our great Heroes; they were a sort of Chronicles. So that the wise Founder of New College permitted them to be sung by the Fellows and Scholars of that College upon extraordinary days. In those Times, the Poets thought they had done their Duty when they had observed Truth, and put the Accounts they undertook to write, into Rhythm, without extravagantly indulging their Fancies. Nobody knew this better than Mr. Bagford; for which reason he always seemed almost ravished when he happened to light upon any old Rhythms, though

they might not, perhaps, be so properly ranged under the Title of Ballads.' In addition to the ballads, which are bound in three volumes, Bagford collected a large number of other broadsides, consisting of proclamations, early almanacs, curious advertisements of tobacco, tea, quack medicines, etc. The ballads have been edited by the Rev. Joseph Woodfall Ebsworth for the Ballad Society.

Narcissus Luttrell, who was born in 1657, formed an extensive library at Shaftesbury House, Little Chelsea, where he resided for many years in seclusion, which Hearne informs us was 'a very extraordinary collection.' A special feature of it was the large and interesting collection of broadsides and other fugitive pieces issued during the reigns of Charles II., James II., William III., and Anne, which Luttrell purchased day by day as they appeared. The broadsides consisted of ballads, elegies, political squibs, accounts of murders, storms, various sieges in Ireland in 1695-96, etc. Sir Walter Scott found this collection, which in his time was chiefly in the possession of the collectors, Mr. Heber and Mr. Bindley, very useful when editing the 'Works of Dryden,' published in eighteen volumes at London in 1808. In the preface he remarks that 'the industrious collector seems to have bought every poetical tract, of whatever merit, which was hawked through the streets in his time, marking carefully the price and date of purchase. His collection contains the earliest editions of many of our most excellent poems, bound up, according to the order of time, with the lowest trash of Grub St.' On Luttrell's death, in 1732, the collection became the property of Francis Luttrell, (presumed to be his son), who died in 1740. It afterwards passed into the possession of Mr. Serjeant Wynne, and from him descended to the Rev. Luttrell Wynne, of All Souls' College, Oxford, by whose direction the library, which had been considerably enlarged by its later possessors, was sold by auction by Messrs. Leigh and Sotheby in 1786. Various portions of the Luttrell collections were bought by Messrs. Heber and Bindley. The greater part

of those purchased by Mr. Bindley were eventually acquired by the British Museum at the Duke of Buckingham's sale in 1849, while those which belonged to Mr. Heber are now to be found on the shelves of the library at Britwell Court, Bucks. Dibdin informs us that 'a great number of poetical tracts was disposed of, previous to the sale, to Dr. Farmer, who gave not more than forty guineas for them.' The Luttrell broadsides in the British Museum are five hundred and eighty-six in number, and are bound in three large folio volumes. The first volume consists of 'Eulogies and Elegies'; the second of 'Humorous, Political, Historical, and Miscellaneous Ballads'; and the third of 'Proclamations, etc.' Luttrell is known as the compiler of a chronicle of contemporary events, which was frequently quoted by Lord Macaulay in his 'History of England'; and of a personal diary in English, but whimsically written in Greek characters, consisting principally of entries recording the hours of his rising and going to bed, the manner in which he spent his time, what friends called to see him, the sermons he heard, where and how he dined, and the occasions, which were not infrequent, when he took too much wine. This manuscript is preserved in the British Museum.

Dr. Richard Rawlinson, the great book-collector, who was born in 1690, and died in 1755, possessed a magnificent and nearly complete series of the original broadside proclamations issued during the reign of Elizabeth, and also a volume of single-sheet ballads, both of which he bequeathed to the Bodleian Library.

The famous collection of old broadside ballads in the British Museum, known as the 'Roxburghe Ballads,' which is perhaps the most extensive and interesting ever formed, was chiefly collected by Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford. It passed successively into the possession of Mr. James West and Major Thomas Pearson, and at the sale of the library of the last-named collector in 1788 it was acquired by the Duke of Roxburghe for £36 4s. 6d. Pearson, with

the help of Isaac Reed, had made valuable additions to the collection, and it was further enlarged by the Duke when he became its possessor. At the sale of the Duke's library in 1812 it was purchased by Mr. Joseph Harding for £477 15s. From Mr. Harding's hands it passed into those of Messrs. Longman of Paternoster Row, from whom it was bought by Mr. B. H. Bright, and at the dispersion of his books in 1845 it was secured by the British Museum for the sum of £535. The collection consists of two thousand and forty-eight broadsides, and is bound in three volumes, with the arms of the Duke of Roxburghe stamped on the covers. The ballads have a great range of subjects, and several of them are quoted by Shakespeare. In addition to those printed in England, there are some early Scotch ones from the press of Robert Lekpreuik of Edinburgh. They have been excellently edited for the Ballad Society by Mr. William Chappell, F.S.A., and the Rev. Joseph Woodfall Ebsworth, F.S.A. The enormous library of Mr. Richard Heber contained a large number of poetical broadsides; and one of the principal treasures of Mr. George Daniel's fine collection of books, which was sold in 1864 for £15,865 12s., was a series of Elizabethan black-letter ballads, which he is said to have purchased for £50 from Mr. William Stevenson Fitch, Postmaster at Ipswich, who is believed to have acquired them from the housekeeper at Helmingham Hall, Suffolk, the residence of the Tollemache family. Of these ballads, seventy-nine were sold to Mr. Heber by Mr. Daniel for £70, and the remaining seventy were bought at the sale of his library for £750 by Mr. Huth, who had them printed for presentation to the members of the Philobiblon Society.

The Society of Antiquaries possesses a very extensive and valuable collection of broadsides, consisting of early indulgences, proclamations, ballads, and historical pieces, ranging from the year 1486 to the present century. The proclamations form one of the most valuable sets in existence. Some of them are believed to have been collected

by Humphrey Dyson, the collector, who was co-editor with Anthony Munday of Stow's 'Survey of London,' published in 1633. Other proclamations which belonged to him are in the British Museum.

Among the ballads are several remarkable ones relating to a controversy respecting the character of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, most of which are probably unique. There are also others forming a contention in verse between Thomas Churchyard, the poet, and a writer who signed himself Thomas Camell. Other ballads of great interest are an epitaph on the death of King Edward VI., two ballads on the accession of Mary I., one on her marriage, and an epitaph on her death, a duet between England and Queen Elizabeth, a 'Doleful Ditty' on the murder of Lord Darnley, and a funeral elegy on the death of James I. An excellent catalogue of the collection was compiled by Mr. Robert Lemon, F.S.A., in 1866.

Large collections of rare broadsides are to be found in several of the great libraries of the present day, notably those of Mr. Huth and the late Mr. Christie-Miller of Britwell Court, the latter of whom acquired the greater part of the Heber broadsides; but those preserved in the library of Lord Crawford at Haigh Hall, Wigan, are specially distinguished for their size and importance. Splendid collections of broadside ballads, broadside proclamations illustrative of English, French, Dutch, German, and Italian history, and a long series of Papal bulls are to be found in this noble library. Some idea of their extent may be formed from a statement made by Lord Crawford at a meeting of the Bibliographical Society on January 17th, 1898, when he mentioned that in the last fourteen or fifteen years he had managed to collect something like nineteen thousand broadsides, including three thousand English, French, German, and Venetian proclamations, eleven thousand Papal bulls, and three thousand English ballads.

W. Y. FLETCHER.

HOW THINGS ARE DONE IN ONE AMERICAN LIBRARY.

V.

JUVENILE DEPARTMENT.

THIS is one of the most important departments of the institution. Juvenile card-holders constitute 46 per cent. of the whole registration, and they draw 28 per cent. of the whole number of volumes circulated. The juvenile collection numbers 12,000 volumes, and occupies a room 36 ft. by 19 ft., besides two sections of the adjoining stack. The books are on open shelves; and the children readily learn to select for themselves. The assistant in charge, however, is an experienced teacher, who has taken pains to acquaint herself with the collection, and is always ready and glad to give help and guidance to children, and also to parents and teachers. From time to time she visits the public schools, in order to keep in touch with the teachers and encourage them to make use of the library. As mentioned under another head, she supplies them with reading lists adapted to their respective grades and bearing on the topics their pupils are studying. The posters that have become such a feature of children's rooms are to be seen at all seasons of the year.

Entrance to the room is by one turnstile and exit by another, requiring everyone to pass right by the issue desk. We hope the turnstiles will lessen the heavy losses of previous years from this department.

REFERENCE AND ART ROOM.

Our reference room, 55 ft. by 34 ft., contains 14,000 volumes on open shelves. I have explained that no registration or other formality is necessary to the use of this room. It has communication by bell and tube with the desks of the Librarian and Assistant Librarian, and by a large window slide with the catalogue room. Books from the latter room and from the circulation department are taken to the reference room on call from the attendant there. Serviceable aids to reference work are a collection of portraits (about 3,000) mounted on Manila sheets and arranged alphabetically. These are issued occasionally to the newspapers and to the schools. There is also a card index to portraits in books throughout the library.

In the art room adjoining are shelved, in locked cases, the large works on art and other illustrated and costly volumes. Here also are kept in boxes a collection of Perry pictures and other mounted photographs for the use of teachers in the schools, and a card index to the pictures to be found in the art-works.

READING-ROOM.

In a row of cupboards to the left of the desk in the reading-room are stored back numbers of newspapers, and the larger-sized periodicals awaiting completion for binding. On the right of the desk is another cupboard, in which are kept these volumes when completed, until they are sent to the bindery. They are thus at hand and available for consultation all the time except while actually at the bindery. Even there they may be referred to in a matter of great importance. In cases a little further on are placed the recent numbers of newspapers as they are taken off the files—*i.e.*, the great mass of dailies that are not bound. They are kept for six weeks, and may be had on call. We bind only St. Louis dailies. Until recently we bound also the London 'Times' and 'New York Tribune.' At

present we shelve in this room the bound volumes of newspapers; but need of space compels us to remove these and bestow them in the reading-room in low cases, the tops of which will serve as tables for their consultation.

Under the reading-room desk are the quarto periodicals, sewed into temporary binders and kept upright by vertical partitions. They are, of course, arranged alphabetically. Occupying the whole wall space behind the desk are pigeon-hole cases with doors to keep out the dust. These are for the octavo magazines. They are all of the same width—sufficient for the widest octavo—but there is a distinct division, $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. from the floor. Above this the pigeon-holes are 3 in. in height, just enough for two copies of a magazine. In these compartments are kept the current numbers of magazines. The pigeon-holes below are 6 in. high, and in them are kept the back numbers until a volume is sent to the bindery. A stand out in the room contains numerous periodicals that are not much in demand. There is also a file rack on which some twenty weekly papers are placed on hand files.

A card index of all periodicals received is kept in a drawer in the desk. This index is arranged alphabetically by the titles of the periodicals, in four divisions: periodicals paid for, periodicals donated; newspapers paid for, newspapers donated. On each card are written title of the periodical, its periodicity, where obtained, and, if paid for, the price. In a blank book is kept a check list of all periodicals paid for and the more important donations. We receive 580 periodicals and papers, of which 220 are paid for. We bind something over 225.

It will be observed that the bulk of our periodicals (all the popular ones) are kept behind the desk and given out on application, made by filling a slip with name and address of reader and title of periodical wanted. Whether this is better than the plan of keeping the periodicals in racks accessible to all comers I am not prepared to say. It has these obvious advantages:

First, when a periodical is wanted it is instantly available if not in actual use; second, a selfish person cannot monopolize several periodicals at the same time, as is sometimes done, not only in public reading-rooms, but also in clubs; third, it compels the return of every periodical to the possible scrutiny of the attendant after each issue; and if any mutilation is done, the slips show what persons have had the periodical. On the other hand, the writing of a slip is a formality that annoys some persons; and a reading-room is not so home-like (or club-like) and attractive with the periodicals shut in behind a desk. My leanings are all towards freedom; but the open-rack plan was abandoned just before I took charge, after a ten years' trial; and I have not seen sufficient reason for going back to it. Our reading-room superintendent has a very positive conviction, based on her twenty-two years' experience in that position, that our present plan is the better of the two.

Our binders for magazines and periodicals are made by the binder. They are simply book-covers with leather backs and corners and paper sides. In the back of the octavo binders are two pairs of eyelet holes, one at the top and one at the bottom, through which the magazine is fastened by needle and twine. The quarto binders have another pair of eyelets in the middle. These cost but little more than half as much as the patent binders, and our superintendent considers them superior in every way.

Along one side of the reading-room are shelved the Patent Office reports. In front of them are narrow tables (soon to be changed to cases for bound newspapers) for their consultation. A Bible, dictionary, city directory, several atlases and cyclopædias are also kept in the room.

The reading-room attendant makes up the volumes of papers and periodicals for binding, and also keeps four scrap-books. In one is pasted every notice of the library that appears in the St. Louis papers and any other newspaper items that come to our notice. We have a series of these volumes covering the last twenty-three years con-

tinuously, with some periods prior to that time. They form a very interesting history of the library, and are often the most convenient source of information on various questions that come up from time to time. The other scrap-books may be entitled a 'Book of Days' (items relating to Christmas, Thanksgiving, etc.), 'Local History and Biography,' and 'Literary Miscellany.'

DELIVERY STATIONS AND DEPOSITORIES.

We have forty delivery stations located, with three exceptions, in drug stores (chemists' shops), which are particularly suitable places because they are generally situated on prominent corners, are neat and attractive in appearance, and are open during long hours. The proprietors find their compensation for the service in the custom thus drawn to their shops. The books are charged at the library, so that the station agents have nothing to do with the records except to stamp on the borrower's card the date when he returned his book.

At the stations no books are kept, but they are supplied on orders. Twenty of the stations have daily deliveries: to the other twenty books are sent twice a week. At each station, on delivery days, a wagon calls in the morning for orders and books to be returned and in the afternoon delivers the books called for. Besides the stations there are thirty-five depositories, where a permanent stock of books is kept. Nineteen of these are Sunday schools; ten are public schools; and the remaining six include self-culture halls, social settlements, and one factory. In the Sunday schools the collections vary from 25 to 300 volumes; in the other depositories, from 40 to 400.

Readers may secure all the privileges of the circulation department without ever coming to the library. Children may send in their application cards through the schools, and they, as well as adults, may register through the delivery stations. During the year ending April 30, 1900, about 5,000 readers were thus registered.

In addition to the circulation through stations and depositories, the use of the library is extended by a system of travelling libraries in the public schools. We have 228 sets of books, numbering in all 6,840 volumes, which are sent to schools upon the request of their respective principals (head masters). These books, selected in consultation with a committee of principals, are nearly all for the first four (the lowest) grades, which include many more than half of all the pupils in the schools. Each box contains thirty copies of a book adapted to a certain grade, and may be kept from two to four weeks, and longer if not wanted by another school.

The issue through these various agencies for the year just ended was 38 per cent. of the total circulation.

BINDING.

This is a considerable and necessary item of expense in a public library. During our five years as a free institution, the average annual expenditure under this head has been nearly £1,000. Of this £135 (in round numbers) was spent for binding, £750 for rebinding, and £90 for repairing. The last, done in the library by a young woman trained in a bindery, includes various grades, from patching, or pasting in a leaf or two, to re-covering—practically rebinding—a volume. Binding and rebinding are done out of the building by contract.

First binding is charged, properly, to the book account. By far the greater part of this consists of the binding of periodicals. Of ordinary magazines we bind two copies, one for reference, the other for circulation. Of the most popular, 'Harper' and 'Century,' we bind six, one for reference and the rest for circulation. Of the more high-priced and less popular magazines, we bind the one copy we take for the reference room. Circulating volumes are bound in half-morocco, reference volumes in full duck. Newspapers, daily and weekly, are bound in full duck.

The best leather we are able to procure here rots on the shelves in ten years. This is presumably the effect of a combination of steam heat, a natural temperature of over 90° in summer, and an atmosphere laden with sulphur and soot from the general consumption of low-grade bituminous coal. To this was formerly added the deleterious products of illuminating gas of poor quality. We find, however, that morocco binding done in England is perfectly sound after fifteen or twenty years. This disintegration of leather has led to the gradual adoption of duck for all books that are not much handled. Large reference books that are likely to be in frequent use are bound in half red morocco. This colour was chosen because handsome and distinctive, and because skins thus dyed are usually above the average in durability.

Omitting details that must be common to all libraries, the process of sending books to the bindery and checking their return is as follows:

For first binding (periodicals, pamphlets, and books bought in paper covers or sheets) a blank is provided. This is $14\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$ in. At the top, above the double ruling, are the words, in large type,

Binder's Blank. St. Louis, _____ 1900.
PUBLIC LIBRARY to Messrs. K. & W. Book acc't. MARK, P. L.

The rest is ruled by vertical lines into columns headed 'Binder's number,' 'Accession number,' 'Author and Title,' 'Volume number,' 'Class number,' 'Cost,' 'Style of binding,' 'Remarks.' Horizontal lines provide for the entry of twenty volumes. A letterpress copy of this blank is taken, and the blank goes with the books to the bindery. Thus, it will be seen, we have a perfect record of each volume sent; and the binder has complete instructions regarding it. The blank serves also as the binder's bill. In case of sets a sample, or a rubber, is of course necessary. The last binder's number shows how many volumes have been

sent to the bindery during the year up to date. A new series is begun each year on May 1st, the beginning of the library year.

When a lot of books is returned, the blanks, now serving as bills, accompany them. First, every entry on the bills is compared with the corresponding book, to see, by reference to the title-page, whether the entries were properly made, and, secondly, to see whether the binder followed instructions. If the entry agrees with the title-page, and if the binding is in every particular according to order, a blue check is placed against the binder's number. If there is anything amiss, the item is checked in red and returned for correction. This is done by a clerk other than the one who filled the blank, so that the work of the first is revised by the second, a plan of general application. No bill is audited till every item in the lot which it covers has been made right. The next thing is to see whether the prices agree with the schedule. For this purpose a rule is used on which are marked the limits of the various sizes and the price of each size in the different styles of binding. Finally the footings are made; and the blanks receive an 'O.K.,' attested by the checking clerk, and are filed. At the end of the month the binder renders a statement in this form :

Book Acc't.

Books, Nos. 706-725	\$13.80
„ 726-743	7.55
	\$21.35

This, being the last statement received before May 1st, indicates that during the year ending April 30, 1900, volumes to the number of 743 received a first binding. This bill is checked by the original blanks, attested, and turned over to the accountant.

New volumes for binding are, naturally, sent from the cataloguing room. Formerly the preparation of books for

rebinding was also done there, and the same blanks were used for this purpose. For the last two years this work has been done in the circulation department and by a different method. Sending the books from the place where more than nine-tenths of them are shelved has this obvious advantage : it saves the trouble of carrying them up and down stairs and concentrates all of the work connected with rebinding and repairing in one spot.

The most important and responsible part of the process is determining what disposition shall be made of each volume : whether it shall be condemned at once or left to circulate a little longer in its present condition ; whether it can be repaired in the library ; or, if to be sent to the bindery, whether it shall be rebound in same cover, in tight back or loose back, in half-morocco, roan, duck, or linen. This calls for judgment based on knowledge of the wearing qualities of the different kinds of binding, on the sort of usage the book is likely to receive, the amount of wear left in it, and the cost of a new copy. This sorting is done every morning by an experienced assistant : the books to be repaired are turned over to the repairer near at hand ; and an apprentice attends to the rest of the work of sending the books to the bindery. The process is very simple and expeditious.

The book-cards are taken from the pockets and arranged alphabetically by author under the date when each batch is sent. These cards show what books are at the bindery and when each volume was sent, just as the cards in the issue, or 'maturity,' tray show what books are in the hands of borrowers and when each is due. In the place of the book-card there is inserted in the pocket of each volume a card in the following form :

AV. 5,600. 1900.

20

BINDING.

Acc. No. _____

Author _____

Title _____

Vol. _____

CLASS.

MARK, P. L.

TIGHT BACK.

LOOSE BACK.

LINEN.

 $\frac{1}{2}$ MOR.

SAME COVER.

DUCK.

ROAN.

COST.

These cards are ordered in lots of ten thousand numbered consecutively from one to ten thousand. This 'binder's number' appears in the upper left corner and serves to show how many volumes have been sent up to date. The accession number in the upper right-hand corner is, as always, the final mark of identification of each volume. 'Author,' 'Title,' and 'Volume,' besides helping to identify the book, serve also as instruction to the binder for lettering the back. Before placing the card in the pocket the clerk writes the accession number, author, title, volume, class number, and any additional lettering that may be desired, and crosses out all the styles of binding but the one selected for the given volume. Below he writes the date when the book is sent (4/28, for example); and the volume is ready for the binder's carrier, who calls three times a week.

Books usually remain at the bindery three or four weeks; but when specially wanted they are returned in a week. When a lot of books is brought back, the binder's card of each is taken from the pocket, and the price there marked compared with the schedule. The book-card is taken from the tray and replaced in the pocket; the date when the book was rebound is stamped on the back of the title-page; the date-slip is pasted on the fly-leaf; and the

volume is ready for circulation. The binder's bill is then checked from the cards, 'O.K'd,' and turned over to the accountant.

How expeditiously all this can be done is indicated by the fact that last year one assistant, giving to it an average of two hours a day, did all the work connected with despatching and receiving over 7,000¹ volumes. The directions for lettering are written with the typewriter. Nearly all our writing is done with this machine.

BOOKS WITHDRAWN FROM CIRCULATION.

Naturally, in sorting a lot of books for rebinding, some are found that are not worth rebinding, and are too much worn or soiled for further use. These are listed in a book kept for the purpose. The volumes entered are numbered consecutively, beginning each year with No. 1, so that the last number shows the number of volumes withdrawn up to date. This number occupies the last column. The first column contains the accession number; then comes a narrow column for check marks, indicating that the withdrawal of the book has been noted on the shelf-list card and the accession ledger. Then come author, title, class; and then another column for check marks to indicate that the volume is to be replaced. The book-cards are given to the Assistant Librarian, who, from his knowledge of the demand for each book, supplemented by an examination of the shelves, determines what books need replacement. His recommendations are revised by the Librarian; and the list, as amended, is ordered. At each meeting of the Book Committee the Librarian reports the number of volumes withdrawn and the number replaced. Books 'lost and paid for' are entered in a similar blank book, and the same procedure is followed regarding their replacement. These two books

¹ Much below the average. The previous year nearly 12,000 volumes were rebound.

are among the records that pertain to the biennial inventory, which will be explained later. The volumes withdrawn have a large 'condemned' stamped on the title-page, and are given to the house of refuge, gaol, city hospital, insane asylum, or other institution, where, notwithstanding their soiled or imperfect condition, they are welcomed and prove serviceable.

Another record similar to the 'withdrawn' and 'lost and paid for' books is kept, in which volumes missing from the collection in other ways are accounted for: for example, 'pub. docs.' returned to the United States government, books sold or exchanged, those lost by fire (at a delivery station), and, on one occasion, a considerable number destroyed by a tornado that laid waste one section of the city.

TAKING THE INVENTORY.

It is highly advisable for a library to 'take stock' occasionally, in order to ascertain, in the language of an American Congressman, 'where it is at.' Our custom is to do this every other year. A most extraordinary and most happy announcement at the close of the stock-taking would be the military phrase, 'All present or accounted for.' That is the aim, to find on the shelves or to account for every volume that has ever been in the possession of the library, or at least every volume entered in the accession ledger. Twenty-five years ago I suppose the universal custom in taking an inventory was to call in the books and close the library for such time as was necessary. In this library that was done for the last time in 1877. Since then the library has not been closed a single day for stock-taking. The procedure is as follows:

Our shelf-list is on standard catalogue cards. As heretofore explained, it serves as the classed portion of the official catalogue, showing not only whether we have a given book, but also how many copies we have. On each card, below author and title, are written the accession

numbers of the various copies. In the case of numerous copies of a book more than one card, of course, is necessary. For a while we experimented with sheets for our shelf-list of novels, but came back to cards. On this shelf-list, then, is represented by author, title, and accession number, every volume in the collection—*i.e.*, every volume that has been catalogued—and the game is to find every one of these numbers on the shelves, or to account for its absence. The disappearance of a large number of volumes every year is known to us. They are books condemned, books lost and paid for, duplicates sold or exchanged, or returned to the United States government (which is a form of exchange, for we eventually receive others in return), books charged to borrowers who leave the city or cannot be found, books destroyed by fire or other accident, etc., etc. Of all these we have a record, as previously explained. The object of taking an inventory is to find out what books have disappeared 'unknownst' and without warrant. The known disappearances we note on the shelf-list and also on the entry ledger as they occur. If, then, no other volumes than those were missing, there would be found on the shelves a volume to correspond with every accession number left on the shelf-list. This never happens; there are always a lot of books that take themselves away without giving any notice.

But first, how do we keep the shelf-list posted as to books known to be missing? Let one record, that containing the list of books 'withdrawn,' serve to illustrate. With this record in hand take from the drawer the shelf-list card, stamp opposite the accession number the word 'withdrawn,' and draw a red line through the number. Then stamp 'withdrawn' in the 'remarks' column of the accession ledger, and place a check mark in the 'withdrawn book,' to show that both these things have been done. If the last copy of a book is withdrawn, both shelf-list card and book-card are stamped 'last copy'; and the cards, representing the book, are taken out of the

catalogue and kept till the book is replaced. In the 'withdrawn book' a last copy is marked with a cross beside the check, thus +. Both book-cards and books are stamped 'condemned' before being sent to the cataloguing room; and here the books are again stamped 'condemned' on the title-page, the first stamp being on the date-slip. There is a reason for this double stamping, which, however, it is hardly worth while to explain. The book-cards are also stamped on the back with the date of entry in the 'withdrawn book,' and returned to the issue department, where, as before mentioned, those to be replaced are so marked and returned to the catalogue room, where is located also the order department. In the 'withdrawn book' the volumes replaced are checked. Books 'lost and paid for,' etc., are treated in the same manner. Books charged to borrowers, for the return of which every effort has been vain, are listed at the end of each year, shelf-list cards and accession ledger stamped, cards for last copies withdrawn from catalogue, etc., etc.

Thus, in shelf-list and accession ledger are noted all books known to be missing; and this part of the process of stock-taking goes on throughout the year. At the end of the second year we begin the task of ascertaining what other volumes have disappeared since the previous inventory. Every volume, it will be remembered, has its author, title, and accession number on a card in the shelf-list. These cards are arranged in drawers in exactly the same order as the books on the shelves. The drawer containing 'Classes 1 and 2,' for example, is taken to the section where the books in these classes are shelved. Two assistants work together: one takes the first book in Class 1, calls author, title, and accession number; the other finds the corresponding entry on the shelf-list, and stamps '99' (or whatever the year may be) opposite it, while the first puts the same stamp on the pocket of the book. So they go on through the whole collection. Any number of couples, of course, can work at the same time

in different sections of the library. Naturally, in every class there are some books 'out'—*i.e.*, in the hands of borrowers. In order to 'catch' these, books belonging to classes that have been 'taken' are not shelved till checked. The stamp on the pocket shows whether a volume has been inventoried. After the whole library has thus been gone over, there is sure to be a very large number of books not found: they escape somehow in spite of all precautions. Some of them are found—*i.e.*, the cards representing them are found—in the issue tray; and a continued and persistent search discovers many others. The residue are 'unaccounted for,' and, being chiefly from the open-shelf room, furnish ammunition for the opponents of open shelves.

EXCHANGES AND DONATIONS.

It is universally true that 'nothing comes of nothing.' But a library may obtain a great deal of valuable matter with no expense but stationery, postage, and time. Through its general reputation for good service, a library will draw from members of its community gifts of greater or less value; and wisely-directed effort will secure, either as donations or exchanges, many volumes and pamphlets of immediate or ultimate value. Systematic and intelligent endeavour on the part of the assistant now in charge of this work has resulted in an increase of our donations and exchanges from 1,074 volumes and 1,362 pamphlets in 1894-95 to 3,681 volumes and 6,686 pamphlets in the year just ended. The chief sources of this increment are the publications of governments, national, state and municipal, and those of societies and institutions.

A card list of state documents is kept, which contains a complete record of both bound and unbound publications, last number received, date of last writing for, list of missing numbers, and any information that may have been obtained regarding irregularities of issue or scarcity of

particular numbers. In writing for missing numbers, when the department responsible for its issue is unable to supply them, we try to obtain them from other libraries or from individuals. In each case we record on the reverse of the card, to whom we applied, the date, and the result. Of many state publications we have complete sets and receive them regularly as issued. In such cases we write 'regular' on the card, and ignore this publication when writing for current and missing numbers in the spring and fall. Sometimes a department, lacking certain numbers of its own publications, will request us to send any duplicates of those numbers we may receive. We comply at once when possible, or note on the card for future action.

A similar list is kept for publications of societies and institutions. Where numbers are missing in sets of these, it requires, perhaps, more work to obtain them than in the case of state publications, where the source of supply is apt to be limited to the department and a library or two. For publications of societies, etc., we apply first to the secretary, who, if he cannot send what we need, often suggests a possible source; and that possible source will suggest another, and so on. We follow these leads until we receive the desired numbers or exhaust all resources within our reach for the time being. Necessarily, there can be no regular time for this work, as suggestions must be followed at once; but the entire list is supposed to be gone over once a year.

The greater part of the large mass of pamphlet literature on current topics received by us is obtained through requests to the authors. For these and for all other gifts a prompt acknowledgment is made; and further acknowledgment is made in the annual report, a copy of which is sent to every donor. Every volume and pamphlet received as a gift has pasted in it a neat engraved slip, with the words 'Presented by' and the pen-printed name of the donor.

The record of donations (and exchanges) is kept on

cards under the name of the donor, the address being given on the lower edge of the card. The year is placed in the left-hand column; and just below, on the line with the record of number of volumes and pamphlets, are given the month and day. When the donation is noteworthy, the fact is indicated by a cross in red ink to the left of the name. A monthly report of the number of donations received is made from these cards, a light pencil mark being placed to the left of the record when the count is made. At the end of the fiscal year the annual report is typewritten from the cards, only the name of the donor and number of volumes and pamphlets being given. Then a line in red ink is drawn below the last entry, and the cards are ready for the next year's record. When a card is filled it is left in the tray until another donation from that source is received: then a new card is written and the old one removed.

PAMPHLETS.

Speaking generally, accessions to a library are troublesome in inverse ratio to their importance—or, at least, to their magnitude. A folio once catalogued and safely shelved behind glass is a most comfortable possession. A pamphlet gives more trouble than a small volume; and a leaflet or tract is the most difficult of all things to care for and make available. Their value, however, as the best sources of information on a question of the day may be very great; and their rarity in time to come may make them literally worth their weight in gold. It is one of the functions of a public library to gather the 'unconsidered trifles' of to-day and preserve them for the future. For twenty years past we have secured from week to week the programmes of all the theatres of the city and bound them into volumes at the end of each season. We have done the same with programmes of local clubs and societies. Those sheets which litter the floor after an entertainment

will at least gratify the curious eye of the future antiquary.

Pamphlets fall naturally into two classes: those complete in themselves and those belonging to series, such as bulletins and circulars of the Department of Agriculture, reports and transactions of societies, etc. But for the expense, the most satisfactory disposition of each pamphlet monograph would be to bind and catalogue it as a volume. We do that to some extent with pamphlets of any size relating to a subject of present discussion, *e.g.*, Imperialism, the British-Boer war, the Philippine war, etc. If two or three pamphlets on a given subject come in at the same time, we bind them together if about the same size. Those not immediately bound are sorted by classes and placed in pasteboard boxes, with hinged lid, which are shelved in the reference room, each in its proper class, just as if the box were a bound volume. Every pamphlet is, of course, catalogued, and a list of the pamphlets in each box is pasted on the inside of the cover. Continuations are catalogued and alphabeted and kept in suitable cases. Constant care is taken to bind as soon as a volume is completed or sufficient numbers have accumulated to make a volume of proper proportions. When a volume of miscellaneous pamphlets is bound, a list of the pamphlets is inserted as a fly-leaf.

READING LISTS, GENERAL AND SPECIAL : A SOLUTION FOR A VEXING PROBLEM.

One of the abiding troubles of the conscientious librarian is the demand for 'sloppy' novels—I can think of no better term by which to characterize them. These are chiefly the product of women writers, and in the United States are best represented by Mrs. Mary J. Holmes and Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth. They are not vicious: if they were, we should unhesitatingly exclude them. Their chief characteristics are sensation and sentimentality—and bad

English ; and they owe their popularity to an uncultivated taste and extensive advertising. We have a small pamphlet catalogue of a circulating library that flourished in St. Louis in 1842. Of many of the authors therein entered none of us had ever heard. I wonder when the galaxy of authoresses whose names now appear so frequently on our call-slips will be relegated to the limbo of forgotten worthies, and what kind of novels the shop-girls of fifty years hence will be reading.

Various views of this vexed question were held by different members of our staff and by individual members of successive book committees ; and various plans were proposed, from the extreme of excluding the tribe altogether to supplying their books *ad libitum*. On the one hand, it was argued that this was the people's library, supported by the people, and that they ought to have the books they wanted ; and furthermore, that if they didn't get them they would not come to the library, while if they could be held they would sooner or later get through with the trashy books and take something better. On the other side, this was an educational institution and its revenues ought not to be used for books that had no educational value, that the taste for trash grew by what it fed on, etc., etc. With occasional waverings towards one side or the other, our general policy was to limit the supply of this class of books, so that when called for they were more often *out* than *in*. This was exasperating to the readers and very trying to the nerves of the issue clerks. Most of the assistants in the circulation department were 'liberals' ; but those sitting in the catalogue room, 'far from the madding crowd,' were stern and severe in their mental attitude. Many discussions we had in our 'cabinet meetings,' the 'premier' weighing the arguments of the extremists, but seeing nothing better than keeping to the middle ground and endeavouring in divers ways to lead the immature readers in question to something better.

In addition to our regret and vexation at having to

supply such poor literary pabulum, the case was aggravated by the bad make-up and the high price of the books. Two years ago, by way of warning to both publishers and readers, we inserted in every book of this class a slip containing the following notice :

NOTICE.

Owing to the INFERIOR PAPER, POOR TYPE and EXCESSIVE PRICE of this author's works, no more copies will be added to the Library until a better edition is issued.

This announcement, repeated in 'Public Libraries,' stirred up the publishers; but it had no effect on the readers of the condemned books.

Finally, about a year ago, in one of our discussions a plan was suggested which promised well and was immediately put into operation. Eight lists headed 'Popular Novels' were printed. The novels selected, twenty on each list, were just a grade or two above Holmes and Southworth; and to suit the taste of those for whom they were designed, each list contained a large proportion of sentimental stories. These lists, $4 \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ in., were of a convenient size for call-slips: 3,000 of each were printed; and one was inserted in every copy of Holmes, Southworth, *et id omne genus*, that was handed out over the counter or sent through the delivery stations. Soon the slips began to come in, and the novels listed were often 'out.' Of the best we bought additional copies; and then, that the selection might not be too restricted, we printed half-a-dozen more lists, gradually introducing a higher class and a greater variety of novels, but being careful to avoid dullness and to include only interesting novels, and always having regard to the taste of the special class we aimed to reach. The result was that by the middle of the past winter, for the first time, the supply of this class of novels was, in the main, equal to the demand, though in the meantime we had lessened the number of copies by not replacing those worn out. Before the plan was put into

operation the Assistant Librarian could, at any time, in the course of a month, gather a bundle of a thousand call-slips containing nothing but the novels of these authors, all of which were 'out' when called for. On more than one occasion an indignant card-holder came into my office with a call-slip filled with Southworth titles, complaining that he had handed it in over and over again, only to have it returned with the report 'all out.' He didn't believe the runners looked—they were too lazy, etc., etc. I always took the complainants straight to the section of the stack where Mrs. Southworth's novels are kept and showed him the bare shelves. This satisfied him that the boys had not been at fault; but why didn't we have more copies? In February, the height of the reading season, the Assistant Librarian reported that the Southworth shelves were nearly always full with six or eight copies of each novel 'in.'

It must not be supposed that these are the first, or the only, lists we have distributed. We have always offered help and guidance and stimulus to good reading by furnishing book lists and in various other ways. Our bulletin board is kept full of reading and reference lists. Every topic of popular interest is thus treated. Immediately upon the death of a distinguished man, a list of books about him and (if he is a writer) books by him is hung up. All special occasions, such as Christmas, Hallowe'en, Decoration Day, Arbor Day, etc., are treated in the same way. The entries on these lists, kept on cards, form a permanent subject index. During the past year forty-one subjects were thus bulletined. There were printed and distributed by the thousand from the issue desk and through the delivery stations lists of 'Readable Novels,' 'Best Hundred Novels,' a varied list entitled 'Good Books,' others headed 'One Hundred Good Books,' 'Interesting Books,' 'Books for Pastime,' etc. Numerous lists of books adapted to the various grades and books to be used in connection with the study of the geography and history of the principal countries of the world have been supplied to the

schools and given out to parents and children at the library. But all these produced no appreciable effect on the Holmes—Southworth—Clay—Fleming class of readers. If they saw the lists they gave no heed to them. It was necessary to have something specially adapted to their case, and then to present it to them in such a way that it could not be overlooked and yet in a way that could not give offence. Our previous efforts to guide readers to good books were in the nature of general or constitutional treatment, which would require years to produce a marked improvement. The lists I have described were a tonic applied right at the weak spot and with immediate effect. The plan is based on a fundamental trait of human nature, the universal inclination to do the easiest thing. The lists were at hand, and it was easier to use them than to write others, while the selections were so carefully made as to give general satisfaction. I recommend the remedy as a specific for literary anæmia or crudity of taste. A complete cure can, of course, be effected only through the slow process of educational treatment, *beginning in the lowest grades of the public schools.*

TO WHAT END?

Finally, what is it all for? What is the object aimed at? What is the end in view?

Well, what is the purpose of all human activity? What is the object of all man's toil and endeavour? What has been achieved by human labour through countless centuries?—The individual aims at personal happiness; but unconsciously he works for the development of character. In lowly life he fights for a livelihood: in higher stations he contests for a career: in all ranks the last and highest outcome is character. Society struggles blindly along the upward path of evolution. Consciousness of humanity is a recent inchoation, an embryo of late creation. Its development, with all the beneficent results therein promised,

depends on popular education—not on the ascent of the favoured few to loftier heights, but on the lifting up of the great mass of humanity to an understanding of the significance of life, individual and social.

For this work there is no such effective agency as the public library. What the varied activities of the world are unconsciously and indirectly doing, the public library is directly and consciously hastening. Through it the pages of history teach to the present—to all who have the making of the future—the lessons of the past. It brings the ignorant into contact with the sage: its biographies of saints and heroes fire the youthful mind with a lofty ambition, a noble enthusiasm: its silent, but eloquent, teachers accompany their thousands of pupils into the privacy of their chambers and talk to them on the most sacred subjects and in their most susceptible moments, and instill into their minds and hearts high ideals and pure sentiments that could find entrance at no other time and through no other channel.

This is the work of civilization. And we librarians should congratulate ourselves that we are thus engaged in the highest work that falls to the lot of man to do. How shall we do it? How shall we be true to our opportunities?—By devising or adopting the best charging system, by perfecting our catalogues, by securing beautiful buildings?—Yes, these things we must do; but we should never forget that these are but means to an end—and not the most important means. The mechanics of librarianship must not be allowed to usurp the place of its spirit. Methods count for less than culture; and the qualities essential to the highest success are enthusiasm, sympathy, tact, and self-devotion.¹ A board and librarian possessing

¹ 'In short, the most precious qualifications that a librarian can have are precisely such as cannot be taught: exactly as the case with teachers, whose true efficiency is dependent upon some priceless personal gifts, which are wholly incommunicable.'—*Editorial in February 'Scribner.'*

these characteristics will soon adopt or develop good methods, and, within financial limitations, will achieve the end and aim of a public library—the intellectual advancement and the moral betterment of the community. The public library also promotes material prosperity ; but that, again, is only a means to an end, the end and object of all human endeavour—a higher social order and a purer, happier people.

‘That is the richest community which nourishes the greatest number of noble and happy souls.’

F. M. CRUNDEN.

SOME OLD INITIAL LETTERS.



IN the following pages it is simply intended to bring together some notes on a collection of early woodcut letters in the possession of the writer, with reproductions of a few specimens illustrative of the subject, and which have not been given by recent bibliographers.

The earliest printed ornamental initials are those which occur in the Mayence Psalter; but these, especially the large B at the beginning, have been so much written about, and copied, that it would be superfluous to describe them here. After the Schoeffer initials, which were used in a certain number of other volumes from this press, besides the Psalter, the earliest in our collection are those from the German Bible printed at Nuremberg by Andreas Frisner and Johann Sensenschmidt in 1472. It is very rare to meet with these German Bibles in their original condition, the letters being generally painted, or daubed over and entirely spoilt as specimens of engraving. We have been fortunate enough, however, to obtain the first volume of the Nuremberg Bible as well as the Augsburg Bible of Zainer entirely free from any such defect. In the Zainer Bible the subjects are the same as in the other, but not exact copies. The letters differ, moreover, in height and width; those from the Nuremberg Bible being wider, and without the border of *Maiblumen* design added by the Augsburg printers. In the Augsburg Bible, besides these large historiated initials at the commencement of each of the sacred books, there is a smaller series, remarkable for the beauty of the letters themselves, the ornamental accompaniment being of the usual pattern.



FROM NUREMBERG BIBLE.



FROM AUGSBURG BIBLE.

Another Bible with fine initials was published by Rihel at Bale in 1477. They are of several sizes, and present the first example we have met with of adding a profile to the



FROM RIHEL'S BIBLE OF BALE.

letter, a common ornament in the pen letters of manuscripts and frequently met with afterwards in printed books. They are generally of the *Maiblumen* pattern just mentioned, which, either as principal motive or as an accessory

ornament in historiated initials, was used by most of the Gothic printers during the ensuing half-century.

A reminiscence from one of the pages of a xylographic 'Ars Memorandi,' an S with two human figures, is repeated three times in this Bible, and, together with one of the profile letters and two others, is given on p. 46.



FROM THE LÜBECK 'RUDIMENTA NOVITIORUM.'

We shall have to speak of other letters from these towns, further on, but at present will pass in review those published in other places about the same time. The 'Cosmographia' of Ptolemy printed by Leonard Holl of Ulm is remarkable for the N at the beginning of the dedication, representing the author presenting his work to the Pope, and for a smaller letter on the ensuing page giving a full-face portrait. The specimens in our collection have un-

fortunately been painted by hand ; but they have both been reproduced by Bodemann in his 'Xylographische und Typographische Incunabeln,' and more recently Mr. Pollard has given the N in his 'Early Illustrated Books,' as well as in an article on Early Initials in one of the numbers of 'Bibliographica.' Throughout the 'Cosmo-



FROM THE LÜBECK JOSEPHUS.

graphia' are smaller woodcut capitals similar, as far as the ornament is concerned, to those used in Rihel's Bible.

Lübeck is represented in our collection by the 'Meditations of St. Bridget,' which contains a very curious suite, and by a single initial from the 'Rudimenta Novitiorum' with a battle scene which has been said to be 'The most remarkable' of a 'very splendid and noteworthy book.' This letter, a Q, has lately been reproduced in a pamphlet

on early Lübeck printing, but much reduced in size. Dibdin also gives it in its proper dimensions in one of the volumes of the 'Bibliotheca Spenceriana.' Another fine Lübeck book with initials, some of which are used in the 'Rudimenta,' is the Josephus. Mr. Pollard has again anticipated us by giving the P with what appears to us a Knight Templar (although his description is different) sitting by a reading-desk. The A from the same volume and the Q just mentioned will give (see pp. 47, 48) a



FROM 'MEDITATIONS OF ST. BRIDGET.'

good idea of the letters used by Lucas Brandis, whilst the smaller E is from the 1491 edition of 'St. Bridget' by Bartholomew Ghotan.

With Knoblochtzer, Schott, and Prüss, the first commencing in 1477, Grüninger at the end of the fifteenth, and Hupfuff at the commencement of the following century, we have printers who made a liberal use of initials, and who are well represented in our collection. Knoblochtzer has been so thoroughly explored by MM. Schorbach and Spirgatis that it is almost useless to look for anything that they have not already noted. We shall therefore content ourselves with a simple enumeration of

the initials used by him, and the books in which they are to be found. The first in date of any importance is a magnificent D with two armed figures on the first page of the 'Burgundische Historie,' and which occurs also several times in the 'Schachzabelbuch' of Jacobus de Cessolis. The latter volume also contains a large S with two personages, one of whom is in a fool's cap, which also ornaments the first page of the 'Dyalogus Salomonis et Marcolfi.' These are the largest of the Knoblochtzer initials. MM. Schorbach and Spirgatis give one letter only of a set afterwards used by Hupfuff in his 'Melusine,' several of which are to be found in volumes by Martin Schott. These letters, of which we give a specimen from Schott's 'Vier und zwanzig gulden harpfen,' are copied from the well-known anthropomorphic letters of the master of 1466, the D used by Knoblochtzer being an almost exact reduction. Another handsome initial from this press is the I on the first page of 'Belial' of 1483, which occurs also several times in the 'Leben der Heiligen Drei Könige' and in 'The Chess-book' of De Cessolis. It represents an angel with outspread wings above, and a man forcing open a lion's mouth below, with branching ornaments on either side. In these two volumes are also to be found eleven specimens of a curious set of twelve D's representing the occupations of the twelve months of the year. Most of the preceding are in our collection. Another writer on Strasburg printing, Dr. Kristeller, gives the I from 'Belial,' an anthropomorphic letter from Schott's 'Lucidarius' (the same as used by Knoblochtzer), two from the 'Plenarium' of the same printer, and three (including two of the Calendar D's) from Knoblochtzer's 'Melusine'; of later date an O. representing an astronomer surveying the moon from the 'Prognosticatio' of Lichtenberger of Kistler, 1497, and four specimens of Grüninger, three from his Virgil, and one from a 'Plenarium' of 1515.

Of all these Strasburg letters the most characteristic, not

being met with in books from any other town, are the anthropomorphic initials, and next to these the Virgil initials of Grüninger. Those selected for illustration are



FROM 'VIER UND ZWANZIG
GULDEN HARPFEN.'



FROM G. DE OCKAM.

ANTHROPOMORPHIC LETTERS.



FROM GRÜNINGER'S VIRGIL.

(1) an anthropomorphic Q from 'Vier und zwanzig gulden harpfen,' and another, a C, from a rare book, the 'Scriptum in primum librum Sentenciarum venerabilis

52 SOME OLD INITIAL LETTERS.

inceptoris fratris Guilhelmi de Ockam,' etc., etc., without printer's name, but dated 1483; this C occurs in another volume in our collection, an undated 'Secreta' of Aristotle; (2) a couple of Grüniger's Virgil letters; and (3) one



FROM 'EVANGELIA.'

of the huge initials from the 'Evangelia' of Geiler von Kaisersperg by the same printer.

The printers of Cologne do not appear to have been very liberal with ornamental improvements to their books in the fifteenth century. In our collection this town is

represented by a large P, with a Virgin and Child like the Madonna de San Sisto and grotesque profiles at the angles, at the beginning of a Donatus without date or printer's name; and the only other initial we have met with is an R from a missal printed by Quentel in 1494, in which all the other initials are supplied by hand. In the first quarter of the fifteenth century it is different, and we meet with complete alphabets by known designers. The best of these are the children's alphabet by Anton von



DESIGNED BY A. VON WORMS.



DESIGNED BY DÜRER.

LETTERS USED IN COLOGNE BY CERVICORNUS.

Worms, and that attributed to Albert Dürer and first used by Cervicornus. Butsch, in his 'Bücher-ornamentik,' gives them both. To refrain from giving everything already reproduced by Butsch would be to exclude all the most typical alphabets of the early sixteenth century, and this is going beyond our intention. We therefore select a letter from each of the alphabets mentioned.

Returning to Augsburg, and going back to the end of the fifteenth century, the choicest specimens we have met with are the initials distributed through the Ratdolt Psalter of 1499, and those in the Psalter of 1503 by Furter

54 SOME OLD INITIAL LETTERS.

of Bale, which, although entirely different in treatment, are equally interesting. The L from the latter has a peculiarly mediæval kind of look, which is not caught by the corresponding Augsburg initial. Furter has a very curious alphabet of non-historiated letters, most of



FROM AUGSBURG PSALTER,
RATDOLT, 1499.



FROM FURTER'S BALE PSALTER,
1503.



OTHER LETTERS USED BY FURTER, 1499.

which are to be found in the 'Liber Decretorum sive panormia Ivonis,' printed in 1499. We give one or two of these on account of their unexpectedness rather than their beauty, for it is difficult to imagine how any such designs could have been thought of.

In Spanish books, with the exception of the Zamora set of initials, of which Mr. Pollard has given the L, we have

met with but few remarkable historiated letters. Unfortunately, there is only one known copy of the book which contains the Zamora initials, that in the British Museum, and the printing is for the most part so bad as to make them almost unphotographable.

Italian, and especially Venetian printers, are usually



FROM 'VITA DEI SANCTI PADRI,' 1501.

lavish in book ornamentation; but in the case of Venice the monograph of Ongania has left very little to glean, whilst Mr. Redgrave has thoroughly exhausted the subject of Ratdolt. It is, however, a pleasure to find that one Venetian book, and that one as curious as it is rare, has been overlooked by the Venetian bibliographer. This is the 'Vita dei Sancti Padri vulgare historiata,' printed in 1501 by Otinus da Pavia de la Luna. On the title-page

of this volume is the printer's mark in red, and at the beginning of each chapter there is a half-page picture representing the torturing or some other incident in the



INITIAL LETTERS FROM THE 'MISSALE CARTHUSIENSE,' FERRARA, 1503.

life of the saint, with a border sometimes continued down and round the bottom of the page. Below each picture the chapter begins with a large initial, and others smaller,

sometimes to the extent of three or four in a page, are distributed throughout the text at the beginnings of the paragraphs. They all contain quaint little pictures of events in the saints' lives, one of the most frequent being their temptation by devils, who are sometimes depicted with their horns and tails, sometimes in the form of an obscene animal, and sometimes, as in the temptation of St. Antony, as a beautiful woman.

Our three specimens (p. 55) from this book must stand for Venice, for although not so representative as many of the ornamental alphabets of Ratdolt or Aldus, or the historiated children sets used by Tacuini de Tridino and others, they have the not inconsiderable merit of belonging to a very little known printer, and of being, as far as modern reproduction is concerned, *inédits*. The same thing, we believe, may be said of our letters from all the other Italian towns.

We have no initials of any interest in books printed either in Rome or Naples, and Florence imitates Venice, especially, however, leaning towards linear treatment of the subject, as in the Giunta Missals. Some Ferrara books have handsome and characteristic non-historiated initials, but in a 'Missale Carthusiense' of 1503 there is a set of pictorial letters, as is usual in missals, of different sizes. The largest of the three given is the A at the beginning of the first page, which in missals always represents David. The G and C call for no comment.



INITIAL FROM VERONA, 1504.

A curious book published by Lucas Antonius of Florence at Verona in 1504, entitled 'Delitiosa Explicatio de

sensibilibus deliciis paradisi,' by D. Celsus Mapheus, has a number of peculiar interlaced letters of no great beauty, as well as a few others. Its chief adornment, however, consists of the C at the beginning of the preface, here reproduced, and which our readers will no doubt be able to interpret.

Books published at Sienna at this period are not common, and a suite of initials from the 'Augustini Dati Senensis Opera,' printed by Nardi in 1503, must be extremely rare.



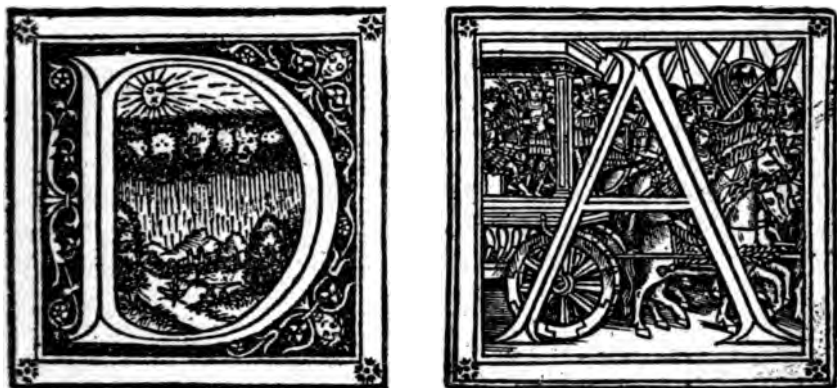
INITIALS OF NARDI OF SIENNA, 1503.

We were assured by Olschki, whose experience is so considerable, that he had never met with this volume before. Some of the letters are no doubt portraits; in others there are groups, and they no doubt refer to some historical circumstance.

At Como printing was not introduced until 1521, the date of the Vitruvius, the first book of Gotardus de Ponte, the proto-typographer of that town. Como was already celebrated for the beauty of its situation, for the colophon, after giving the names of the 'Magnifico et Nobile' 'commentators,' 'emendators,' and 'castigators,' states that the volume was printed in the 'amœna & delectuole citate di

Como.' One of the initials, a D, gives a view of the lake during a shower. The A is probably a triumphal car.

The preceding notes and reproductions are not intended to give anything like an exhaustive account of fifteenth and early sixteenth century initials. The French contingent, which, with the exception of the large calligraphic letters on the title-pages at that period, has been hitherto almost entirely unnoticed, is of great interest ; and there are



INITIALS FROM VITRUVIUS OF GOTARDUS DE PONTE, COMO, 1521.

many German missals with most remarkable letters, of as great artistic merit as any of the illustrative engravings given in the numerous reprints and studies on early books. In the cases selected above, had space permitted, in nearly every instance, except Verona, eight or ten letters might have been reproduced. The German and Latin Bibles would furnish each between thirty and forty, and the 'Lives of the Saints' a hundred or more different pictorial initials.

OSCAR JENNINGS.

THE 'GUTENBERG' BIBLE.



OF the many studies and essays, good and bad, which the Gutenberg celebration this year has called forth in Germany, the most attractive to one who is interested in the development of printing as a craft is that which was issued by the Royal Library at Berlin some months since. Its writer, Dr. Paul Schwenke, has succeeded in gaining fresh light from a source which most of us believed to have been exhausted by Dr. Dziatzko in his treatise on the same subject ten years ago. This new work on the 42-line or 'Mazarine' Bible supplements in several respects the results arrived at by Dr. Schwenke's forerunners, but is chiefly remarkable for approaching the problems from a somewhat different standpoint. He undertook a very painstaking and minute investigation into the relations of the individual letters to one another, both in the case of different letters or 'sorts' placed side by side in the same line, and of the same letter as it appears in different parts of the work. He has thus satisfied himself, and brings forward arguments to convince others, that the technique of the printer of this Bible is such that, with the exception of a Donatus or two, the Paris 'Cantica ad matutinas,' which is a fragment of a liturgical Psalter, and the 30-line indulgence of 1454-55, the production of no other book now extant can be safely attributed to him. The criticism which one feels inclined to make on these conclusions is that the case as against Schöffer seems by no means convincing. The natural development is towards greater freedom in the use of material, and Schöffer's characteristics are singularly like those of Dr. Schwenke's printer. He is shown to be a man with a strong sense of method, so much so that even

in the distribution of the different sorts of paper to his pressmen some kind of rotation was observed; the work was carefully planned as a whole, and after its first experimental stage was past, moved on without a hitch, though the number of compositors and presses simultaneously at work was a large one. Great care was thus taken to avoid undue waste or delay due to want of organisation: at the same time no sign of scanty resources is apparent, or of parsimony, in sparing any change considered advisable for the success of the undertaking, or making shift with scrappy material (as was done with the paper used in the 36-line Bible), or any other than the best. Dr. Schwenke is able to give a detailed account of the remarkable way in which the type was constantly worked upon while the book was passing through the press; and even estimates, by an ingenious chain of part reasoning, part conjecture, with some degree of plausibility the number of copies that may have been produced both on paper and on vellum.

It is well known that during the progress of the work, some time after the final adoption of the 42-line page in place of the original one of 40 lines, it was decided that the number of copies to be printed should be increased, and accordingly it became necessary to set up afresh such part of the text as had been already printed off. Hence the existence of a double 'edition' of certain quires, which is valuable to the investigator in many ways, not only by showing him in how many places at once the compositors took the copy in hand, but more especially because the additional number required was not struck off as soon as the increase of the edition was decided, but was left to the end of the work. Thus the two 'editions' show respectively the earliest and latest period of type and technique, and are so much the more serviceable for purposes of comparison. The chief object which the designer of the fount had in view was to equalise as much as possible the intervals between the perpendicular strokes, which in a church type are more prominent than

the rest. He thus sacrificed to the appearance of his page as a whole much of the beauty of the single letters. For it was impossible to attain the effect he aimed at, in the case of letters such as c, e, r, which have projections on the front side of their up and down strokes, without suppressing the angular bosses on the hind side of the letters following these, on which much of their success as letters depends. Accordingly a complete alphabet of secondary forms was made, in which the left or hind side was left perfectly flat, and was brought to the very edge of the shank, so that it might fit closely on to the preceding letter. This was probably managed in many cases by trimming an existing letter, and then striking a fresh matrix from it; but in some cases a new punch had to be cut. The reckless way in which the first printers multiplied their 'sorts,' and the frequency with which a whole fount is disused after one or two impressions, without ever being recast, make it certain that this process involved by no means the same labour that the steel punches of to-day require, and that both punches and matrices were of some comparatively soft and perishable material; very probably, as Dr. Schwenke thinks, at any rate with founts of large body, the punches were of wood, and the matrices of lead, into which the punches were struck while it was half-melted. The rule adopted with regard to these secondary forms was that they were to be used after certain letters, in all seven capital and nine lower-case sorts; and the practice was invariable. With regard to a tenth letter, the f, which projects in a similar way, the matter is rather different. The top of this letter stands at such a height as makes it possible for shorter letters to be adapted in such a way that they will fit under it. Hence the letter following the f is the main form, except where it is also a tall one, such as b; in these cases the secondary form was used, or the point of the f was slightly filed and fitted on the main form of the b. The combinations occurring most frequently, ff, ft, were cast as a single letter. An

exception to the use of the main form after *f* is found in certain definitely restricted parts of the work, where after the secondary *f* the secondary form of the short letter following is found, possibly from some notion of assimilation. But with this slight exception the rule is for the most part strictly held to, and Dr. Schwenke thinks it the best test that can possibly be applied as a means of identifying or rejecting other books attributed to the same press. Thus the neglect of the rule in the Bible of 36 lines, and in such books of Schöffer as are printed in types which have similar characteristics, is to him strong evidence that the printers of those books did not know the rules here adopted for the use of secondary forms, or, knowing them, did not trouble to apply them; consequently Schöffer cannot be identified with the printer of the 42-line Bible, and Dr. Dziatzko's view that the two Bibles are due to a single hand is likewise shown to be mistaken.

Another detail which leads to the same conclusion is to be found in the spacing out of the lines. After allowing for variations due to the different degrees of skill in this respect of the several compositors, who had nothing to guide them but the eye, no one can doubt that their instructions were to make the lines as even as possible. It was, however, laid down at the same time that the full point, which stands on the line, the hyphen, and that form of *s* final which is like the figure 5 and stands above the line, should be reckoned, when they came at the end, to be outside the column. These, therefore, invariably project into the margin. For the higher or half point no rule was at first laid down, but it was finally decided to include it in the column; thus it is found at first indifferently in the line or outside it, but in the later parts of the book it is never placed in the margin. These striking rules and usages are not reproduced in the 36-line Bible or in the books of Schöffer.

The various changes undergone by the type during the course of printing have been worked out with great care by

Dr. Schwenke; the story of them forms a noteworthy instance of the unvarying diligence and indifference to trouble shown by the printer in carrying out his plans, as they were formed at first, and then from time to time modified. The fact that the column of 42 lines occupies almost exactly the same space as that of 40 lines has long been known, but with hardly any exception the difference has always been attributed to the use of leading on the 40-line page. This, as Dr. Schwenke clearly proves, is not so; the change is due to successive alterations in the body of the type. The page of 41 lines shows an intermediate stage. For this the letters were reduced in height by some $\frac{3}{10}$ of a millimetre, so that the 41 lines measure nearly 5 mm. less than a 40-line column. This was done by means of the file for each letter separately; and its effect on them is to be seen best in the case of those letters which run up to the top of the 'face.' The upper edge of the capitals is flattened and rounded, and the marks of abbreviation are visibly thinner. When, after a single trial of 41 lines, the definitive arrangement of a page of 42 lines was adopted, a further very slight lessening in height took place, the final result being that the 42 lines are about $\frac{7}{10}$ of a millimetre shorter than the 40 lines of the type before alteration. Though so slight ($\frac{1}{10}$ mm. only) this second reduction has left very clear traces, as it broke into the crown of the semicircular stroke over the i which is used for a dot. The old letters, thus mutilated, were gradually replaced by new letters cast on the shorter body from fresh punches. The form of the separate letters, the appearance of the page as a whole, and its readableness were so greatly injured by the change, that it is difficult to find any gain that can have been so great as to induce the printer to undergo so much labour and expense for a worse result. It seems hardly possible that it was merely on account of the saving in space, which, Dr. Schwenke reckons, would amount to 32 leaves in the whole work, as one would think that so small a gain would not cover the cost of the changes;

but it must be remembered that in any case new letters would have had to be made to replace the old when worn out, and it may be that the comparatively small quantity of type existing made the task of filing down each sort separately not so great a task as appears likely at first sight.

The calculations of Dr. Schwenke as to the probable number of copies which formed the edition are based on the proportionate use made of two of the four kinds of paper used for the book. He found that in a normal copy this is as 4 to 13, there being 16 sheets of the one and 52 of the other. Thus, of the former paper a ream of 480 sheets would be enough for 30 copies. Four times this quantity would give 120 copies. But the appearance of a single sheet of this paper in three successive quires suggests that the amount was divisible by three, so that it may have been six reams. This makes 180 copies, or, allowing for waste, say 170 copies on paper, of which some 30 or more still exist. The 11 extant on vellum may represent an original number of 30, or an edition of 200 copies in all. From an inscription in the copy on vellum formerly in the Ashburnham collection, and now in New York, we learn that at an early period the two volumes with their illuminations were valued at 100 florins each. A paper copy may have been worth half this sum or less.

The facsimiles with which Dr. Schwenke's work is illustrated have been carefully chosen to illustrate his arguments. Those which show the same text in the 40 and 42-line 'editions' side by side are especially valuable. In one or two of his reproductions some 'spaces' which have worked up are shown, and another gives the impression made by a letter which has fallen sideways on the margin of the forme. This is hardly satisfactory, as the indentation of the type necessarily disappears in a process-block, and all that is left is the mark made by the ink which penetrated the frame of paper attached to the tympan for the purpose of keeping the margins clean.

We may, however, take Dr. Schwenke's word for it that the shape of this letter supports the conclusion drawn from the spaces just referred to, which never show anything higher than the top of the short letters. This seems to prove that part of the type was made with the upper shoulder cut rather low, for the purpose of fitting into the f; and Dr. Schwenke says that the letter lying on the margin, which he takes to be a g, shows the same peculiarity. Many other valuable and curious pieces of information in his book must be perforce passed over here, or but briefly mentioned. He finds that at first each doubled sheet of paper was fastened to the tympan by no fewer than ten pins, two at the top and two at the bottom of each column, and the others in the outer margin. The space between the columns, and some part at least of the margin, was built up with masses of quadrats, some of which have left an impression on the paper. Dr. Schwenke's notes on the first binders of various copies are also of interest. He has discovered that the binder, Hainz or Heinrich Coster (misread in the South Kensington catalogue as 'Huntercoster'), worked at Lübeck, while Hans Fogel, who bound at least two existing copies, was a bookbinder at Erfurt, and at some time after 1478 was succeeded there by one Paul Lehener. The ingenious table (following that of Dr. Dziatzko) on pp. 52, 53, indicates at a glance the arrangement of the sorts of paper in the various quires, the division of the work among the six presses, as well as the points at which certain changes in plan or new forms of letters first appear. The exhaustive list of known copies is of great value, and the writer devotes some pages at the end to a short account of the Bible of 36 lines and the Catholicon group of 1460, in order to prove that they cannot possibly be the work of the printer of the 42-line Bible.

ROBERT PROCTOR.

THE JUVENILE LIBRARY.



THE first appearances in print of men who have afterwards become eminent are always interesting; sometimes by reason of the precocious excellence of the composition, and sometimes also by its lack of quality, or by its striking difference in subject or tone from the afterwork.

Dr. Richard Garnett, in his edition of the 'Opium Eater,' has reprinted the first essay of Thomas De Quincey that attained the permanence of type. This was published in a juvenile periodical which appears to deserve the attention of bibliographers and book-lovers.

At the beginning of the year 1800 there appeared the first number of a magazine for the young. The monthly parts were issued under the title of 'The Monthly Preceptor,' but the half-yearly volumes were published under another name, and the aims of the conductors cannot perhaps be better stated than by a transcript of the title-page of the first volume: 'The Juvenile Library, including a complete course of instruction on every useful subject: particularly Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Moral Philosophy, Natural History, Botany, Ancient and Modern History, Biography, Geography and the Manners and Customs of Nations, Ancient and Modern Languages, English Law, Penmanship, and Belles Lettres. With Prize Productions of Young Students; and a monthly distribution of prizes, value fifteen guineas and upwards. London: Printed by T. Gillett, Salisbury-Square, Fleet Street, for R. Phillips. Sold by T. Hurst, 32, Paternoster Row, London, and by all other Booksellers in Great Britain and Ireland. [Price 6s. 6d. in Boards.]'

When it is added that the whole of this encyclopædic instruction was intended to be given in a work not to extend beyond four or five volumes, it will be evident that the projectors were hopeful as well as enterprising. As a matter of fact, six volumes of 'The Monthly Preceptor' were issued. Whether our grandfathers and grandmothers were keen readers of the account of the ourang-outang which was 'illustrated by a coloured copper-plate' of a highly imaginative character, and to what extent they profited by the lessons on penmanship and artificial memory, are matters for conjecture; but the prizes were a distinct success, and in the dingy volumes of 'The Juvenile Library' we have 'enshrined and embalmed' the early efforts of Leigh Hunt, Thomas De Quincey, Thomas Love Peacock, William Johnson Fox, George Ormerod, the Cheshire historian, and Henry Kirke White. Amongst the prize-winners whose literary efforts were not printed were N. W. Senior, and Sir Edward Parry, the Arctic explorer. The 'original projector' and proprietor is named on the last page of the last volume, Mr. Richard Phillips, 99, Hatton Garden, London.

In the memoir of Kirke White, his biographer, Robert Southey, observes: 'There was at this time a magazine in publication called "The Monthly Preceptor" which proposed prize themes for boys and girls to write upon; and which was encouraged by many schoolmasters, some of whom, for their own credit, and that of the important institutions in which they were placed, should have known better than to encourage it. But in schools, and in all practical systems of education, emulation is made the mainspring, as if there were not enough of the leaven of disquietude in our natures without inoculating it with this dilutement—this vaccine virus of envy. True it is that we need encouragement in youth. . . . But such practices as that of writing for public prizes, of publicly declaiming, and of enacting plays before the neighbouring gentry, teach boys to look for applause instead of being satisfied

with approbation; and foster in them the vanity which needs no cherishing.' This may be good doctrine, but it evidently cuts at the root of many things of greater moment than prizes offered by a juvenile magazine.

Kirke White received a silver medal for a translation from Horace, and a pair of twelve-inch globes for a prose article describing an imaginary tour from London to Edinburgh. These stimulations do not appear to have increased the vanity of one who was singularly unaffected. That Kirke White was not only modest but also unusually talented is beyond question, although the exaggerated estimate of contemporaries has not been confirmed by posterity.

The contribution of Fox, who in the future was to gain celebrity as an Anti-Corn Law orator, and to combine with success the duties of M.P. for Oldham with those of preacher at the famed South Place Chapel, was the solution which appears in the first volume of a mathematical problem. He was afterwards 'commended' and so attained minor prizes. His name occurs in each of the first four volumes.

Peacock's appearance is distinctly literary in character, though it presents very little prophecy of the brilliant, half-genial, half-cynical, and sometimes extravagant humour of 'Crotchet Castle' and 'Gryll Grange.' This juvenile effort appeared as an answer to the question: 'Is History or Biography the more improving Study? By Master T. L. Peacock, aged 14.' The editors premise that 'the following is published, not as a specimen of poetry particularly excellent, but as an extraordinary effort of genius in a boy of this age; and as such the proprietors have rewarded him with an extra prize, viz., an elementary book, value 5s.' Then follows the poem thus munificently 'crowned':

'With bright examples the young mind to fire,
And Emulation's gen'rous flame inspire

Biography her modest page displays,
And follows one alone thro' life's uncertain ways.
'Tis her's, alike, with faithful pen t' impart
The virtues, or the failing, of his heart;
She tells of all the talents he possest,
She makes us Virtue love, or Vice detest;
She makes our hearts espouse the former's cause,
And 'twixt the two a glowing contrast draws.
This does Biography; but Hist'ry too
Oft holds out bright examples to the view,
And to abhorrence oft, in colours bright,
Brings Vice's black deformity to light,
But more than this: Time's wasting hand she braves;
And former days from dark Oblivion saves;
She can recall full many a long past age,
Can fill with great events th' instructive page;
Can "deeds of days of other years" unfold,
And tell the actions of "the times of old";
Can make, in pleasing characters, appear,
What we now are, and our forefathers were.
She oft, in glowing accents, tells how War
"Yokes the red dragons of his iron car,"
When, with his train of mis'ries at his hand,
He comes to waste and desolate the land,
Then, as she shifts the gloomy scene with ease,
She tells the blessing of returning Peace.

' Without her aid, how many a mighty name
Would now be totally unknown to fame!
E'en Philip's son, who once so bravely fought,
The Prince of Vict'ries, would be quite forgot!
Titus' good deeds were in Oblivion thrown,
And Cæsar's great ones now no longer known!

' Hail then to thee, fair Hist'ry! 'tis for thee
To wear the golden crown of Victory!
Like as the morning star, with humble ray,

Throws a faint glimmer at the dawn of day,
 Soon as the Sun begins his beams to shed,
 He shrinks away to nought, and hides his head;
 'Tis thus Biography, whose humble pace
 Pursues one only through life's eager race;
 Before bright Hist'ry's open, daring ray,
 She dwindles into nought, and shrinks away!
 Hail then to thee, fair Hist'ry! 'tis for thee
 To wear the golden crown of Victory!'

The 'Attestation' runs: 'The writer of the foregoing was 14 years old on the 18th of last October. He was six years at Mr. Wick's academy, Englefield-green, and is now a clerk with us. He has not received the least assistance. Ludlow, Fraser, and Co., Angel-court, Throgmorton-Street, Feb. 11, 1800.'

The conductors of 'The Monthly Preceptor' proposed Horace's Ode, 'Integer vitæ,' for a competitive translation by 'young gentlemen who have not exceeded sixteen years of age.' To stimulate the ardour of these budding poets it was announced 'the best production will entitle the writer to a prize value Three Guineas, consisting of Books or Instruments of his own choice. The seven next best in order of merit will be entitled to a book each, value five shillings' (pp. 213-214). The three that were regarded as the best were printed, with the attestations by which they were authenticated. Here we must be content with reproducing in each case the first half of the poem:

FIRST PRIZE TRANSLATION OF HORACE,
 Ode 22, Book I.

By Master J. H. L. HUNT, Aged 15.

TO ARISTIUS FUSCUS.

Innocence is never without defence.

'The man, my friend, that in his breast
 With ev'ry purer virtue's blest,

Safe in his own approving heart,
 Needs not the Moor's protecting dart ;
 Nor seeks to bend against the foe
 With nervous arm the pliant bow ;
 Nor o'er his neck throws, proudly great,
 The quiver big with pois'nous fate.

' Whether on Afric's desert coast,
 'Mid burning sands his steps are lost,
 Or where Caucasian rocks on high
 Lift their proud summits to the sky,
 Heap'd with inhospitable snow,
 Pale gleaming o'er the plains below ;
 Or where the streams romantic glide
 Of soft Hydaspes' silver tide.

' For as along the Sabine grove,
 I sung the beauties of my love,
 And, free from care, too distant stray'd,
 Within its dark embow'ring shade ;
 The prowling wolf, with blood-shot eye,
 Unarm'd beheld me wand'ring nigh,
 And, whilst I shook in silent dread,
 With howls the rav'ning monster fled !

' GENTLEMEN,

' I herewith transmit you my unassisted translation of the before-mentioned passage from Horace, the success of which my warmest wishes must naturally attend. If its freedom and diffuseness are contrary to the design you hold out in proposing *a translation*, I must beg leave to apologise for it (the only manner in which I believe it is possible) by referring to the observation which the ingenious Mr. Mickle has made in his preface to his "*Lusiad*," that when we attempt a close and literal translation of the poet, it is impossible to preserve the poetical and harmonious beauties of the original ; which brings to my

remembrance an assertion of M. de Voltaire, in which he very aptly observes, when speaking of a bad or good translation, "the letter, it may truly be said, killeth, but the spirit giveth life."

'I am, Gentlemen,

'Your very obliged humble servant,

'J. H. L. HUNT.

'To the above authorities let me add the still higher one of Horace himself, who says, in his Art of Poetry,

' "Nec verbum verbo curabis reddere fibus [fidus] Interpres."'

'ATTESTATIONS.

'This is to attest that the above translation is the unassisted production of my brother, J. H. L. Hunt, educated at Christ's Hospital.

'ROBERT HUNT.

'No. 9, Robert St., Bedford Row.'

'This is to certify that I believe the above translation is solely the production of J. H. L. Hunt, lately in this Hospital.

'ARTHUR WILLIAM TROLLOPE,

'Upper Grammar Master of Christ's Hospital.'

SECOND PRIZE TRANSLATION OF HORACE,

Ode 22, Book I.

By GEORGE W. ORMEROD, Aged 15, of Bolton.

To ARISTIUS FUSCUS.

'The man, unaw'd by guilty fear,
Protection from the pointed spear,
Or Moorish bow disdains ;
He needs, my friend, no venom'd dart,
For innocence protects the heart,
Where conscious virtue reigns :

‘ Whether through depths of trackless snows,
 Or where the fam’d Hydaspes flows,
 He bends his weary way ;
 Or where the treacherous quicksands o’er
 The surging billows loudly roar,
 And dash the foaming spray.

‘ For late as in a Sabine grove
 I careless sang the maid I love,
 Too far my steps were led ;
 A grim wolf stalk’d across my way,
 I stood a weak, defenceless prey,
 But me unarm’d he fled.

‘ ATTESTATION.

‘ GENTLEMEN,

‘ A young gentleman entrusted to my care, of whom you have before made honorable mention, is ambitious of entering the lists again with your youthful competitors.

‘ The production he has sent, is, I believe, his own, without any assistance from me, and without any possibility of being assisted by any one in my family.

‘ I am, Gentlemen, Your very Obedient Servant,

‘ THO. BANCROFT.

‘ My daughter has received Dr. Mavor’s Natural History, for which she begs to return her grateful acknowledgment.’¹

¹ Thomas Bancroft was born in 1756, in Deansgate, Manchester, where his father was a thread-maker. He was educated at the Grammar School, and at Brasenose College, Oxford. After serving as an assistant in his old school he was appointed Master of the King’s School, Chester. He married, against the wishes of her father, Miss Bennett of Wellaston Hall, and in 1793 was appointed vicar of Bolton, a post he retained until his death in 1811. He had a high reputation as a

THIRD PRIZE TRANSLATION OF HORACE,
Ode 22, Lib. I.

By THOMAS QUINCEY, Aged 15, of Mr. Spencer's
Academy, Winckfield, Wilts.

'Fuscus! the man whose heart is pure,
Whose life unsullied by offence,
Needs not the jav'lines of the Moor
In his defence.

'Should he o'er Lybia's burning sands
Fainting pursue his breathless way,
No bow he'd seek to arm his hands
Against dismay.

'Quivers of poisoned shafts he'd scorn,
Nor, though unarmed, would feel a dread
To pass where Caucasus forlorn
Rears his huge head.

'In his own conscious worth secure,
Fearless he'd roam amidst his foes,
Where fabulous Hydaspes pure,
Romantic flows.

'For late as in the Sabine wood
Singing my Lalage I strayed,
Unarmed I was, a wolf there stood;
He fled afraid.'

' ATTESTATION.

'The foregoing is the unassisted translation of Master
teacher, and in 1788 published a volume of 'Prolusiones Poeticæ,'
Greek, Latin and English exercises written by himself and his scholars.
The daughter, who gained a prize for a translation of 'Les Deux
Becfigues,' was but eleven years old.

Thomas Quincy, a student in this academy, under the age of fifteen years.

‘Edw. Spencer, Rector of Winkfield, Wilts.’

‘June 3rd, 1800.’

These Horatian exercises appear in vol. i., pp. 346-350.

Two out of the three winners were Manchester boys, and they all three attained in after life to distinction, though in very different ways. From a purely literary point of view it is certain that the one who came third has the strongest hold, and one that is increasing, upon the public mind. It is certainly a remarkable fact that this one competition should have first brought into print Leigh Hunt, perhaps the most charming of all the English essayists; Ormerod, the profound and laborious antiquary; and De Quincey, the master of ‘impassioned prose.’

Leigh Hunt in his ‘Autobiography’ makes no reference to this early triumph, and speaks contemptuously of his ‘Juvenilia.’ This was a volume which his father published by subscription. It contained verses written by Leigh Hunt between the age of twelve and sixteen, and included his poems from ‘The Monthly Preceptor.’ In some respects it was a foolish book, but the most ridiculous elements were not contributed by the precocious boy, but by his unwise father. The first edition appeared in 1801, and the fourth in 1804. The third edition is the one known to me, and it contains a lengthy list of subscribers, which is remarkable for an odd series of complimentary remarks which may be attributed to the Rev. Isaac Hunt, and are not unworthy of Micawber or Pecksniff. Thus we learn that Master Henry Cutler was ‘distinguished at a very early age for his musical abilities’; that the Rev. John Ewing, D.D., of Philadelphia, was ‘one of the first mathematicians and philosophers in the United States’; that Thomas Fothergill was a ‘relative of the late eminent physician’; that Dr. Jenner was the ‘author of the

most ingenious discovery of the eighteenth century'; that Barbadoes is 'one of the first and most faithful colonies of old England'; that Lord Kenyon was 'firm and steady to his trust'; that Mr. Lloyd, the bookseller, was 'obliging to all—very friendly to men of letters'; that William Pitt was 'the eloquent son of the illustrious Chatham, England's successful War Minister'; that D. Rittenhouse was 'one of the greatest philosophers of the present age'; that Dr. Benjamin Rush was one 'whose tender care of the lives of his fellow-citizens, at the risque of his own, when the yellow fever raged, endeared his name to every philanthropist in the Old as well as in the New World'; that the Rev. William Smith, D.D., was 'one of the first who diffused the light of science over the New World'; that Henry Thornton, M.P., was 'the poor man's friend—"They who turn many to righteousness, shall shine as the stars for ever"'; and that Mr. Nicholas Waln was 'in his youth an eminent barrister at Philadelphia, and for some years past as eminent a preacher of the Society of Friends—a people simple, yet for the most part subtle.' That Leigh Hunt may have inherited some of his theological liberalism from his father seems possible from the annotation on the name of the Rev. Wm. Vidler, who is described as 'the catholic and worthy successor in Artillery-street chapel, of the late eminent, eloquent preacher of the love of God to man, Elhanan Winchester—the powerful maintainer of the sovereignty of Jesus Christ over Satan and the kingdom of darkness—the savage Calvinist and hard-hearted predestinarian.' Now whilst some of this information is certainly accurate, it is a little out of place, if not superfluous, where it has been placed. Leigh Hunt received from 'The Monthly Preceptor' a copy of Knox's 'Essays' as a fourth prize for his exercise in answer to the question 'Is History or Biography the more improving Study?' He was commended for a translation of a passage from Cicero's twenty-sixth oration, 'Pro Archia,' but was just disqualified as a candidate by

his age (p. 135). He was again commended (p. 208), and on another occasion is thus addressed: 'Master H. L. Hunt, whose information is extensive, and his genius luxuriant, to become a good writer only wants a little attention to arrangement, and to study the art of arts, the art to blot.' He received a silver medal, value half a guinea, as the second prize for an essay 'On Humanity to the Brute Creation as a moral and Christian duty.' A poem of Hunt's on 'Retirement' appears in the second volume of 'The Monthly Preceptor.' For the Horatian translation he was to have books or instruments to the value of three guineas, but what he selected is not stated.

George Ormerod was born in High Street, Manchester, 20th October, and baptized at St. Mary's in November, 1785. He was sent to the King's School at Chester, where the Rev. Thomas Bancroft was master, and when that gentleman became vicar of Bolton, Ormerod went with him as a private pupil. Ormerod lived the life of a country gentleman of literary and scientific tastes, received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from Oxford, and was a Fellow of the Royal Society and other learned bodies. He was the author of various archæological treatises and of a 'History of Cheshire,' which has taken its place as a classic of topographical literature. It is curious that in his communications to 'The Monthly Preceptor' he uses the middle name of Waring, which was not given to him in baptism, but which he gave to his son and namesake George Waring Ormerod, the distinguished geologist. But there is no room to doubt that the schoolboy poet and the future antiquary are identical. For his translation of 'Integer vitæ' he received Dr. Gregory's 'Elements of a Polite Education' (p. 356). This was not his only success. Another copy of Dr. Gregory was awarded to him for an endeavour 'to show by argument and example the happiness of the middle station of life, and that it is true wisdom to pursue in all things what has been termed the golden mean.' He was adjudged to have deserved books to the value of two guineas for the following :

FIRST PRIZE POETICAL TRANSLATION OF PART OF
HORACE'S THIRD ODE, BOOK III.

By Master G. W. ORMEROD, not 16, Private Pupil of the
Rev. Thomas Bancroft of Bolton.

‘ The man resolv’d, whom Justice sways,
And Virtue’s rigid precepts guide;
Unmov’d the tyrant’s wrath surveys,
And stems, unshaken, faction’s tide.

‘ Though tempests Adria’s billows roll,
Though Jove’s red bolts, vindictive hurl’d,
Should rend the earth from pole to pole,
He calmly meets the crashing world.

‘ By acts like these to gain the skies,
Pollux and fam’d Alcides strove;
There Cæsar now midst heroes lies,
And quaffs the nectar’d bowl above.

‘ Thus Bacchus to th’ Elysian meads,
By merit gain’d, his tygers bore;
Quirinus, on his parent’s steeds,
Thus fled the joyless Stygian shore.

‘ Then mildly thus the Thund’rer’s queen
Address’d the gods: “ Troy, perjur’d Troy!
A haughty stranger’s beauteous mien,
An umpire faithless, thee destroy.

“ To me and Pallas chaste ’twas given,
Low in the dust to sink thy tow’rs;
When first thy king mock’d injur’d heav’n,
And dared defraud th’ immortal pow’rs.”’

This appears in Vol. IV., pp. 134, 135.

'The Juvenile Library' is mainly interesting now from De Quincey's connection with it. His first effort for 'The Monthly Preceptor' was a translation of a passage in the oration of Cicero already named. For this he received, as the seventh prize, Dr. Blair's 'Belles Lettres Abridged.' His reward for the version of Horace was Dr. Mavor's 'Abridgment of Plutarch's Lives.' He has left an interesting reference to his own verses. In the same year that they appeared he was on a visit at the seat of Earl Howe, and there met Lord Morton, of whom we are told: 'He took a particular interest in literature: and it was, in fact, through his kindness that, for the first time in my life, I found myself somewhat in the situation of a "lion." The occasion of Lord Morton's flattering notice was a particular copy of verses which had gained for me a public distinction; not, however, I must own, a very brilliant one; the prize awarded to me being not the first, nor even the second—what on the continent is called the *accessit*—it was simply the third: and that fact, stated nakedly, might have left it doubtful whether I was to be considered in the light of one honoured or of one stigmatised. However, the judges in this case, with more honesty, or more self-distrust, than belongs to most adjudications of the kind, had printed the first three of the successful essays. Consequently, it was left open to each of the less successful candidates to benefit by any difference of taste amongst their several friends; and my friends in particular, with the single and singular exception of my mother, who always thought her own children inferior to other people's, had generally assigned the palm to myself. Lord Morton protested loudly that the case admitted of no doubt; that gross injustice had been done me; and, as the ladies of the family were much influenced by his opinion, I thus came, not only to wear the laurel in their estimation, but also with the advantageous addition of having suffered some injustice. I was not only a victor but a victor in misfortune. At this moment, looking back from a distance

of fifty years upon those trifles, it may well be supposed that I do not attach so much importance to the subject of my fugitive honours as to have any very decided opinion one way or the other upon my own proportion of merit. I do not even recollect the major part of the verses : that which I do recollect inclines me to think that, in the structure of the metre, and in the choice of expressions, I had some advantage over my competitors, though otherwise, perhaps, my verses were less finished ; Lord Morton might, therefore, in a partial sense, have been just as well as kind. But little as they may seem likely, even then, and at the moment of reaping some advantage from my honours, which gave me a consideration with the family I was amongst such as I could not else have had, most unaffectedly I doubted in my own mind whether I was entitled to the praises which I received. My own verses had not at all satisfied myself ; and, though I felt elated by the notice they had gained me, and gratified by the generosity of the Earl in taking my part so warmly, I was so more in a spirit of sympathy with the kindness thus manifested in my behalf, and with the consequent kindness which it procured me from others, than from any incitement or support which it gave to my intellectual pride.'

There is a special interest attaching to Thomas De Quincey's theme. We know that he wrote Latin verses which were recited at the Manchester Grammar School Speech-day, but the thirty-six lines translated from Horace constitute his entire contribution to the domain of English verse. This is noteworthy when we remember how he developed the powers of the non-metrical elements in the language, and raised 'impassioned prose' to its loftiest height. On that mountain peak with snow underfoot and sunshine overhead, De Quincey's Muse of Poetry can safely disdain all the glittering ornaments of verse, and entrance by the unaided force of her tragic and pathetic beauty.

WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

A MEDITATION ON DIRECTORIES.



OMPILERS of Directories are not, by reason of their occupation, to be considered as learned men. In their private capacities they may be as wise as Solomon and as erudite as Magliabecchi; but these gifts are accidental, not essential to their craft, and count for nothing. It has been suggested that not all librarians are learned; but this is a calumny, for learning of certain kinds being essential to librarians, any librarian who does not possess it, though he may accidentally draw a salary, is not essentially a librarian at all, and the dignity of the craft remains undisturbed. This is a comforting reflection; a less comforting one is that the learning of librarians has often led them astray. They have worked in accordance with theories, which, whether sound in themselves or not, required men trained in the same school as themselves to understand them, and it has recently occurred to me that in the rigid adaptation of methods to aims the compilers of Directories have left librarians a long way in the rear. They have had to fight for existence, while we have been, more or less, masters in our domain, and the result is that while many of the broadest points in catalogue-making are still disputed, an almost uniform type of Directory has grown up, which for readiness and ease of reference can hardly be surpassed.

It is rather amusing to think for a moment what modern Directories might be like if they had grown up under the same kind of traditions as Library-Catalogues, *i.e.*, if the Directory-maker of the past had obtained his appointment on the score of his singular knowledge of topography or local history, and had endeavoured to compile his work

on true antiquarian or topographical principles. Just as the librarian started with Theology, so would he have started with the City, and have proceeded to group the London boroughs in some mystic order, Westminster, Chelsea, Kensington, Paddington, Marylebone, Hampstead, or the like, so that everyone who wished to look up a given street would have had to know in what borough the street lay, and to remember the mystic order of their sequence, or else would have had to consult an index blackened by the fingers of many similar ignor-amuses. Or haply our Directory-man might have pinned his faith to a classification by half-mile squares, and worked from east to west or from north to south, according to some painfully devised mathematical theory. Or he might have followed main thoroughfares, Oxford Street, the Edgware Road, and the like, and have registered all the side-streets and squares by their situation relatively to these. On any of these plans an index would have been a necessity, as it is a necessity in every classified catalogue, and its soiled, insanitary pages would have told their tale of time wasted and tempers lost because it had pleased the Lord High Directory-maker to arrange his Directory according to his own learning instead of to suit the need of the people who would have to use it.

The historical evolution of Directory-makers having been different from that of librarians, they have arranged their Street-Directories by none of these logical or scientific methods, but in the simple alphabetical order of the names by which they are known, that is to say, in the order of what librarians call a subject-index instead of that of a class-catalogue. I shall proceed in a few minutes to point out what seems to me a very important feature in these 'subject-index' Directories; but because I may seem to have been treating the makers of Class-Catalogues contemptuously, I wish to note at once that every Street-Directory one sees possesses an adjunct which is seldom

84 A MEDITATION ON DIRECTORIES.

found with a subject-index, that is to say, a chart or map. In the map the divisions by districts, by half-mile squares, by main thoroughfares, are all practically useful. They enable the inquirer to find his way from place to place, which the mere notification 'Here is A-street,' 'Here is B-street,' amid the lists of the houses would never do. Moreover, they show the position of one street or square relatively to another, and how a whole district may be traversed conveniently from end to end by anyone to whom this is an object. If such a chart of headings in their logical or historical order could be added to every subject-index, it seems to me that there would be a real gain. Upholders of Class-Catalogues usually treat anyone who tries to argue with them as if he were necessarily opposed to classification altogether. But this is not the case. The objection is not to classification in itself, but to classification when it is made a stumbling-block to a reader whose sole desire is to find the best book on a single subject as speedily as possible. The blank forms of classification are of the utmost value. They suggest to a reader, better than can be done by simple cross-references (which answer roughly to the 'Here is A-street,' 'Here is B-street' of the Street-Directory), all the cognate subjects which may throw light on that at which he is working, and also the larger subject as part of which it may be treated. They also compel librarians to make sure that they have got all the subject-headings which are necessary, and no two subject-headings which clash. Moreover, they might easily be so laid out and numbered as to form a guide to the subject-arrangement of books on the shelves.

The point I want to make is this—that classification is really valuable, but only on condition that it can be seen. Everyone can see the arrangement of a map or chart, or such a blank form as Mr. Weale lately drew up in so masterly a manner for a logical arrangement of books on architecture. But the moment you begin to fill in your

blank form with details, its visibility begins to diminish. If the subject, or the library, is only a small one, you may still be able to pick out your path with precision, and all is well. Thus by the kindness of Mr. Basil Anderton I have lately received a catalogue of books on the fine arts in the public libraries at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, which seems to me a most admirable piece of work. The classified portion of it occupies just a hundred pages, and is so well arranged and mapped out by clearly printed headlines, that there is no difficulty in using it. But apply this same arrangement to a much larger collection, and the contents of each section will be so numerous that the sequence of the sections is no longer visible, and becomes a mere matter of curiosity.

Perhaps some of my readers may have met with one or other of these two cryptic sentences, 'Margarete of Virtu have merci on thin[e] Usk,' and 'Poliam frater Franciscus Columna peramavit.' The one reveals the authorship of 'The Testament of Love,' which for some centuries was falsely and injuriously attributed to Chaucer, the other of the 'Hypnerotomachia Poliphili,' printed by Aldus in 1499. But how do they reveal it? If they had printed these sentences at the beginning of the books there would have been no puzzle. If they had printed them as an ordinary acrostic down the length of a page, with the help of the initial letters there would have been a puzzle, but one which explained itself. Such simple methods did not satisfy these ingenious persons, for the acrostics run through the whole book, and are formed by the initial letters of the successive chapters. Who first discovered the 'Hypnerotomachia' riddle I do not know. The solution of that of 'The Testament of Love' was due in the first instance to Professor Skeat; but by a humorous accident the last seven chapters had got disarranged, and their initials yielded only the mysterious word 'Thsknvi.' Mr. Henry Bradley discovered the true order of the chapters, and thus completed the discovery which Dr.

Skeat had so ingeniously begun. But acrostics when they run through a whole book become riddles indeed, and this is the fate of class-catalogues when their successive divisions are separated by such chapters of details that they cease altogether to attract the eye.

I have given this paper its rather fantastic title on purpose to justify the digressions which naturally arise when one begins to meditate; and I will, therefore, at the risk of being wearisome, take a specific instance of what I may call these chapter-acrostics in a catalogue. Every time that I use that splendid work, 'The Index to the Early Printed Books in the British Museum,' by my friend Mr. Proctor, I find myself wishing that he had brought into a single section at the beginning of his book all those wonderful chronological lists of the sequence of towns in each country in the order in which printing was introduced into them, and of the sequence of printers in each town in the order in which they began work, and had then arranged the towns alphabetically instead of chronologically under the countries, and the printers alphabetically instead of chronologically under the towns. There may be ten men in England who carry the history of printing sufficiently clearly in their heads to be able to find a given printer in his chronological order without previous fumbling, *e.g.*, who when they want to find the 'Practica Musices' of Gaforus, printed by Guillaume le Signerre at Milan in 1496, will know at once that they have to look up the 26th press of the 7th town into which printing was introduced in Italy. For myself I possess the irritating smattering of knowledge which makes me lose more time in trying to find it directly than if I patiently took down the other volume, looked up Le Signerre in the index of printers, and thus became possessed of his proper number. When I am in quest of a particular entry my affection for Mr. Proctor is tried by this waste of time; but when I am thinking of the history of typography I regret quite as much that we have not got all those

chronological lists of towns and printers brought together as a glorified chart of the progress of printing, at the beginning of his book. His work is a thousand times more than the mere 'Index' which he has modestly named it. It is a history of printing worked out in all its details, and this, its capital feature, would have been not obscured, but emphasized, if the historical outlines had been printed uninterruptedly, and the body of the work arranged solely with a view to easy reference. But I hope that Mr. Proctor will some day reprint the historical lists by themselves as a handy octavo, and add, as his present researches should enable him to do, to the dates at which the printers began work those at which they left off. If the octavo is small enough we can carry it about in our pocket till we have learnt it by heart, and then we shall be sufficiently educated to find any given entry in the 'Index' without a preliminary reference to the 'register.'

I work back to my main subject by observing that the excellent Panzer in his '*Annales Typographici*' seems to me to have been too sedulously and monotonously alphabetical. It is certainly simplicity itself to arrange the names of all the printing-towns of Europe in a single alphabet, and to adhere to this sequence. But although I have clamoured for more consideration for the needs of students as imperfectly educated as myself, I resent being considered to know absolutely nothing except my alphabet, and being thus cut off from some advantages in which an elementary knowledge of geography would enable me to share. I know that Bologna, Ferrara, Florence, Milan, Rome, Venice, and Verona are all in Italy; and if Panzer had put all his Italian towns in one volume and lettered it '*Italia*,' keeping the alphabetical arrangement of the towns of each country, reference would have been facilitated, and the student of printing in any one country would have had all his information brought together in a compact form. Now in this matter our Directory-makers have shown their usual sound sense. To begin with, they have not

88 A MEDITATION ON DIRECTORIES.

attempted a 'Directory of All England' in an endless number of volumes. They have split up their subject into counties, or groups of counties, and towns, each county being kept quite distinct, and the towns of each county following each other in their alphabetical order. More than this, they have reckoned on the fact that anyone who uses a directory will be quite clear in his mind as to whether he wants to find a private address or a business address, and whether the person whose address he seeks is engaged in commerce, or is a clergyman, or a barrister, or a solicitor, or an official under Government. Hence those divisions Court, Commercial, Clerical, Legal, Official, etc., with which we are all familiar, and which everyone uses without difficulty or hesitation. The use of them is obvious. If you wish to find the address of Mr. John Smith, if all the John Smiths were in a single alphabet you might have to work through a couple of hundred names before you found your man. By these rough and perfectly intelligible divisions the John Smiths of the class you want are separated from the rest, and your labour is lightened. Of course librarians also have produced special catalogues, but hitherto special catalogues have been mainly regarded as supplementary to a General Catalogue, or as parts of a great 'logical' class-arrangement. But as books increase, will it be possible to maintain General Catalogues in the largest libraries? Will it not be necessary to divide up both Author-Catalogues and Subject-Catalogues into clearly defined sections, not supplementary, but themselves comprising the General Catalogue of the library.

Two principles of division at once suggest themselves for Author-Catalogues, division by date and division by languages. The former, as authors have never seen the necessity of dying out as a body at the end of a century, would become troublesome if carried out at all minutely. But if any library finds its catalogue growing unwieldy it is surely within its rights in saying 'We will increase our old catalogue only by entering in it purchases of old books,

and we will start a new catalogue for all books published after 1900.' Against division by language the only objection arises from the existence of translations; but in libraries which use cross-references, translations are already entered twice over, once fully under the author, once briefly under the translator, and the only change would be that these two entries would now appear in two different catalogues instead of in different parts of the same. In a division by language the advantage would be that the number of separate catalogues could be much greater than in any division by time. We do not all know in what century a given author was born or wrote; but we can all be absolutely sure as to whether we wish to read a book in English, or in French, or in German. And the one essential in subdividing catalogues is that the principle of subdivision shall be one which even a very ignorant person can understand and apply.

If this last condition is important in any subdivision of Author-Catalogues, it is still more essential in any subdivision of Subject-Catalogues. There must be no fine lines, inviting subtle distinctions. It would be dangerous, for instance, to attempt to keep Theology and Philosophy in different volumes. History, Geography, Ethnography, Sociology, would probably all have to go in a single group. But we have pretty definite ideas of what we mean by Law and by Medicine, by Poetry and Art, by Mathematics and Natural Sciences, and it should not be difficult to get some ten or twelve subject-groups of recognized individuality. In each of these subject-groups the arrangement of headings might remain strictly alphabetical without exciting the sense of incongruity which the succession of headings in a general subject-index can hardly fail to arouse, and each section would offer to the special student in a compact form the guidance which he needs. 'Divide et Impera' used to be the old Roman motto. The time will surely come when, if we would retain the mastery over the enormous masses of books which are being poured

90 A MEDITATION ON DIRECTORIES.

out year after year, we must break them up into sections which can be easily handled. That plain man of business, the Directory-maker, shows us how myriads of names and of people and streets and occupations can all be dealt with and made easy of reference by the two great principles of (1) using the alphabet as the ultimate method of arrangement, and (2) lightening the strain on the alphabet by accepting any other means of preliminary classification which can be readily understood. Let us all study our Directories!

ALFRED W. POLLARD.

REVIEWS.

BOOK-PRICES CURRENT : a record of the prices at which books have been sold at auction from October, 1899, to July, 1900, being the season 1899-1900. (ELLIOT STOCK.)

THE fourteenth volume of Mr. Slater's 'Book-Prices Current' (Elliot Stock) contains the record of only one sale of the first importance, and in his preface, in which as usual he raises several interesting points, the Editor has to announce a fall of some 20,000 guineas in the total realized, and of 13s. 3d. in the average price per lot, the figures being £87,929 for 38,151 lots (average £2 6s. 2d.) as against £109,141 for 36,728 lots (average £2 19s. 5d.) in the previous season. It should perhaps be remembered that the 1898-99 sales themselves constituted a record, both as regards total and average, and that the present figures are higher than those for any year previous to 1896, when a reduction in the number of lots sold was attended by a large increase in price.¹

Whether the war in South Africa or mere accident kept important collections out of the market, it appears to be this fact rather than any general fall in prices which accounts for the diminished totals. In the one really notable sale of the year, that of the Inglis books, 849 lots realized £7,519, or the very good average of nearly £9 apiece, though Mr. Inglis certainly did not tempt amateurs to give high prices either by the bindings into which he

¹ There appears to be a misprint in Mr. Slater's statement of the average for 1896. He gives the lots as 37,358, the total as £100,259, and the average as £1 13s. 10d. According to our reckoning it should be £2 13s. 8d.

put his books or the strange insertions which he made in them. One of these was almost criminal, for in a copy of the 'Defensorium Curatorum' by an unknown French printer, the device of Colard Mansion was neatly pasted at the end of the book, no doubt to the enhancement of its price. Mr. Slater, sad to say, has fallen into the trap bodily, for he not only catalogues the book as 'with Colard Mansion's device on last leaf,' but quotes also without comment the auctioneer's note 'the first and extremely rare edition of this work, interesting from its connection with Colard Mansion and Caxton.' It is, perhaps, the existence of such pitfalls that causes Mr. Slater to withhold from the useful Index of Subjects which of late years he has prefixed to his register any indication of the names of the books which have fetched high prices because either of their printer or their bindings. To many users of 'Book-Prices Current' its value, great as it already is, would be doubled by lists of books printed in the fifteenth century, English books printed before 1640, and books in fine bindings, which have come under the hammer. And as it is precisely these books which fetch the highest sums, it seems as reasonable to give some guide to where they may be found, as in the case of books on angling or 'amours.'

Another of the features of the sales of the year to which Mr. Slater calls attention in his preface is the great decline in the fancy values of various books by Kipling and the Davos Platz brochures of Stevenson and his stepson. 'School-boy Lyrics,' it appears, has fallen from £135 to £3 5s., and the 'United Service Chronicle' from £101 to £5 7s. 6d. As no fewer than six copies of the former work and eight of the latter have come into the market, the 'slump' is hardly surprising, and American collectors have had a sharp warning not to give fancy sums on the supposition that the only copy of a book of which they can hear is necessarily unique. If they could keep their purchase quiet they might rest in serene possession of their expensive treasure; but a price of over £100 naturally receives a

large advertisement in the newspapers, and then owners of other copies begin to look them up and hasten to Sotheby's. The fall in the Stevenson trifles has not been so marked as in those of Mr. Kipling, and the Kelmscott Press books have kept up very well, though there are now signs that the rush of sellers may cause a temporary depression, quite a number of copies of some of the books having been sold at auction last year. But we agree with Mr. Slater in thinking that the future of the Kelmscott books is assured, and that no falling off in their prices can be more than temporary.

One other remark in Mr. Slater's preface invites a commentary. Is he really right in speaking of 'those rare and expensive books which are gradually, but surely, being absorbed by the great Public Libraries, and will soon become altogether unprocurable?' In the first place, it is unusual for even a great library to be able to bid more than a few hundred pounds for a book; and we should be interested to know if any public library during the last twenty years has acquired a copy of the 'Gutenberg' Bible, or of the Mainz Psalter, or even a really fine example of one of Caxton's most valued books, the 'Canterbury Tales,' for instance; or, again, a fine First Folio Shakespeare. Our belief is that these treasures of the first quality go nowadays, not to Public Libraries, but almost invariably to rich private collectors. In the second place, against the purchases by the great libraries of England, France, Germany, and America, where books are likely to stay to the end of time, must be set not only the constant discovery of new copies in private hands, but also the dispersal, which is still going on, of old monastic libraries on the Continent. The incunabula still to be picked up in Italy seem inexhaustible, and the resources of Spain have hardly yet been touched. Our own belief is therefore that at present libraries are still yielding up more than they absorb, and that the number of fine books in private ownership in England, France and America, is

now greater than at any previous time, despite the purchases which libraries have made during the last generation.

CABOT BIBLIOGRAPHY, with an introductory essay on the career of the Cabots, based upon an independent examination of the sources of information. By George Parker Winship. (HENRY STEVENS, SON AND STILES.)

THE fourth centenary of the voyage of John Cabot to North America, celebrated three and a half years ago, naturally produced a large amount of Cabot literature; and about the same time at least two new documents of some importance came to light, the record of the payment of John Cabot's pension in 1497 and 1498, discovered by Mr. E. J. L. Scott in the muniment room at Westminster Abbey, and the 'Declaratio chartæ novæ navigatoriæ domini almirantis,' which turned up in April, 1895, at a sale in Silesia. There was thus room for a new catalogue of Cabot books, and in producing this annotated bibliography Mr. Winship has had a further incentive in the desire to get Cabot controversies into a calmer and more judicial atmosphere than they have lately breathed. In a curious way the Cabots' exploits have become mixed up with questions both of law and diplomacy; and though the one only concerns dwellers in New York, and the other, unless it revives again in connection with the 'French shore' of Newfoundland, is now dead, geographical experts have certainly been induced by them to take sides with more than ordinary heat.

The legal point is too interesting not to be mentioned. It seems that in 1889 one of the Justices of the Superior Court of the City of New York ordered the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company to pay damages for the depreciation of property along its lines, overruling the argument that by the Roman Law, which the Dutch brought with them to Manhattan Island, the rights of the Government, which the Company had acquired, were absolute, and

subject to no claims for compensation by adjoining owners. The judge's decision was based on his belief that long before the arrival of the Dutch the Cabots had visited the whole coast from Florida to Labrador, and by so doing had planted the English civil law in a position from which the subsequent introduction of Roman Law by the Dutch could not oust it—a striking example of a legal decision based on purely historical evidence, and that, according to the modern doctrine of 'effective possession,' by no means of a convincing order.

The diplomatic animus dates much farther back than the legal, having been imported in 1755, when the British members of the Commission 'on the respective possessions and rights of the two Crowns in America' (Messrs. Shirley and Mildmay) laid before their French colleagues a statement as to the discovery in 1497 by John Cabot on behalf of Henry VII., which the Frenchmen found highly inconvenient. Based mainly upon Hakluyt, the English case is now generally recognized as substantially accurate; but from the confused statements of earlier writers, the French Commissioners almost succeeded in reducing the whole discovery to a mere legend, and not only gained an immediate triumph, but dominated the encyclopædias and works of reference for the best part of a century. In 1831 a Richard Biddle, a Pennsylvania lawyer who had lived for some years in England, issued anonymously at Philadelphia 'A Memoir of Sebastian Cabot, with a review of the history of Maritime discovery, illustrated by documents from the rolls, now first published,' which attracted much attention, and effectually reopened the whole case. This volume, indeed, as Mr. Winship puts it in a pamphlet issued a little before his 'Bibliography,' 'corrected many errors in the earlier works; but Mr. Biddle, having once started out to correct, kept at it until he had revised nearly everything in his predecessors, whether right or wrong,' so that the confusion first introduced by the French Commissioners became worse confounded. The Cabots were now as much

exalted as they had formerly been depreciated, and in 1869 Mr. J. F. Nicholls, the city librarian of Bristol, produced 'The remarkable life, adventures and discoveries of Sebastian Cabot, of Bristol, the founder of Great Britain's maritime power, discoverer of America and its first colonizer,' a highly imaginative biography which seems to have done Sebastian Cabot even worse service than William Godwin rendered to Chaucer. The inevitable reaction set in with a clever review by Henry Stevens the elder (or, as he loved to call himself from his home in Vermont, the Green Mountain Boy, father of the publisher of the present book), who headed his notice with the very effective title, 'Sebastian Cabot—John Cabot = O.' In 1882 the cudgels were taken up by M. Henry HARRISSE in his 'Jean et Sébastien Cabot.' M. HARRISSE returned to the subject in 1892 in his 'The Discovery of North America,' and again in 1896 in 'John Cabot the discoverer of North America and Sebastian his son, a chapter of the maritime history of England under the Tudors, 1496—1557,' a work which Mr. Winship eulogizes as having 'transformed one of the most difficult problems of colonial history into one of the most easily understood.' Unfortunately M. HARRISSE has not been content with his own masterpiece, but in a series of subsequent papers and reviews has pursued the memory of Sebastian Cabot almost with ferocity; and it is against these later attacks that Mr. Winship's 'independent examination of the sources of information' is directed.

Mr. Winship has arranged his bibliography in two alphabetical lists, the first comprising all the books and documents which can be supposed to have any value as original authorities, the second giving 'books and other writings printed between 1600 and 1900, which refer to John and Sebastian Cabot, or which are of use in studying the controversies associated with their names.' To these lists he has prefixed an introduction in two parts, the first giving a simple and straightforward account of the careers of the Cabots, as they present themselves to him; the

second taking in order some fifteen different controversial points, and summarizing the evidence as to each. The margins to each part of the introduction are dotted with references to books in the bibliography, to which they serve as a rough subject-index. The help thus given is certainly needed, as the alphabetical arrangement of the bibliography naturally separates the books and documents on the same topic, and some of the entries are difficult to find, the reports of the Anglo-French Commission of 1755-57 appearing under 'Mémoires,' and the payments of John Cabot's pension under 'Kemys' and 'Meryk,' the Collectors of the Customs at the Port of Bristol, by whom the payments were made. Whether a chronological arrangement of the original documents would have been simpler is a point on which it is not easy to dogmatize, a possible source of confusion existing between the dates of the documents themselves and that of their publication, which might easily outweigh the obvious advantages of the chronological method. A formal subject-index would undoubtedly have been an advantage; but with the aid of the marginal references to the introduction any book can be found with a little trouble, and when found the carefulness of the entry and the fullness of its notes are an ample reward. Our only criticism, indeed, is as to a practice in which Mr. Winship has many fellow-sinners, that is, the absurd transliteration of a majuscule V in the middle of a word by a minuscule of the same form instead of by u. The practice has become so common that it would be unjust to accuse any individual adopter of it of ignorance and pedantry; but it cannot too often be pointed out that such a form as 'traffiqves' cannot be found in any sixteenth-century book which was ever printed, and that it is ridiculous by way of cultivating the fine flower of accuracy to adopt a spelling at which the printer, whose title-page is being copied, would have laughed. All that is gained is the information that a word, in which the minuscule v occurs in the middle, must have been printed

in majuscules, and there is no advantage in indicating this for words thus spelt, while leaving the reader uncertain as to the type employed in all the rest.

Returning now to Mr. Winship's survey of Cabot controversies, it may be worth while briefly to summarize some of his conclusions. As regards John Cabot, he accepts as demonstrated that, like Columbus, he was born at Genoa; regards the idea of a Danish Mission previous to his voyage as 'neither impossible nor unlikely,' but without historical evidence; views the date of 1494, at first given by Hakluyt for the successful voyage, as simply a misprint; adopts Cape Breton as the place of his landing; and maintains that 'there is no reason, in probability or in the sources of information, why Cabot and his companions need have spent more than a few hours on American soil.' Lastly, he has no doubt that a new voyage, from which John Cabot never returned, was undertaken in 1498, there being no reason why the pension paid him in that year should have been received in person.

As to Sebastian Cabot, the evidence as to whether he was born in Venice or in Bristol is conflicting, but the former place is the more probable. It is unlikely that he took any part in the voyages of 1497 and 1498; but as his name is associated with the presentation to Henry VII. of some natives of America in 1502-3, it is perhaps probable that he was connected with the expedition fitted out by two Bristol merchants. In 1508-9 an Arctic voyage apparently sailed under his command; the subject of a voyage with Sir Thomas Pert or Spert in 1517 is too perplexed for any clear pronouncement; a projected English expedition in 1521 almost certainly did not sail. After this date Cabot transferred his services to Spain, and it was on behalf of the Spanish merchants and their king that he made the unhappy expedition to La Plata in 1526, which throws such an unfavourable light on his capacity for command. Nevertheless he remained in favour in

Spain, and when in 1548 he returned to England and entered the service of Edward VI., the Spanish ambassador took some trouble to win him back to Spain. In 1553 he became Governor of the Merchants Adventurers, and drew up the instructions for the voyage of Willoughby and Chancellor, and again in 1556 organized the search expedition under Stephen Burrough. The next year he died, not quite so much either of a saint or a hero as Mr. Nicholls depicted him, but certainly not the 'unmitigated charlatan' of M. HARRISSE's latest pronouncement.

We do not claim to be experts in Cabot controversies, but it is impossible to mistake the signs of strenuous care and judicial impartiality which mark every section of the book we have thus imperfectly summarized. Mr. Winship might easily have put the results of the independent examination of the evidence as to the two Cabots into a bulky memoir; he has preferred to redress the balance by the more modest method of an annotated bibliography. It is a fine piece of work, and one which shows the uses to which bibliography may be put when in the hands of a scholar.

NOTES ON BOOKS AND WORK.



WHEN the workers in a field are so few as in that of the early history of printing losses are keenly felt, and the death on December 11th of Mlle. Pellechet has come as a hard blow to her fellow-workers. It may be hoped that some little memoir of her may be issued on which we may draw in a future number for more facts than are at present at our command, but in so quiet a life the facts are not likely to be many. We believe that it was from sympathy with a friend's work that Mlle. Pellechet was first attracted to the study of liturgies, and from liturgies to early printed books in general. Once engaged in these studies, in which she was the first woman to attain, or to seek, distinction, she carried them on with enthusiasm, and won her spurs in bibliography by cataloguing the incunabula in three important French libraries, those of Dijon, Lyons, and Versailles. As a rule, and it is not to their discredit, French antiquaries select some local subject for inquiry, and carry on their researches within the borders of their own province. Mlle. Pellechet conceived a more ambitious plan, and when she had gained her experience over her three catalogues of separate collections, started on no less a work than a general catalogue of all the incunabula in the numerous public libraries in France in which they are to be found. Armed with authority from the Minister of Public Instruction, she went from library to library, making full use, of course, of the catalogues similar to those she had compiled herself, which have been printed during the last few years at the public expense, but also making personal examination of many thousands of books. Her holidays were spent in the same way, in working at the French books in

foreign libraries, notably those of Vienna and Florence. She had promised to come next spring to the British Museum, and it is sad now to remember that this visit might have taken place two years ago but for the wretched newspaper warfare which alternately inspires English and French people with the quite unfounded dread that they may be insulted in the streets of Paris or of London. An even greater cause for regret is that only the first volume of her 'Catalogue général' was published during her life. This appeared in 1897, and with her energy and enthusiasm the whole work might have been finished ere now, had she not deliberately stayed her hand in order to give it a fresh perfection. Among other works for which the French Government (so unlike our own) gave commissions in view of the Exhibition of 1900 was an exhaustive history of printing in France during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, to be written by M. Claudin and profusely illustrated. Among the illustrations are numerous facsimiles of early French types, and in order to be able to give references to these facsimiles Mlle. Pellechet postponed the printing of the remaining volumes of her catalogue. One friend at least remonstrated with every argument in his power, the uncertainty of life among the rest; but *le meilleur l'ennemi du bien* has claimed one more triumph, and the completion of her great work will come from other, though friendly and sympathetic, hands.

While so busy herself Mlle. Pellechet found abundant leisure to be helpful to others. A post-card to her would bring not only a collation of an inaccessible volume, but a photograph as well; and a piece of work which she admired would be rewarded with a telegram of congratulation. She was a delightful and most humorous correspondent, and the interest she took in life and work should have saved her from being cut off when just sixty. But she had been unwell for some months before her death, and after seeming to rally from a sharp attack of influenza, her strength suddenly gave way.

The first volume of the work by M. Claudin, 'L'Histoire de l'Imprimerie en France au XV^e et au XVI^e siècle,' for which Mlle. Pellechet waited, was shown at the Paris Exhibition, and a few copies are now being sent out, as gifts, to some of the greater public libraries. It will not be formally published until the second volume, now in the printer's hands, is also ready; these two volumes completing the history of printing and publishing in Paris in the fifteenth century. A third volume will give the history of Lyonnese printing; a fourth, that of the provincial presses, of which M. Claudin has long been a special student; while the fifth and last will tell the story of the French press during the sixteenth century, apparently on a much less elaborate scale, unless the five volumes grow to six or more. Three thousand illustrations, chiefly facsimiles of the rarer books and alphabets of types, have been made for the work; and each volume will cost 150 francs, though subscribers for the whole set will obtain a reduction of one-third on each of the last three, thus reducing the price of the set to 600 francs. We hope in our next number to be able to give some account of M. Claudin's first volume; meanwhile all students of early printing will wish him success in completing his great work, and will applaud the liberality of the French Government in bringing it out on so magnificent a scale.

Subscribers to the 'British Museum Catalogue of Printed Books' received in November the index to the heading England, and with it the following memorandum, signed by Mr. G. K. Fortescue:

'The printing of the Catalogue of the Printed Books in the Library of the British Museum has been the work of twenty years. The Trustees of the British Museum authorized the undertaking on the advice of the late Principal Librarian, Sir Edward Augustus Bond, K.C.B. The printing was begun in 1881 and has been brought to a conclusion before the close of the year 1900. The com-

pilation of the Catalogue has been the work of the greater part of the staff of the Department. The general editing for press was intrusted to Mr. Richard Garnett, C.B., until his appointment to the Keepership of Printed Books in 1890, when he was succeeded as editor by Mr. A. W. K. Miller, Assistant-Keeper of the Department.

‘The old manuscript Catalogue, which had been in use in the Reading Room for many years, consisted of more than two thousand large folio volumes, each part averaging three hundred columns. Each volume of the manuscript Catalogue was subjected to a careful revision before being sent to press. In the course of this revision many improvements in the methods of arrangement were carried out, and errors, unavoidable in a compilation which was the work of many minds through a long succession of years, were carefully corrected.

‘A printed Supplement to the Catalogue is now being issued, which will contain the titles of all books added to the Library during the years 1882-1899 (inclusive) but not incorporated in the General Catalogue during the process of printing.’

Thus unobtrusively comes to a successful end the huge piece of work, for which when it was first set on foot a fate was predicted similar to that which befell its predecessor of forty years earlier, which never got beyond letter A. The Department of Printed Books at the British Museum is not likely for many years to have so fine an opportunity of giving itself a Dinner as that which it has just foregone.

From Cambridge comes the welcome news that the first volume of Mr. Sayle's catalogue of the books in the University Library printed before 1641 will be out before the end of January. With its publication the prospects of a General Catalogue of English Books of this period grow distinctly brighter, as it is only by the publication of the catalogue of individual libraries that such a general catalogue can become possible, unless indeed some en-

thusiast can be found who will do for each library work which ought properly to be done by its own staff. The catalogue of the English books in the John Rylands Library is already in our hands, and if only Mr. Nicholson can find time to send the Bodleian titles to the press, the work of the General Catalogue will begin to assume manageable proportions. One thing, however, is certain—a General Catalogue of English Books up to 1640 is certain, sooner or later, to be printed once; it is almost equally certain that it will not be printed twice, or reprinted only after a very long interval. Any hasty endeavour to push forward the work prematurely is thus most strongly to be deprecated. It really matters very little whether it is done now, or ten years hence; it matters greatly that, whenever it is at last taken in hand, it should be done thoroughly well.

It is evident from the John Rylands and Cambridge catalogues that the example of the British Museum in stopping short at 1640 will almost inevitably be followed in any general catalogue. For many reasons this is matter for regret. The Museum decision was dictated by the enormous size of the Thomason collection of Civil War Tracts, which threatened, if included in a single alphabetical catalogue, altogether to obscure the earlier works which are individually more interesting. A separate catalogue of the Thomason collection is one of the luxuries which the British Museum hopes to attain whenever more urgent work permits, and this will help to carry on a 1640 catalogue another twenty years. But with Mr. Arber soon setting out on a reprint of the Term Catalogues from 1668 to 1709, it is obvious that the years from 1660 to 1668 will have to be bridged over somehow. The interesting question will then arise whether it will be better to have a single English catalogue to 1700, covering the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries, or whether it will be equally convenient to have one catalogue ending in 1640,

and another supplementing it for the years 1641 to 1700. Meanwhile three things are urgently needed : (1) a printed catalogue of the English books at the Bodleian ; (2) much more information than we at present possess as to the contents of college and cathedral libraries ; and (3) plenty of subscriptions to enable Mr. Arber to bring out his reprint of the Term Catalogues as speedily as may be.

The Oxford Historical Society, whose forty published volumes include works like Hearne's 'Collections,' the 'Life and Times of Anthony Wood,' and other books of the greatest literary and antiquarian interest, in order to increase its numbers is now offering to allow new members to purchase complete sets at half the issue price, *i.e.*, for seventeen half-guineas instead of seventeen guineas. Single volumes (with two exceptions) may be purchased at the same rate. The offer is certainly a liberal one, and the present members must have had some misgivings as to thus depreciating the value of their own sets. It is to be hoped that it will result in extending the very meagre list of public libraries which are at present subscribers. Birmingham, Brighton, Cambridge, the Guildhall Library, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Oxford, and Reading do their duty ; but the United States, in Boston, Chicago, Detroit, New York and Worcester, contribute almost as much, and it might have been thought that there were more English libraries with sufficient funds and public spirit to support so good a society. Certainly they now have an opportunity of doing so in a very economical way. Let us hope that a few months hence the Guildhall will not be the only London Public Library on the list of subscribers.

Mr. Plomer writes, under date December 5th, of a curious discovery he has made among the wills of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury at Somerset House. The will in question is that of John Rue of Frankfort, proved on the 15th May, 1492. The testator dates it

from St. Paul's Churchyard, and leaves a bequest to the church of St. Faith's, so that he was probably a bookseller. He names as his executors the secretary to the German merchants of the Hanseatic League, and another person for whose name a blank space is left, followed by the description, '*impressorem librorum de Westmonasterio.*' The witnesses to the will are Gregory, curate of St. Faith's, John Petytt, and Master Peter Martin. Mr. Plomer thinks that the reason of the omission of the second executor's name is to be found in the fact that Caxton's death had taken place not long before the making of the will, and perhaps John Rue did not know or could not remember the name of his successor. Mr. Plomer does not mention the date of the making of the will as opposed to the probate, but it is certainly possible that Caxton's death occurred after he had given his consent to act as executor, and that the description was allowed to stand in the hope that Jan Wynkyn would take his place; but there was no wealth of printers at Westminster in 1492, and if Wynkyn refused, the description would have been wasted. Mr. Plomer suggests that John Petytt may have been Jean Petit, the Paris publisher; and this is of course possible, though, as Petyt was an English name at this time, it is not safe to assume it. Altogether, the will offers some rather interesting riddles.

The following note by Miss Salome Cutler Fairchild is in place of the fuller 'American Notes' which she is usually kind enough to send:

'The plans for co-operative cataloguing described in the September number of "American Notes" have matured rapidly and the Publishing Board of the American Library Association announces to the libraries an arrangement with the Library of Congress which provides for the printing and distribution of catalogue cards for American copyright books, to begin January, 1901, if it meets with the support that is expected. The proposed plan allows small libraries

to subscribe for a limited number of books at a cost much less than that of cataloguing by hand, a feature indispensable to the general adoption of the scheme. The Publishing Board may decide to wait till the Library of Congress is able to co-operate in printing cards for other than American copyright books before attempting to furnish them to the libraries; it may undertake the work as a separate venture. A committee has the matter under consideration.

‘It is a pleasure to me to send, through the courtesy of the Publishing Board, this latest news from the American library world, even before it has appeared in our own library periodicals. Full details of the perfected plan will be printed in due time; it seems clear that a thoroughly good working plan, capable of expansion and fitted for universal adoption, is in process of evolution, and that it marks an important advance in library development.’

All developments of Co-operative Cataloguing will be watched with interest, and in the next number of ‘The Library’ it is hoped to give an account of the Central Catalogue of the Prussian University Libraries, now in progress. Meanwhile, as our American Notes this quarter are unusually brief, the space which had been kept open for them is therefore filled by an account of another of Mr. H. R. Plomer’s interesting discoveries, a list of books once in the possession of Stephen Vallenger.

ALFRED W. POLLARD.

STEPHEN VALLENGER.

N the year 1581 Edmund Campian, a Jesuit priest, and other Roman Catholics, were arrested on a charge of advocating the deposition of the Queen, or her removal from the throne in an even more summary manner.

Campian and his friends, Ralph Sherwin and Alexander Bryan, were tried before the Court of Star Chamber, found guilty of high treason, and condemned to be hanged, drawn, and quartered; they were accordingly dragged through the streets to Tyburn, and there executed.

One of the principal actors in this tragedy was a well-known and popular writer, Anthony Munday, who, a couple of years before these events, had delighted many readers with a new edition of 'The Mirror for Magistrates,' under the title of 'The Mirror of Mutabilitie,' and had followed this up with several original writings.

Munday had now persuaded himself that it was a virtue to play the spy upon the Roman Catholics, and after his miserable tissue of evidence had helped to send Campian and his friends to the gallows, he made no secret of it, but gave the whole story to the world the year following their execution.

The severity of the sentence roused great indignation not only among Roman Catholics, but among many moderate Protestants, and it found expression in certain pamphlets, one printed in French, and the other in English, but both at some secret press abroad, in which attention was called to the weakness of the evidence brought forward at the trial, and Munday was held up to well-merited contempt, against which he could only make a lame defence.

But the immediate effect of the condemnation and execution of Campian was to kindle once more the fires of hatred against the Roman Catholics. It took the form of senseless persecution, not only of those professing that faith, but of everyone who fell under suspicion of sympathizing with its adherents. Thus, the two pamphlets just mentioned were declared to be libels. Rigorous search was made for the authors and printers of them, and everyone found with a copy in his possession was seized and thrown into prison. The spies of the Government were everywhere. No man could trust his neighbour.

Amongst the victims of this persecution was the subject of this paper, Stephen Vallenger. Who or what he was is alike unknown, and in all probability the history of his imprisonment in the Fleet would never have come down to us but for a zealous scribe of the sixteenth century, who set himself to record the doings of the Court of Star Chamber during Elizabeth's reign, and whose papers are resting among the Ayscough Manuscripts in the British Museum (Ayscough MSS., 326, No. 7).

The story that he tells is brief and tragic enough. Some one had informed against Vallenger for possessing a copy of the English pamphlet written in defence of Campian. He was accordingly arrested at his lodgings in Southwark, and brought before the Star Chamber on a charge of being the author of these 'libells.' The prosecution presumably brought forward the strongest evidence it could get, and it amounted to this: that a manuscript copy of the pamphlet was found in Vallenger's lodging, which he owned was in his handwriting; that although he denied the authorship, he refused to say from whom he had received the book; and, further, that he was 'a masterles man, and a maker of Rymes and such vayne things.'

Not a word was said as to his having any connection with Campian, or sympathy with his beliefs, and no evidence was produced to prove that he was in league with any conspirators, or knew by whom the pamphlet had been

written. The mere fact of the copy having been found in his possession was enough for the court, which declared that, as he refused to say who was the author of the libel, he must have written it himself. Accordingly he was condemned to be confined during the Queen's pleasure; to pay a fine of £200, which in money of the present day would represent nearly ten times that sum; and, further, to stand for a public example in the pillory at Westminster one day, and in that at Cheapside another, and to lose both his ears.

This barbarous sentence was duly executed; and as Vallenger either could not or would not pay the fine imposed upon him, he was lodged in the Fleet prison as a crown debtor. Here he lingered for ten years, his death taking place within the prison walls in 1592, and among the records of the Exchequer, preserved at the Record Office in Fetter Lane, is an inventory of the goods and chattels which he left behind him. This inventory is remarkable from the large number of books that it contains, showing that the prisoner was a scholar and a student; and the interest which always attaches to such early lists of books is heightened in the present instance by the melancholy fate of their owner.

Stephen Vallenger's library consisted of upwards of one hundred books, in Latin, Greek, English, French, Spanish and Italian, the largest and most important divisions being those in Latin and English. In many cases the size, place of publication, and date of printing are given in the inventory, and to all the books a price is affixed; but whether this is a mere valuation, or the actual price for which the copies were sold, there is no evidence to show.

In the Latin division theological works form the largest class, including the Scriptures and commentaries upon them, and books by Bonaventura, Chrysostom, Thomas Aquinas, Thomas à Kempis, and Erasmus.

The classics include the works of Cicero, in three volumes, printed by Froben of Basle in 1533; two edi-

tions of the 'De Officiis,' one with annotations by Erasmus; the 'De Amicitia' in 'an old print'; the works of Virgil and Ovid, and the comedies of Terence. Besides these may be mentioned the 'Flores omnium doctorum et philosophorum' of Thomas Palmer or Thomas Hibernicus; the 'Zodiacus Vitæ' of Marcellus Palingenius, a work popular throughout Europe, nine editions being printed on the Continent, and several English translations having been issued before 1580; the 'Scholastica historia' of Petrus Comestor; and, lastly, the 'De Antiquitate Cantabrigiensis Academix' of John Caius, printed by Day in 1570. The presence of this last work in Vallenger's library seems to indicate that he had some special interest in Cambridge; but his name does not appear in the 'Athenæ Cantabrigienses,' and he may only have added it to his shelves on account of its being a good piece of Latin writing.

The English books in this inventory are especially interesting, as they include some of the best work of the sixteenth century. The first entry on the list is 'The Garden of Pleasure,' written by J. Sandford, of which there were editions in 1573 and 1576. The full title of this book, which conveys at once its character, was 'The Garden of Pleasure; Contayninge most pleasante Tales, worthy deeds and witty sayings of Noble Princes and learned Philosophers moralized . . . Done out of Italian into English.' Next we have the 'Works' of Thomas Lupset, who was known as 'the flower of all learned men of his time.' Barclay's 'Ship of Fools,' and the equally famous and popular 'Mirror for Magistrates,' naturally found a place on Vallenger's shelves, as did also the metrical history of England, written by the poet William Warner and entitled 'Albions England.' Side by side with these were the 'Golden Boke of Marcus Aurelius, Emperor of Rome,' under which lofty pseudonym the Spanish writer, Anthony de Guevara, disguised himself, and the same author's 'Familiar Epistles.' Guevara was one of the most

delightful writers of the sixteenth century. No less than seven editions of this 'Golden Boke' were published in England, before its popularity was eclipsed by other writers, although no doubt much of its success was due to the fine translations made of it by Lord Berners and Sir Thomas North. The Italian poet Petrarch was represented by Twyn's translation entitled 'Physicke against Fortune,' a book that must often have soothed its unfortunate owner when he felt inclined, as Jaques puts it, to 'rail at Lady Fortune in good terms.' Another of his volumes that Vallenger doubtless often turned to for solace was St. Cyprian's 'Sermon of Mortallity with the rules of a Christian life by Picus Mirandula, translated by Sir Thomas Elyot.' Let us hope that he found some help in them, for few poor makers of 'Rymes and suche vayne things' can have had a harder lot.

H. R. PLOMER.

Just published, 8vo, pp. xx + 618, price 18s. net.

THE SOURCES AND LITERATURE OF ENGLISH HISTORY,

From the Earliest Times to about 1485.

By CHARLES GROSS, PH.D. HARVARD UNIVERSITY,

Author of 'A Bibliography of British Municipal History,' etc.

'A truly laudable contribution to the literature of bibliography. . . . It is a very elaborate and highly useful work, comprising "a systematic survey of the printed materials relating to the political, constitutional, legal, social, and economic history of England, Wales, and Ireland." There is a thoroughly exhaustive index, extending to sixty-two closely printed pages, and a reference to this will at once remove any difficulty the reader may experience in finding any particular subdivision. Altogether, this substantial work is a monument of intelligent and instructed industry.'—*The Academy*.

LONDON: LONGMANS, GREEN, AND CO.

CATALOGUE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND BOOKS, (*Post Free*)

Specially suitable for Free Libraries at greatly reduced prices:
Many current works withdrawn from Library
in fine condition.

WILLIAM POTTER, 30, EXCHANGE ST. EAST, LIVERPOOL.

NOW READY.

THE ENGLISH BOOKMAN'S LIBRARY.

EDITED BY A. W. POLLARD.

ENGLISH EMBROIDERED BOOKBINDINGS. By CYRIL DAVENPORT. 4to. With Illustrations. 10s. 6d. net.

"Mr. Davenport's excellent reproductions and his clear descriptions will give real pleasure to every one who is interested in the subject."—*Spectator*.

A SHORT HISTORY OF ENGLISH PRINTING. 1476-1898. By HENRY R. FLOMER. 4to. With Illustrations. 10s. 6d. net.

ENGLISH BOOK-COLLECTORS. By W. V. FLETCHER. 4to. With Illustrations. 10s. 6d. net. [*Shortly*]

LONDON: KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRÜBNER AND CO., LIMITED,
PATERNOSTER HOUSE, CHANCERY CROSS ROAD, W.C.

MUDIE'S LIBRARY

For the CIRCULATION and SALE of all the BEST

English, French, German, Italian, Spanish
and Russian Books.

TOWN SUBSCRIPTIONS:

From **ONE GUINEA** per annum.

LONDON BOOK SOCIETY (for weekly exchange of Books at the houses of Subscribers) from **TWO GUINEAS** per annum.

COUNTRY SUBSCRIPTIONS:

From **TWO GUINEAS** per annum.

N.B.—Two or Three friends may **UNITE IN ONE SUBSCRIPTION**, and thus lessen the Cost of Carriage.

LIBRARIES AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, TOWN AND VILLAGE CLUBS SUPPLIED ON LIBERAL TERMS.

Prospectuses and Monthly Lists of Books gratis and post free.

Cheap Parcels suitable for Village Clubs and Libraries.

The following **Special Parcels of Second-hand Books** are made up and offered at the **low prices** affixed, net for cash with order:

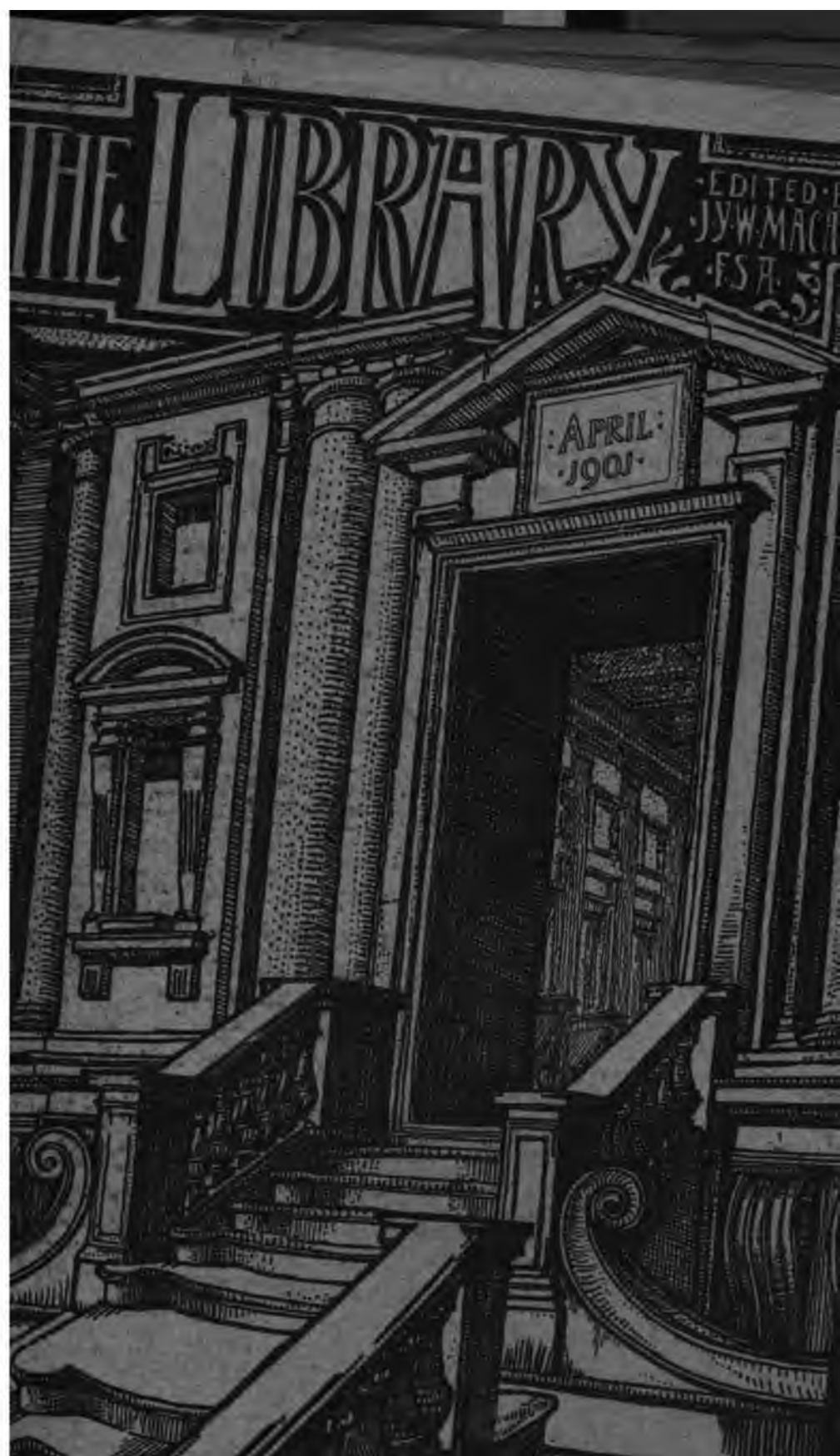
50	Complete: 1 Volume Novels by Popular Authors, rebound in strong cloth, gilt lettered	63s.
50	Volumes Assorted (25 Volumes of Travel, Biography, etc., and 25 Volumes Fiction)	63s.
100	Complete: 1 Volume Novels by favourite Authors, in the original covers	84s.
12	Volumes of Recent Travel (demy 8vos), newly rebound in cloth, gilt lettered	40s.
16	Volumes of Miscellaneous Biography, newly rebound in cloth	40s.
20	Volumes of Miscellaneous Books, newly rebound in cloth	40s.

Full particulars on application.

MUDIE'S LIBRARY, LIMITED,

30-34, NEW OXFORD STREET,

241, BROMPTON RD., S.W., & 48, QUEEN VICTORIA ST., E.C., LONDON;
AND AT BARTON ARCADE, MANCHESTER.



THE LIBRARY.

A REVIEW (QUARTERLY).

EDITED BY

J. Y. W. MAC ALISTER, in collaboration with LEOPOLD DELISLE,
CARL DEJATINO, MELVIL DEWEY, and RICHARD GARNETT, C.B.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
WILLIAM MORRIS (<i>Portrait</i>)	113
CORNARO IN ENGLISH; by WILLIAM E. A. AXON	120
PRINTED CATALOGUE CARDS FROM A CENTRAL BUREAU; by MELVIL DEWEY	130
DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUING; by JAMES DUFF BROWN	135
THE PROBLEM OF THE PRINTED CATALOGUE, WITH A POSSIBLE SOLUTION; by L. STANLEY JAST	141
A GLANCE AT THE WHITTINGHAM LEDGERS; by H. R. FLOMER	147
PUBLIC LIBRARY STATISTICS; by JOHN MINTO	164
ON THE "DE MEMORIE LEGATORUM JAPONENSIVM," MACAO, 1590; by R. GARNETT	172
THE LIBRARIES OF GREATER BRITAIN; by JAMES R. BOOSE	183
BOOK-ILLUSTRATION IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY; by ALFRED W. POLLARD	190
ADMISSION TO PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN GREAT BRITAIN; by JOHN BALLINGER	210
AMERICAN NOTES; by SALOME CUTLER FAIRCHILD	218
NOTES ON BOOKS AND WORK; by A. W. POLLARD	221

NOTICE.—All communications respecting Advertisements in THE LIBRARY should be addressed to the Manager, "The Library," 20, Hanover Square, W.

CATALOGUE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND BOOKS, (Post Free)

Specially suitable for Free Libraries at greatly reduced prices.
Many current works withdrawn from Library
in fine condition.

WILLIAM POTTER, 30, EXCHANGE ST. EAST, LIVERPOOL.

LEWIS'S MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC LIBRARY. Annual Subscriptions from One Guinea.

The Library includes all the Standard Works and Current Literature in Medicine, Surgery, and the Allied Sciences. All New Works and New Editions are added to the Library immediately on publication.

CATALOGUE, WITH CLASSIFIED INDEX OF SUBJECTS.

Price to Subscribers, 2s. 6d.; to Non-Subscribers, 3s.

A *Monthly List of Books*, added to the Library, free on Application.

To Book Clubs.—Specially advantageous Terms are arranged with Book Clubs throughout the country generally.

To Book Buyers.—All New Medical and Surgical Works kept in Stock, and supplied at *Large Discount for Cash*. Orders received by Post promptly attended to.

Detailed Prospectus sent free on Application.

H. K. LEWIS, 136, GOWER STREET, LONDON, W.C.



Abel Lewis Tole of Manpower

William Morris

William Morris

THE LIBRARY.

WILLIAM MORRIS.

N searching for the first time among the book-lovers no longer with us for a subject for a portrait likely to be valued by our readers, it is natural to turn in this first instance to the men of yesterday rather than to those of earlier generations, and among the great collectors whose memory is still green, the name of William Morris stands pre-eminent. We call him a great collector, not because collecting was the main business of his life, nor because his collection was immensely valuable or immensely large. A Rawlinson or a Heber might claim eminence on these grounds, and Morris's collection beside theirs was but as a single cabinet placed within a huge library. In addition to the modern books which, like any other man of letters, he naturally gathered round him, he possessed at the time of his death only about a hundred manuscripts, and perhaps three times as many early printed books. With his general library thrown in they were valued at no more than £20,000, and though the estimate seemed to those who had handled them surprisingly low, it is believed that it was for this sum that they were sold. Nearly all of them were purchased during the last seven or eight years of his life. The typical collector must needs be an acquisitive person with the sense of personal property rather strongly developed. Morris was probably one of the least acquisitive

men who ever lived. The things he cared for most, fine architecture, fair scenery, chivalrous tales, he was most passionately anxious that others should enjoy as much as he. From fifty to sixty, when most men are anxious to husband their strength, he exhausted his—it matters nothing whether wisely or not—in his whole-hearted efforts to make the possibilities of life for the great mass of workers brighter and fairer than our present social system permits. He founded the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings that the architecture in which he delighted might be preserved, undeformed, for future generations. By his own tales and poems, and by his translations, he won hundreds of new lovers for the spirit of old romance. His whole life was spent in making beautiful things for other people, with but little thought of profit for himself, and it was, perhaps, at least in the first instance, chiefly as the models and tools necessary to him in his own work, as a designer of beautiful ornament for the books he printed, that he began, late in life, to gather round him in his own home masterpieces of illumination and early printing. But when he began thus to collect he brought to his task such gifts of judgment and eye as no other English collector has ever possessed. Even in his undergraduate days at Oxford some of his happiest hours had been spent among the manuscripts at the Bodleian; when he settled in London he was a constant student at the British Museum. Nor had he only studied manuscripts, it would be truer to say that he had lived in them. The thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, the great period in illumination both in England and France, formed the period in literature which to him was real and satisfying beyond any other, and the art of the time thus fell into its place as the natural complement of its poetry and romance. Other collectors win their way to what is best through many mistakes; to Morris mistakes were impossible, because his natural kinship was with the men who did the best work. Of his hundred manu-

scripts some were less valuable than others, because there was less decoration in them; but whatever the amount of the decoration, it was good, and it is not too much to say that either for its writing, its illumination, or its binding, every manuscript he bought was, within its own limits in each case, an example of the finest work. It is this wonderful knowledge and taste which entitles him to be ranked among the great collectors, and small in size as his collection may seem, it was to all competent judges an abiding wonder how, with a by no means reckless expenditure, he brought it together within so few years. There is a sad corollary to this thought. As a buyer for the nation Morris's expert advice, and his energy in tracking down fine books, would have been poorly paid by a retaining fee of five or six hundred pounds a year. At his death his whole collection of manuscripts might have been bought for £12,000 (the printed books were valued at £8,000), certainly a less sum than they had cost him. We spend many scores of thousands of pounds each year on Schools of Art and Design, and on other doubtful expedients for improving our national taste and capacity. It might have been thought that the business instinct of the nation would have jumped at the opportunity of securing the services of this great expert free of cost; nay, more, at getting them, at the expense of his heirs, for a little less than nothing. But those who were most keenly anxious that the nation should acquire at cost price, or less than cost price, this supreme collection of examples of what had once been a great English art, knew by bitter experience that the attempt was absolutely hopeless, could only lead to one more rebuff, and the whole collection, manuscripts and printed books, passed into private hands, and soon lost the unity it had possessed as the Morris Library.

While the fate of the collection was still uncertain, Mr. Bernard Quaritch circulated among his customers a list of seventy-five of the more important manuscripts, and of one hundred and seventy-four of the printed

books, chiefly those containing woodcuts; and this eight-page list, with on an average two lines to an entry, is the fullest record we now possess of Morris's collection as a whole, and consequently of his skill as a collector. During his life he had included among the announcements of books to be printed at the Kelmscott Press one of 'A Catalogue of the Collection of Woodcut Books, Early Printed Books & Manuscripts at Kelmscott House, with Notes by William Morris: with upwards of 50 illustrations. Large 4to. Golden type.' As thus announced, the catalogue shared the fate of the Froissart and Shakespeare. But at the time of Morris's death some of the illustrations had already been made, and as part of his faithful policy of gathering up the fragments that remained, Mr. Sydney Cockerell issued these under the title, 'Some German Woodcuts of the Fifteenth Century,' with portions of an article contributed by Morris to Part IV. of 'Bibliographica' by way of introduction, and a most valuable appendix entitled, 'A List of the Principal Books of the fifteenth century, containing woodcuts, in the library of the late William Morris, arranged alphabetically according to towns, with the number of cuts in each, and references to Hain's Repertorium Bibliographicum.' This list contains one hundred and thirty-one entries, and from Mr. Cockerell's brief but careful descriptions it is thus possible for anyone to reconstruct the more important part of the collection of printed books. The entries are epitomized from the full descriptions which Mr. Cockerell had written for the intended catalogue, descriptions which were placed among the fly-leaves of the books to which they referred, and remained there in most cases at the dispersal of the larger (though not the most valuable) portion of Morris's whole library, at the sale at Sotheby's, December 5th to 10th, 1898. No doubt for good reasons Mr. Cockerell omitted all mention of manuscripts in his 'List'; Morris himself, in the interesting article on English illuminations, which he contributed to 'The Magazine of Art,' though

taking some, or all, of the illustrations from his own books, made no specific references to them, and the student of Morris's library is thus confined, in his attempt at reconstructing the manuscript portion of it, to the short list printed by Quaritch, to the sale catalogue of 1898, to the catalogue of the Exhibition of English Manuscripts at the Society of Antiquaries, where Morris showed six fine books, and to the scanty but very interesting notes on the subject in Mr. Mackail's biography. Even if an adequate list could be gathered from these materials, it would be shorn of half its interest for lack of illustrations, but the attempt might still be worth making.

A good deal of mystery surrounded the eventual sale of Morris's library, and even now it would perhaps be unmannerly to print the name of the wealthy Manchester collector into whose hands it passed. Putting aside the ordinary literary library, Morris's collection was small enough, but it was too large and many of the books too bulky (13 inches is said to be the maximum size approved) for its new owner, and on December 5th, 1898, and five following days, the rejected volumes, making one thousand two hundred and fifteen lots, were sold at Sotheby's, and realized £10,992 11s. The majority of the good books sold at moderate prices; a few ran very high, and the average per lot was kept up by the desire of many of Morris's friends to possess a relic from his library, the literary books thus selling at very unusual rates. Among the chief manuscripts sold were an Italian Apocalypse (fourteenth century), £40; five thirteenth century Bibles, the prices ranging from £24 to £139, and six of the fourteenth century, of which one fetched £77, and another, an Anglo-Norman MS. from the Hailstone Library, £302; an Italian fifteenth century 'Legenda Sanctae Catherinae de Senis,' £149; an English 'Boethius De Arithmetica,' £61; two Ciceros; an Anglo-Norman Gratian (fourteenth century), £255; a twelfth century Hegesippus in a fine Winchester binding, £180; a

thirteenth century French MS. of Josephus, £305; the famous Sherbrooke Missal (fourteenth century), £350; two Psalters written by English scribes, £85 and £97; the Steinfeld Missal, £95; a twelfth century New Testament, £225; and an Italian MS. of Virgil, £164. Among the printed books were Koburger's second Latin Bible, £50; Günther Zainer's German Bible, £80; and the 1494 Lubeck Bible, £50; Wynkyn de Worde's 'Orcharde of Syon,' £151; Zainer's 'Speculum Humanae Salvationis,' £100; an early French Valerius Maximus, £91; the Lubeck Josephus, £34 10s., and 'Rudimentum Noviciorum,' £52; the Ulm edition of Ptolemy's 'Cosmographia,' £91; Pierre Le Rouge's 'La Mer des Histoires,' £30; the Sweynheym and Pannartz 'De Civitate Dei,' £77, and their Epistles of St. Jerome, £53; the 1557 reprint of the Florentine Epistole ed Evangelii, £89; Pynson's 'Dives and Pauper,' £55.

Among the manuscripts conspicuous by their absence at the sale we may note the twelfth century English Bestiary, for which Mr. Cockerell went careering over to Munich, where he bought it for £900; the 'Windmill' Psalter (c. 1270), of which Morris had long possessed four leaves and acquired the rest, shortly before his death, from Lord Aldenham, for £1,000; the Huntingfield Psalter, the Tiptoft Missal (Northampton, c. 1370), some half dozen little Books of Hours, a French Franciscan Breviary, and a 'Roman de la Rose,' with miniatures in grisaille. Probably about half the manuscripts and one-third of the early printed books were retained by the purchaser, and this cream of the collection was obtained for but little over £10,000!

For lack of the books in front of us, the foregoing summary has necessarily taken rather a mercantile turn. We may rid ourselves of it by a quotation from Mr. Mackail's biography, where, in the paragraph preceding that which tells of Morris's death on October 3rd, he writes:

"The weariness of that September was also alleviated by the thoughtful kindness of Mr. R. H. Benson, who took to him, one after another, several of the priceless thirteenth century manuscripts from the Dorchester House Library—among them a Psalter written at Amiens, and a book even more fascinating to him, a 'Bible historiée et Vie des Saints,' containing, besides initial and marginal ornament of unsurpassed wealth and beauty of invention, no less than one thousand and thirty-four pictures, beginning with the Creation and concluding with the coming of Antichrist and the end of the world, 'toutes ymaginées et intitulées et par escripture exposées.' This last book he had by him for a week; and though he was too ill to look at it for more than a few minutes together, he always went back to it with fresh delight.'

We need not comment on this picture, any more than we need extract from Mr. Mackail's book a summary of Morris's life, or from Mr. Cockerell's the now familiar story of the Kelmscott Press. Morris was many other things besides being a collector. The point which we have here tried to bring out is that to his work or his hobby, call it what you will, as a collector, he brought the same fine taste, the same vivid imagination, which made him great as a painter, a designer, and a poet, the same enthusiasm which made him leap at once to excellence in whatever he undertook.

CORNARO IN ENGLISH.



WHEN Bembo's palace at Padua was the resort of the learned and the ingenious, one of the most familiar guests was Luigi Cornaro, who retained in old age an unusual share of health, both of body and mind, and who, in an engaging fashion, was always willing to speak of the methods by which one who was a physical wreck at forty had made so good a recovery that, as an octogenarian and nonagenarian, he was famous for his vigour and sprightliness. The spectacle of a man who had passed threescore years, and had attained fourscore, not by reason of strength, and whose latter days, though not devoid of labour, were certainly not sorrowful, but full of placid enjoyment, was one that could not fail to arrest attention. In 1558 appeared Cornaro's 'Trattato della Vita Sobria,' written when he was in his eighty-third year. This was followed by a 'Compendio,' written at eighty-six, a 'Lettera' at the age of ninety-one, and an 'Amorevole Esortazione,' composed when he was ninety-five. It was clear that Cornaro had a claim to be heard on the subject of longevity, and his discourses attracted much attention, all the more that they were so pleasantly written, that to read them was almost like listening to the gossiping advice of a patriarch friend. The substance of his doctrine was that men eat and drink too much; that most diseases spring from over-indulgence, and can be mitigated or cured by reducing the quantity of food to the smallest amount that will support the body in activity. This was not a new doctrine. *Modicus cibi medicus sibi.* Cornaro had in youth and early manhood led the self-indulgent life possible and common among the rich, and he had been given up by the physicians as hopeless; but

by rigid temperance he had conquered his ailments, and in the latter half of his life, which did not end until he was nearly, if not quite, a hundred years old, he was, as has been said, an example of healthy and happy old age. An Italian Jesuit, Leonardo Lessio, became a disciple, and in 1613 published his 'Hygiasticon' at Antwerp, to which he appended a translation of Cornaro's 'Trattato.' Since then there have been a multitude of editions, translations, and abridgments of Cornaro in various languages. My present object is to show how he has fared in English.

1634. GEORGE HERBERT.

In 1634 there appeared at Cambridge a dainty little volume, of which the printed page measured $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 2 inches. The book is associated with the memory of the home at Little Gidding, where deep religious fervour was associated with plain living and fine artistic taste. A copy of the 'Hygiasticon,' now in the British Museum, is in a binding which may possibly be assigned to the skilful hands of young ladies of the Ferrar household. Mr. A. W. Pollard has procured for me a detailed description which will be read with interest by bibliophiles.

It is bound in limp white vellum, the upper cover being produced so as to inclose the fore edge and under cover, in which position it was originally maintained by means of a single tie ribbon now gone. The book is sewn with open back in four bands of white calf, sawn in, and is without headbands.

The decoration is stamped in gold, and is the same on each of the wings of the upper elongated cover, namely, an ornamental design in the centre, consisting of a small diamond with red painted centre and white border, most of the colour of which has chipped off, flanked by two acorns, and having a scroll design above and below. The four spaces between these ornaments are filled with impressions of a small square four petalled flower.

A solid circle is impressed beyond each of the four chief points of the central design.

The inner angles of each of the three side covers bear impressions of an acorn with two leaves, springing from a heart, and all the sides are bordered by a small roll leaf pattern and one gold line.

In each of the panels of the back of the book and the corresponding space on the front of the upper cover, is the impression of a heart, and on the actual back, in the second panel, the title of the book is given on a crimson label.

Nicholas Ferrar was born in 1592, and was a Cambridge graduate who had travelled as a merchant, and had sat in the Parliament of 1624, but had retired to Little Gidding, where, counting his mother, brother, brother-in-law, and their children, he was the head of a household of about thirty persons. He was admitted to deacon's orders by Laud and acted as chaplain. The services were so arranged that, by means of relays, worship was continually proceeding throughout the night and day. The handicraft selected for the community was that of bookbinding.¹ The name of the 'Protestant Nunnery' was absurdly given to the Ferrar household, but there were no vows, and six out of eight of the 'nuns' were married from Little Gidding. One of the friends of Nicholas Ferrar was the saintly George Herbert, and there are various memorials of their intercourse. One of Herbert's noble friends had asked him to translate Cornaro's 'Trattato,' and a copy of this he sent a short time before his death to Nicholas Ferrar. They had already made some dietetic experiments at Little Gidding, and found in Cornaro an acceptable guide. Later, they heard of the treatise of Lessius, and requested a translation of it from a friend of whom the initials only—T. S.—are known. This gentle-

¹ There is an illustrated account of the Little Gidding bindings, by Mr. Cyril Davenport, in the second volume of 'Bibliographica.' The biography of Ferrar has been edited by Prof. John E. B. Mayor. See also 'Dictionary of National Biography.'

man is the 'publisher,' or, as we should now say, the editor of the little volume, whose title may now be transcribed: 'Hygiasticon: Or the right course of preserving Life and Health unto extream old Age, together with soundnesse and integritie of the Senses, Judgment and Memorie. Written in Latin by Leonard Lessius, and now done into English. Printed by the Printers to the Universitie of Cambridge, 1634.' It was reprinted in 1636, and reissued in 1678 with a fresh title: 'The Temperate Man, or the Right Way of preserving Life and Health, together with Soundness of the Senses, Judgment and memory unto extream old age. In Three Treatises. The First written by the Leonardus Lessius. The Second by Lodowick Cornaro, a Noble Gentleman of Venice. The Third by a Famous Italian. Faithfully Englished. London Printed by J. R. for John Starkey at the Miter in Fleetstreet near Temple Bar 1678.'

The 'Hygiasticon' is an attractive pocket volume. It opens with an introduction from the unknown T. S., who gives an account of the genesis of the book, and makes excuses for even the slight traces of its Roman Catholic origin that had not been excised. He distinctly claims to be the translator of all that is in the book except Cornaro, and refers to Lord Bacon's commendation of the practice of the noble Venetian. This preface is followed by an extract from Bacon's 'History of Life and Death,' and by several commendatory verses. The most important of these is Richard Crashaw's fine verses on Health, which, with fourteen additional lines, are now to be found in his 'Poems.' After Lessius and Cornaro comes a 'Paradox' 'that a spare diet is better than a splendid and sumptuous.' The author's name is not given, but we are told that he was 'an Italian of great reputation living in the same age as Cornarus did.' I have identified the Paradoxer as Ortensio Lando.¹ George Herbert's translation of

¹ T. S. has given a free translation of the twenty-fourth of the 'Paradossi,' printed at Lyons in 1543. This version of Lando's essay was

Latin by Leonard Lessius. Now rendered into English by T. Smith. Whereunto is annexed Cornaro's Treatise of the Benefits of a Sober Life. [Motto from Horace.] London: printed for the Author, and sold by Charles Hitch, in Paternoster-Row and William Flackton, Bookseller in Canterbury. M.DCC.XLII.' This is dedicated to the subscribers, 'as a Testimony of Respect and Gratitude by their most obliged, humble servant, Timothy Smith.' The list of subscribers extends to sixteen columns, and contains many Kentish and Sussex addresses. Cornaro is separately paged, probably for separate sale. The translation is made from the Latin, and includes only the first of Cornaro's four treatises—namely the '*Trattato della Vita Sobria*.' There is a copy, dated 1743, in the Surgeon-General's Library at Washington. There is one dated 1767 in the British Museum.

1743. THOMAS SMITH, APOTHECARY.

We now come to a pantomimic change. In 1743 there appeared 'A Treatise of Health and Long Life, with the sure means of attaining it, in two books. The first by Leonard Lessius, the second by Lewis Cornaro, a Noble Venetian: translated into English by Thomas Smith, apothecary. [Motto from Garth.] London: Printed for Charles Hitch at the Red Lyon in Pater-noster Row and sold by James Leake in Bath, and W. Flackton in Canterbury, 1743. Price 1s. 6d. Sticht, Bound 2s. This is simply a reprint with the omission of the dedication and subscribers' names of the version published in the previous year as that of Timothy Smith! Which is the real Simon Pure? Timothy's list of subscribers seems a guarantee that *he* was not a myth; but I have no explanation of the mystery. To make the matter still more complicated, the appearance of Timothy Smith in connection with the translation of Lessius has led to the occasional association of his name with the unknown

‘T. S.’ who wrote the introduction to the Cambridge ‘Hygiasticon.’ The version of Timothy Smith and Thomas Smith are identical, but that of the earlier ‘T. S.’ is quite distinct.

1768. ANONYMOUS.

We now come to a genuine translation. ‘Discourses on a sober and temperate Life. By Lewis Cornaro, a noble Venetian. Translated from the Italian original. London: Printed for Benjamin White, at Horace’s Head, in Fleet Street. MDCCLXVIII.’ This is a volume of 281 pages. The translation ends on p. 145, and the rest of the book is occupied with a reprint of the Italian text of the edition that appeared ‘In Venetia appresso Marc’ Antonio Brogiollo MDCXX.’ The translator’s name does not appear. Sir John Sinclair, who reprinted it in his ‘Code of Health,’ refers to an edition of 1799. In 1798 the English version was published alone. ‘Discourses on a Sober and Temperate Life. By Lewis Cornaro, a Noble Venetian. Wherein is demonstrated, by his own Example, the Method of Preserving Health to extreme old age. Translated from the Italian original. A new Edition, corrected; to which is added, Physic of the Golden Age, a Fragment. London: Printed for Cadell and Davies, J. Scatcherd and Vernor and Hood, 1798.’ This has two of Bewick’s woodcuts. The ‘Physic of the Golden Age,’ which is decidedly vegetarian in its teaching, is one of those oriental imitations of which the ‘Economy of Human Life’ is the best-known type.

1842. MORONELLI.

In the Surgeon-General’s Library at Washington there is a copy of ‘The Discourses and Letters of Louis Cornaro on a sober and temperate life; with a biography of the author by Piero Moronelli, with notes and an appendix

by John Burdett. (Twenty-fifth thousand.) New York : Fowler and Wells. [1842.]' This I have not seen.

We now reach the end of our bibliographical survey. Cornaro has probably been printed in English about a hundred times. Of these not more than three or four are from the Italian ; the remainder are second-hand versions, either from Latin or French.

Cornaro has been a general favourite with readers and critics alike ; but there have been unfavourable estimates, amongst which that of Benito Feyjoo may be mentioned. It amounts briefly to the undeniable statement that God did not make Cornaro to be a rule of life for all men ; that if one man lived to be a hundred on this spare diet many have attained the age on a more liberal allowance ; and that it is possible that as Cornaro's ill-health was the consequence of his stormy youth, they may have disappeared as his temperament became calmer, with little or no aid from diet. There is a spice of truth in these observations, but they are far from convincing.¹ Sir John Sinclair adds : 'Cornaro tells us, that in order to preserve his health he not only resolved to restrict himself as to the quantity of his liquid and solid food, but carefully to avoid cold, fatigue, grief, watchings, and every other excess that could hurt his health. How could the business of the world be carried on if every man, like Cornaro, were to begin to follow that system at the fortieth year of his age?' Sir John, however, has somewhat misunderstood Cornaro, for the record of his life shows that he did not pass his latter years wrapped in cotton wool ; but, on the contrary, discharged the duties of his station, and was active both in mind and body,² and after all Sinclair thought sufficiently well of Cornaro to include a reprint in the 'Code of Health.'

¹ The passage will be found in the 'Teatro Critico,' Disc. 6, n. 21.

² Sinclair's observations occur in his 'Code of Health and Longevity,' London, 1821, pp. 10 and 195.

Most readers, even if they hesitate to adopt Cornaro's rules, find a pleasure in listening to the good old man who has so frank a delight in his healthy age, and so secure a conviction that his method is open to all, and will prove a remedy in the most desperate cases. We see him in his pleasant gardens surrounded by his grandchildren, enjoying their musical exercises, and singing himself because he has 'a clearer and louder pipe than at any other period of life.' This, with the composition of a comedy, 'abounding with innocent mirth and pleasant jests,' and more serious essays, scientific and literary, intended for the benefit of the commonwealth, were the recreations of his old age. As a teacher of 'plain living and high thinking,' Cornaro has still a useful mission.

WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

PRINTED CATALOGUE CARDS FROM A CENTRAL BUREAU.



PROBABLY no other question in library administration is more practically important to most libraries and pre-eminently so to a state or other central library having supervision of smaller libraries, than that of reducing cost of cataloguing and increasing utility of catalogues by means of printed cards. The expense item which causes most anxiety to library trustees and most criticism from the uninformed, is almost always the cost of cataloguing. The ablest librarians of the world have been studying for fifty years the problem of securing necessary results at lower cost. There is entire agreement that a library is practically useless without good catalogues, and that whatever the cost it must be faced; so that we hear no discussion by competent judges about getting on without these indispensable keys, but merely of how to reduce their cost by co-operation and better methods. The problem grows yearly more serious with the steadily increasing number of books published, and of readers not satisfied with what they may find in their own library, but insistent on knowing what can be had on the same subject elsewhere. The American Library Association has recognized the gravity of this problem for years, and given it close attention through its strongest committees and its publishing board. A score of libraries have made more or less extended experiments, notably the Boston Public, Harvard College, Columbia University, John Crerar, Princeton University, and the 'Publishers' Weekly' office in New York, where the official bibliographic records of the book trade have centred from their origin. Certain

definite results have been attained. Possibly future discoveries may modify some conclusions that now seem clear; but the same possibility hangs over decisions on any subject, so we may safely accept these premises.

1. A card well printed in clear type will be used; not a duplication of manuscript or typewriting, for no duplicating process will give as legible results as good printing. Entries on cards in trays and drawers are more trying to the eyes than in book form, and it is absolutely necessary that the highest practical legibility be secured for the general public. Another reason for printing is the greater economy with which many copies can be made for distribution.

2. These cards must be printed and distributed to subscribing public and private libraries by some central bureau. Cost of type-setting and necessary preliminaries, and, more important, the heavy expense of preparing satisfactory bibliographic titles, necessitate preparing and issuing from some central point, and dividing expense among the libraries benefited. Every year the public and librarians recognize more fully the almost incalculable value of brief notes added to book titles, and epitomizing the most valuable information or suggestion which an expert familiar with the literature of that subject could give to one trying to choose from a great library the book then and there and to him most useful. It would be difficult to over-estimate the practical value of these annotations or 'evaluations,' yet obviously very few libraries could find persons competent to make satisfactory notes on all subjects, or having found them, could afford to prepare and print the notes, except by dividing the cost with other libraries to which they would be exactly as useful.

If the cards must be printed and distributed from a central bureau, the only question left to the New York state library is whether it should do this work in virtue of its relation, as the central library for 7,000,000 people with over 1,000 libraries more or less closely connected

with or tributary to it, or whether the central cataloguing bureau can be moved one step farther back, and serve not only for this but for other states. On this account we have postponed for ten years the question of printing our own cards, hoping for a solution that would relieve us of part of the labour and expense. The library committee has always recognized the importance of this question, and had our other work not been so pressing we should doubtless have felt forced before this to begin printing for our own use. But while we have been doing other important co-operative work, the results of which we have given freely to other libraries, they have carried on practical experiments in printing, and we have hopefully watched the results. There are two solutions, either of which would be better than for us to do this work, and one of which is almost sure to be reached within two or three years.

1. Organization of the co-operative cataloguing bureau at some central point, probably in connection with the extensive allied work now carried on by the 'Publishers' Weekly' office in New York. This would be supported by contributions of co-operating libraries which would guarantee its expenses, and by subscriptions from smaller libraries willing to pay for their printed cards, but so situated as to be unable to assume more direct responsibility.

2. Vastly better than this, and the solution to which I have looked for more than twenty years, is that these cards shall be printed by the national library in Washington as part of its proper functions as the library centre for the whole nation. It receives all books copyrighted in this country, besides buying foreign books heavily, and receiving more in exchange than any other American library. It therefore would be the best centre for material to be catalogued. Under its new administration it certainly will soon have unexcelled facilities in its bibliographic apparatus, and in its staff for cataloguing, classifying, and annotating.

The national library would thus, in cataloguing its own books, printing the titles as it would have to do in any case, add the trifling cost of printing extra cards when the type was on the press, and of distributing to libraries according to their needs. No other equal expenditure could possibly accomplish so much as this for American libraries, and it certainly would be a very insignificant minority that would criticise the plan either in theory or practice. Now that the educational world has formally recognized that the public library is as much a part of the educational system as the public school, no one could criticise using the United States' mails for distributing cards to such libraries as maintain standards entitling them to recognition as distinctly educational institutions. Washington is a particularly favourable centre because of the great number of government departments, universities, and other institutions which would be available for assistance, specially in preparing notes on books on a great variety of subjects.

Whether the mechanical process adopted shall prove to be linotype slugs or electro shells, or ordinary stereo plates or papier-maché matrices is merely a question mechanical and financial, to be settled by those in charge. The essential is that cataloguing, annotating, and printing standard cards (7.5×12.5 cm., now almost universally adopted for bibliographic work) be done for American libraries either at the Library of Congress or at a central bureau, preferably in New York. In my judgment we should devote our own efforts to reaching at as early a day as possible one of these two solutions, of which the national library plan is incomparably the better.

Some will heartily approve utilizing the national library cataloguing and printing, but object to public distribution, and urge that the cards should be bought by some business house or bureau organized for the purpose, and distributed independently of the national library. This means maintaining a double staff, a double

stock of cards (for the national library must have its own reserve for its own uses), and in many ways an extra expense, with no gain except gratifying the theory of those who think such distribution not a proper function of the national library. If the narrow view is to prevail that the Library of Congress is not a national library, but merely for the use of senators and representatives in congress, then this argument holds. That idea was, however, repudiated by erecting the finest library building in the world at considerable distance from the capitol, making a great object-lesson to every visitor that it is in fact a library for the nation and not for congress alone. No one will question that this work can be done more conveniently and more cheaply there than by duplicating facilities elsewhere; and I feel sure that in the end this opinion will prevail, even if some other arrangement is forced on us as a makeshift. Use of printed cards for catalogues is just as inevitable as the general use of typewriters and electric light. We certainly should not be discouraged because objections made to other labour-saving inventions are urged against this greater one, a printed catalogue card for general use. If one in five of the 5,000 public libraries of the country should buy an important new book, it would mean that the heavy expense of cataloguing, and of printing or copying the cards and making notes must be incurred 1,000 times over, or else that some of these libraries should lack this invaluable aid. Hardly anything in modern life will appeal more strongly to a practical business man than the increased economy and efficiency, and therefore, the practical necessity of doing away with the present duplication of labour, and having cataloguing, printing, and annotating done, once for all, in one place, for all libraries for these books, every copy of which is an exact duplicate of every other.

MELVIL DEWEY.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUING.



WHEN an examination is made of a number of the book reviews which appear in literary journals and daily newspapers, one is often led to speculate as to their value to the ordinary book-buyer. How much do they influence his choice, and what amount of information do they convey concerning the actual contents of books? Although this is not an inquiry into the question, it is an interesting branch of the subject of book description, and as such demands a little notice, especially as it has a direct bearing on the matter of book selection and its necessary outcome—book cataloguing. It is a fact that librarians are compelled, in the absence of more satisfactory methods, to order many new books on the strength of critical notices which appear in journals. It is equally a fact that, in a large proportion of cases, the guidance afforded by these notices is unreliable and often misleading, because the reviewer neglects to tell what books are about in his anxiety to display his own skill in phrase-making, and his mastery of the technique of the art of printing. Many a modern book-review is more like an examination of the work by a proof-reader, than an attempt by a competent judge to inform the reader as to its subject-matter and scope. After all is said, a comma standing on its head does not vitiate any fact it helps to punctuate, nor does any other misprint, so long as it is obvious, constitute a fault about which to make a pother. Yet it is on such trivialities that good books are often condemned by careless critics, who ignore the intention, scope, and usefulness of books in their never-ending search for literals. Frequently one will see

whole columns of a journal filled with a laudatory or condemnatory review of a book, in which its literary style, the personality of the author, the art of the printer, paper maker, and binder, may all be solemnly passed in review, yet not a word be said as to the real contents, limits, and intention of the book. Such notices are of everyday occurrence, and they form the chief source from which publishers select those unmeaning laudatory tit-bits which figure so often in catalogues of books, as 'opinions of the press.' The average book review is one of the principal hindrances to the intelligent selection and cataloguing of good books with which librarians and the general public have to contend. The publisher's catalogue or announcement is another distinct hindrance, because he depends upon the reviewer for his annotations, and as these are rarely descriptive, the information conveyed to the intending book purchaser is very meagre. This carelessness in the important matter of describing the contents of books in an accurate and helpful manner, has not only a harmful effect on the circulation and choice of books generally, but it aids in retarding the work of describing and indexing what is recorded in books, so that readers as well as buyers are hindered in their quest for information.

It is only within the past few years that any attempt has been made to annotate the entries of books in public library catalogues, so as to make their contents available. A few public libraries have accomplished this work for all their books, whilst others have begun to annotate or describe every new book added. When one considers how misleading and void of information the average book-title is, it becomes evident that some means must be adopted of telling intending readers what books are about, when choice must be made from brief catalogue entries, and not by actual examination of the books themselves. Generally speaking, very few title-pages are true guides to the contents of the books which they distinguish, and as often as not, they are misleading. If words were devised to con-

ceal thought, it is just as certain that modern title-pages were invented to hide the subject-matter of books. The old-time title-page, with its solemn procession of descriptive lines, some picked out in red ink, may have been a trifle embarrassing, but it honestly set forth what was contained behind it, as far as was thought needful. The present-day title-page, following the prevailing taste for tit-bits and snippets, has been reduced to the limits of a motto or trade mark, sufficient, no doubt, to distinguish it from its fellows, but utterly inadequate for the purpose of informing its reader what story its author has to tell. But this is not a plea for descriptive title-pages. It is an argument in favour of supplementing their deficiencies, by the addition of notes to catalogue entries which will give the information title-pages cannot supply. A title-page is but a distinguishing name, a mere heading or sign, by which authors hope their names will descend to posterity. Its value as an indicator of the contents of a book can only be very slight, and in no case can it convey the same amount of information as a table of contents. For this reason the mere wording of a title-page is of very little consequence, providing it is sufficiently explicit to distinguish a volume of verse from one on the art of painting; or a collection of sermons from a novel. That even this amount of distinction is frequently not gained, because of the fantastic titles adopted, every librarian knows. Two amusing instances may be cited, which are tolerably well known, though the fun is chiefly perceived by the bystander. Two books of modern verse—one dubbed 'Oils and Water-Colours,' and the other, 'Rough Castings'—have been frequently mistaken and purchased for works on painting and ironfounding respectively, to the confusion and wrath of their buyers. I have myself been often misled by entries in literary journals of new books which seemed to fill some gap in the library and were ordered in consequence. In one case, a book which seemed to be an illustrated account of a recent tour in

Holland, turned out to be a collection of short Scotch and Dutch stories; while in other cases books have been delivered which have not fulfilled the promise of their title-pages in any respect.

For all these reasons it is manifest that the time is ripe for some drastic reform in the method of describing books, and nothing seems to meet the needs of the case so completely as the addition of purely descriptive notes to catalogue entries. In the case of very large libraries of old standing this would be a formidable undertaking, and in some cases would be an enterprise beyond the means and resources of the institutions. But there is no reason why the municipal libraries, with their comparatively small collections and accessions, should not attempt this method of rendering intelligible the contents of books. The great majority of persons who use public libraries in the United Kingdom are compelled to make their choice of suitable literature and books for study from catalogues which merely transcribe title-pages more or less fully. The further aid of subject headings in such catalogues is also afforded; but it must be remembered that, as no effort is made, save in a few cases, to indicate the scope of different books, these headings only help readers to find in one place a few of the books which may happen to be described on their title-pages as treating of the same subject. This is no great aid to the intelligent selection of books, because no distinction is made between the entry of a treatise of a hundred years ago and one of yesterday. Thus, readers are induced to borrow Marco Polo's travels for up-to-date information about modern India, or Gordon Cumming's book on South Africa for an account of the Johannesburg gold mines. Again, in fiction the want of some kind of information as to the period, place, action, or motive of novels leads to a great deal of unnecessary disappointment on the part of borrowers. Generally the merest hint is enough, because, though novels are seldom read for the information they often contain, they are read

for recreation by people who have a pretty well-defined notion of the class of novel they prefer. Thus, there are certain minds which cannot appreciate or relish novels which are written about murders or soul-curdling situations. It is not always easy to characterize such books concisely, or in such a way that an ordinary mind can grasp the principal motive and important subsidiary sections with intelligence; and especially to scent murder, which, with love, seems to be the pivot on which the majority of novels turn. For example, in such an elaborate novel as 'Martin Chuzzlewit,' with its complex plot, its varied scenes, and characters, and teaching as a kind of sermon against selfishness and avarice, it would be very difficult briefly to summarize its main features. But surely, for the benefit of those readers who require a little direction in their reading, such a note as the following would not come amiss :

DICKENS, Charles. 'Martin Chuzzlewit.'

The scene is principally laid in the neighbourhood of Salisbury, in London, and in the United States, during the first part of the nineteenth century. Selfishness, avarice, and the punishment of a conscience-stricken murderer are central motives. There is much satirical reflection on the American people. The humorous characters are Pecksniff, Mrs. Gamp, and Mark Tapley.

Or this could be condensed as follows :

Salisbury, London, United States, early 19 c. Selfishness, avarice, murder. Humorous minor characters.

In any case, the unlettered reader would be greatly aided in his choice, and due importance might be accorded to every great novel if treated on similar lines.

In the case of novels of minor importance a few words would generally serve. Here are some examples :

CRAWFORD, F. Marion. 'Mr. Isaacs.'

India. Hindoo mysticism. Date 19 c.

KINGSLEY, Henry. 'Geoffrey Hamlyn.'

Life in Australian bush. Middle of 19 c.

MARRYAT, Frederick. 'Dog Fiend.'

Holland, Isle of Wight, Portsmouth, 1699. Jacobite plots and smuggling. Contains adventures of a dog which seems to have a charmed life.

These notes would be invaluable to the reader who hates novels which have their theatre of action in foreign countries, and there are very many persons who cannot appreciate a simple love-story, however well told, if the scene is laid in Italy, Egypt, or elsewhere out of England. This curious prejudice extends also to dialect novels, whether American, Irish, Scotch, or Yorkshire. Unfamiliar names and departures from ordinary Civil Service spelling are as poison to the type of reader specified.

There are other very important points requiring consideration in the question of how best to describe books, so that the public may get the most benefit from them, but they must wait for a future occasion. Meanwhile, there is one practical suggestion which could be adopted without trouble and very little cost, and would do much to render the exposition of the contents of books easy. It is this. Let every author draw up a six- or ten-line note on the scope, period, exact contents, and motive of his work, which could be printed on a slip, and placed in every copy of the book, so that every reader, librarian, and particularly critic, could easily see it, and profit accordingly. Prefaces are never very helpful. Many are long-winded and miss the point. Others are apologies for appearances in print, or simply invitations to read the book and find out what it contains. The slip suggested seems a happy compromise.

JAMES DUFF BROWN.

THE PROBLEM OF THE PRINTED CATALOGUE, WITH A POSSIBLE SOLUTION.



It is the misfortune of the printed catalogue that it has, in Mr. Cutter's happy phrase, no future. Generally before it has left the printer's hands it is out of date. Long before the edition has been sold off its value as a key to the library contents is seriously impaired, and it has become necessary to publish supplements; or if these are not supplied through lack of means, the catalogue which may have cost so much in money and labour is largely useless, nay worse, is misleading. The readers who buy it as 'the catalogue,' without troubling themselves as to the important question of the date, repent them of their bargain, and have an uneasy feeling that they have been 'done,' a feeling not perhaps altogether without foundation in some cases, seeing that to volunteer the information would often be prejudicial to the sale.

The size and weight—not to mention the price—of the catalogues of the larger libraries are another great inconvenience, and one which is bound to become worse as the smaller libraries become large, and the larger libraries still larger. When even the supplements to the catalogue are themselves respectable tomes, the labour of consultation is so great that one of the advantages claimed for the printed over the manuscript catalogue, at any rate in card or some other form permitting of infinite intercalation, viz., greater ease of consultation, disappears in favour of the latter. But in avoiding the Charybdis of bulk and cost, some libraries have succumbed to the Scylla of meagreness, issuing cheap and nasty title-a-liner

lists. Their only merits are their handiness, and the smaller expense entailed in printing new editions.

Mere mechanical and economical considerations such as these, apart from the deeper questions of arrangement, classification, and annotation, make the present revolt against the bulky catalogue easily intelligible. The return from the dictionary to the classified form is simply a return to the form which gives the most and best information in the least space. And the by no means unimportant convenience of handiness is secured, not by the entirely wrong method of murdering titles, but by splitting up the catalogue and issuing in sections. This is the so-called 'revival of the class list,' a phrase which originated with the writer in the days when the revival was asserted not to exist outside the imagination of one or two over-sanguine and iconoclastic librarians.

The class list may be said to have minimized in a varying measure the disadvantages enumerated above. The individual sections are much more easily and cheaply kept up to date than one inclusive catalogue, either by way of new editions or by supplements. They are cheaper to buy, as a reader need obtain only the sections in which he is interested. The very biggest library may by the extremely simple process of division keep its catalogue within easily handled, nay, if it pleases, within almost pocket limits. On the other hand, the multiplication of lists beyond the main divisions of the classification is an evil which re-introduces, though in a milder form, some of the inconveniences which sectional publication is designed to reduce or overcome. And the vexing problem of out-of-dateness is only to some slight extent smoothed by the class list. New editions or supplements cannot be afforded as often as the real necessities of the case demand.

Under these circumstances the library magazine or bulletin, to give it the name which proclaims its American origin, is a most admirable supplemental agency to the

catalogue. Published monthly, bi-monthly, quarterly, or half-yearly, it is a species of continuous catalogue, bridging the gaps between the publication of the class lists and their continuations or revisions. It seems pretty certain that the bulletin has come to stay, in spite of the fact that most, if not all, of these periodicals appear not to be supported by the readers of the various libraries as they deserve, and indeed as the authorities have a right to expect. We have heard and read a good deal—some would say, too much—about the duties of the public library to the public; will not somebody vary the tune a little by dilating upon the duties of the public to the public library? After all there are such duties, and one of the most crying is to buy the library publications. To some extent the inadequate support accorded to library magazines is very likely due to the wrong lines upon which the majority of them in this country are compiled. It is gravely to be questioned—in the writer's mind there is no question—whether these magazines are fit and proper places in which to print the lucubrations of the librarian and others on local history and antiquities and other odds and ends to the detriment—and it nearly always is to the detriment—of their *raison d'être*, which is the keeping of the readers in touch with the growth of the library, and secondarily to this primary object, the supplying of references on special topics and such like exceedingly useful matter, indisputably and immediately germane to a library. If work of this kind is done as fully and thoroughly as it ought to be done, it is safe to assert that there will be little time and little money to devote to the sort of dilettante trifling which is now so popular in this regard. There is probably a great future before the library magazine, but it will be in its bearing towards the catalogue problem, upon which it is the object of the writer in the present article to offer a few discursive remarks and suggestions.

It cannot be said that these bulletins—be it understood

that English publications are specially referred to—have yet fulfilled, to any degree, the promise of their early youth. In one important, in one vital particular, they have fallen lamentably short. Most of them in their first number, at any rate those earlier in the field, promised indexes to the completed volumes. Where are those indexes? Of course author and subject-indexes to the additions are what are meant. Out of the considerable and growing number of magazines published, the writer is acquainted with only two which are adequately indexed as far as authors are concerned, none with adequate subject-indexes. Cost may be partly but cannot be wholly the explanation, seeing that the library which can afford to print miscellaneous effusions can afford to print an index. Moreover, if it is worth spending time and money on magazines at all, it is worth while spending both on making the entries in them readily accessible. Is it librarians who are to be taught the value, the necessity of indexing? A subject-index is highly desirable; an author-index is indispensable if the magazine is to be used as a catalogue of the additions of the year—or whatever the period may be.

A question which librarians may well proceed to consider is whether, in view of recent developments, it is any longer necessary to print complete catalogues of public libraries. Open access libraries may no doubt get along very well without catalogues—but other lending libraries? Even so, it is submitted that the library of the near future will generally choose not to print a full catalogue, the large library because of its expense—both to library and to reader—its cumbersomeness and its finality, and the small library for the first and third of these reasons. Something more elastic and continuous, on the lines of the magazine or supplementing it, is a much needed *desideratum*. The following rough suggestions are offered in the hope that they may lead to some discussion of the subject.

The magazine is the basis of the system of catalogue publication proposed. It satisfactorily solves the problem

of how to keep readers informed of current additions. Whatever other features it may have, this feature must be made of the first importance, it must be a catalogue, only a catalogue published at short intervals. Then at the end of the year, or in the case of a very small library at the end of a longer period, it must have an index or indexes to the additions in the volume. The author-index must be compiled in such a form that it is complete in itself, that is, it must give brief titles and book marks as well as page references to the magazine. This ingenious idea the writer first saw carried out in the 'Monthly Bulletin of the Providence Public Library,' a publication (now unfortunately no longer issued in its old form) of extraordinary thoroughness and merit, to which he has been indebted for many suggestions. If the library has branches, a system of notation should be adopted by which one entry will serve for the group (see 'The Library,' New Series, vol. i. p. 158). As an example of such an index entry we may give :

Cookson, C., (*Ed.*). Secondary Education (34). CST 373

The number in brackets after the title is the page reference; the capital letters following indicate libraries; last is the book mark, a Dewey number, consequently the same in each library. The subject-index should give author's names and page references so that the reference will be not only to the magazine but to the author-index.

The novel part of the proposal begins here. The indexes with title-page having been issued to the purchasers of the magazine, a further sphere of usefulness is opened up by stitching the indexes in a separate cover and publishing as a brief catalogue of the year's additions—which in fact they are. The objection is that, like the number units of the magazine, the period is too limited unless the yearly lists are gathered into a larger publication, which means catalogue and supplements again. Here comes in the second part of the proposal. At the end of the second year, let

us say, the indexes are issued for the completed volume, and are then combined with the preceding indexes, the cumulative indexes thus becoming a catalogue of the additions for two years. For the printing of these indexes the linotype would be resorted to, for which just this kind of work, short lines with little or no change of type, would seem peculiarly adapted, while the full entries in the magazine would preferably be printed in the ordinary way. The third year's indexes are incorporated with the indexes for the two preceding years, and so on, until a certain unit is reached, differing in different libraries. Suppose this unit to be five years. Then at the end of the sixth year, the index entries will be incorporated as before, but the first year's entries will be eliminated. Thence onward, as long as the unit remains unchanged, the current year's additions will continue to be incorporated, and one year's additions, those of the fifth year back, will be dropped. The library will thus publish at the conclusion of each year a catalogue of five year's additions, which is at the same time an index to the fuller entries in the five latest volumes of the magazine.

It is not suggested that the magazine and five-year catalogue will be alone sufficient to meet all needs, though the requirements of the majority of readers will be pretty well met by the books of a semi-decade, when 'the latest' in whatsoever department of literature is so hungrily perused. There will still be plenty of scope for class lists, but these will be issued in particular subjects as wanted, and as it is convenient to prepare them. And it is to be understood of course that the library is kept catalogued to date at the library; whatever catalogues are printed the card or other catalogues on the premises must always be the main resource of the student.

L. STANLEY JAST.

A GLANCE AT THE WHITTINGHAM LEDGERS.

THE history of printing, like all other historical studies, must be based, in the first instance, upon original records. It is not enough to know who were the chief printers, typefounders, or publishers of any given period, nor even to have a fairly accurate list of the books produced by their means. We need more than this for the true study of the subject and in proportion as these records are numerous or scanty, so will the history be complete or incomplete.

No class of records are so important in this respect as trade ledgers of particular firms. From them we learn what books were most in favour with the public, what number of copies formed the first and subsequent editions of popular works, the cost of the printing, paper, and illustrations, as well as, in some cases, of the stitching and binding. They enable us to compare the wages of workmen at one time and another. They tell us the names of the principal booksellers, typefounders, artists, and engravers of the day, as well as the cost of living and carrying on business. In short, they furnish us with all the details we need for arriving at a true judgment of the work done, details which often are not to be found anywhere else.

In this country such records are rarely available. In my recently published 'Short History of English Printing,' I quoted from the pages of 'Notes and Queries,' some extracts from the ledgers of Henry Woodfall, the only instance known to me in which such information had been published.

By the courtesy of Mr. C. T. Jacobi, the managing partner in the Chiswick Press, I am now able to make a further



FRONTISPIECE TO SINGER'S SHAKESPEARE OF 1826. DESIGNED BY
WILLIAM HARVEY. ENGRAVED BY JOHN THOMPSON.

contribution to the history of printing in England at the close of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth

centuries, which I am sure will be of considerable interest and value to future students. Mr. Jacobi's offer took the form of placing at my disposal the earlier of the Whittingham ledgers, cash books, etc. He also gave me access to



SINGER'S SHAKESPEARE, 1826. RICHARD III. ACT IV. SCENE 4.
ENGRAVED BY J. THOMPSON.

the collection of printed books belonging to the firm, besides devoting much valuable time to answering my questions.

It would be impossible in the limits of a single article to deal comprehensively with the mass of information which



SINGER'S SHAKESPEARE, 1826. HENRY IV. PART II. ACT. V.
SCENE 2. ENGRAVED BY J. THOMPSON.

these books contain. All I have attempted is to give my notes the charm of variety, and at the same time to retain some points of historical value. I have also been careful as far as possible to avoid ground already covered by Mr.

Warren's book, 'The Charles Whittinghams, Printers,' although that work being a publication of the Grolier Club of New York has only a limited circulation in this country. The earliest of the Whittingham ledgers is a small vellum-bound folio, covering the period from 1792 to 1805. The second, which is just twice the thickness, brings the record up to about 1810, and in addition to these there are two or three other large ledgers, some of which seem to overlap each other, and these carry the record of the Chiswick Press down to about 1850.

At the outset, these volumes reflect very clearly the spirit



FROM THE CROWN 8VO SHAKESPEARE, 1830.

of the age in which the elder Whittingham set up business, and of which he was to some extent, if we may believe his biographers, the embodiment. It was the age of the Young Person, the age of 'Sandford and Merton' and Mrs. Chapone, of Blair's Sermons and Dr. Watts's Hymns. It was an age that found a ready sale for works such as Crosby's 'Fortune Telling Almanac' and 'Old Moore.' But, with all its pedantry and superstition, there was mingled a strong love of all that was highest and best in our literature, and it was to this feeling that the elder Whittingham appealed by printing standard works in a small and handy form, with the help of good type, good

paper, and beautiful illustrations. But this independent work was not undertaken until he had been established in Fetter Lane for some few years. The nature of his early business is shown from the following extract from his account with Crosby, the publisher, of Stationers' Court, for the year 1794.

		£	s.	d.
June 13.	'Gardeners' Daily Assistant,' 6,000. Six sheets and a half, bourgeois, 18mo, at £6 10s.			
	per sheet	42	5	0
	Extra for 3 pages brevier . . .	0	14	0
	Re-composing one sheet and a half	3	14	0
Sept. 6.	'History of Robespierre.' Nine sheets, pica, 8vo, 750 at £1 4s.	10	16	0
Oct. 18.	Crosby's 'Fortune Telling Al- manac.' Four sheets and a half of the Rule part and two sheets and a half of the letterpress.			
	Pot 12mo, 5,000	22	3	0

The 'History of Robespierre' was clearly an echo of the great Revolution then raging in France. Crosby's 'Fortune Telling Almanac' is not among the 'Ephemerides' at the British Museum, but this edition of 5,000 is a witness to its popularity. There was another publisher of the name of Wills on Whittingham's books at this time, for whom he printed almanacs and pocket-books with various titles. His chief customer, however, was the publisher Heptinstall of Fleet Street. For some time Whittingham appears chiefly to have bound books for him, but in 1796 is the following interesting account of books printed:

	1796.	£	s.	d.
July 30.	Dr. Gay's 'Fables,' vol. 1. Four sheets, bourgeois, 32mo, 1,000 at £3 8s.	13	12	0

		£	s.	d.
July 30.	Dr. Gay's 'Fables,' vol. 1, sig. S, a.—vol. 2, B, C, D, 1 sheet .	2	10	0
Oct. 3.	Do. vol. 1, sig. a, S.—vol. 2, B, C, D, 900, 1 sheet	1	12	0
„ 29.	Do. Gay's 'Fables,' vol. 2, sig. E to O inclusive, P, 4 pp.—a, 4 pp. Two sheets and three- quarters	9	19	6

1797.

Sept. 2.	Printing 'Early Blossoms.' Six sheets, bourgeois, 16mo, at £3 16s. 6d. per sheet (fine ink)	22	19	0
	Corrections	1	2	0
	500 labels	0	5	0

The first of these two accounts illustrates the somewhat intricate nature of a printer's work. Gay's 'Fables,' here



SHAKESPEARE, 8 VOL. EDITION.

called a 32mo, was made up in sections of eights, giving four sections to each sheet. Signature S of the first volume was probably the last in the book and was evidently incomplete, the balance of the section being made up with the preliminary matter (signature a, as usual, printed after the text) and three sections, B, C, D, being taken from the second volume to complete the sheet. Mr. Jacobi tells me that the prices charged were pretty 'stiff,' so evidently Whittingham was making hay while the sun shone.

In 1797 the name of T. N. Longman appears in the

books for the first time, but the work done for him consisted chiefly in printing his periodical catalogues of new publications, prospectuses of new books, and minor work of this description.

The Society of Arts was another customer about this time for whom Whittingham did a great deal of work.

More important work came to him in the next year or so. In 1799, and again in 1800, he printed for James Scatcherd, of Ave Maria Lane, two editions of 'Gray's Poems,' which are thus described:

1799.		£	s.	d.
Jan. 18.	To printing 'Gray's Poems.'			
	Fifteen sheets and a quarter,			
	foolscap 8vo, Long P., with			
	nonpareil notes, 750 at £1 15s.	26	17	0
	Do. quarter sheet	0	12	0
	Corrections to do.	0	11	6

1800.		£	s.	d.
Aug. 30.	To printing 1,500 'Gray's			
	Poems,' etc. Seventeen sheets			
	and a half, foolscap 8vo, at			
	£2 12s. per sheet	45	0	0
	Do. 250 fine, large paper, at			
	18s. per sheet	15	15	0
	Corrections to do.	0	18	6

These two editions of Gray were illustrated with full-page copper plates.

From the account of H. D. Symonds, of Paternoster Row, for 1800, I have selected the following item :

		£	s.	d.
	To printing 500 Shakespeare,			
	'Seven Ages of Man.' Royal			
	folio (fine), four sheets, at			
	£2 15s. per sheet	11	0	0
	Corrections to do.	0	19	0

Another large firm of publishers who favoured the plan of issuing small books was that of Vernor and Hood, and their account for 1800 is sufficiently varied to be given in detail:

		1800.		
		£	s.	d.
Jan. 14.	To printing 2,500 'Paul and Virginia.' Five sheets L. P. (<i>i.e.</i> , long primer), 18mo, first 1,000 at £2 8s. per sheet, 7s. per ream	17	5	0
	Do. 2,000 labels	0	6	0
Mar. 20.	Do. 2,500 'Letters of Junius,' 2 vols., bourgeois, 18mo. Sixteen sheets and a half, at £2 19s. per sheet first 1,000, and 12s. per ream.	78	7	6
	Do. 500 do. Twenty-five sheets and a half, royal 12mo, fine ink, at 25s. per sheet	31	5	0
	Do. 6,000 labels for do.	0	15	0
	Do. 1,000 'New Bath Guide.' Ten sheets and a half, foolscap 8vo, long primer, at £1 11s. 6d. per sheet	16	10	9
	Do. 1,000 labels for do.	0	4	0

The only work mentioned in this list that I have been able to find is the 'Letters of Junius,' which was illustrated with portraits of the chief personages mentioned.

It is also interesting to note that before the close of the eighteenth century Whittingham was closely associated with the firm of Caslon, and many pages of the ledgers are taken up with entries for printing specimens of the various founts issued by these founders.

The name of Zachary Macaulay, the philanthropist, is met with in 1802, when he started a periodical called the

‘Christian Observer.’ The first two numbers were issued in an edition of 2,000 each, and were all sold out, a further 1,500 of No. 1 and 1,250 of No. 2 being subsequently printed. Nos. 3 and 4 were issued in editions of 3,000, and succeeding numbers ranged between these figures. From another entry under this date it would seem as though Zachary Macaulay contemplated starting a private press; for it records that he bought 142lb. of pica, roman and italic, at sixpence a pound, and three pairs of cases. If he purchased these for his own use, it was probably to



SHAKESPEARE'S BIRTHPLACE. FROM TITLE-PAGE OF SINGER. CROWN 8vo, 1830.

print leaflets in connection with his propaganda against the slave trade.

In the following year, John Sharpe, of Piccadilly, began to issue the series known as the ‘British Classics,’ all of which were printed by Whittingham. The first work was an edition of the ‘Spectator,’ in eight volumes. In size the books were foolscap octavo, the type used being bourgeois, with brevier notes, and they were illustrated with a beautiful series of engravings executed by the first artists of the day. The printing of the ‘Spectator’ cost £1,049 19s., and the advertising £47 17s. 6d., the number of copies printed being 2,000.

Another large account of that year was that of Symonds, which included editions of 4,000 each of Thomson's 'Seasons' and Milton's 'Paradise Lost,' an edition of 2,000 of Young's 'Night Thoughts,' an edition of 1,000 of Goldsmith's 'Poems,' and an edition of 3,000 of the 'Vicar of Wakefield.' Whittingham also printed for the same publisher an octavo edition of Lavater's 'Physiognomy,' the particulars of which are thus set out:

	£	s.	d.
Printing 1,000 Lavater's 'Physiognomy.'			
Seventy-one sheets and a half, English,			
royal 8vo, at £1 8s. 6d. per sheet . . .	101	17	9
Do. 1,000 do., 2 pages	0	9	0
Do. 100 extra six sheets	1	4	0
Do. 25 do., fourteen and a half do. . . .	2	18	0
Extra for long primer contents and index .	1	7	6
Corrections to do.	4	14	0
Printing 250 wrappers, Parts 1 to 24 inclusive	5	6	0
Correcting and making additions, etc., to index and contents	3	3	0
	£120	19	3

From the year 1803 also dated Whittingham's connection with John Murray, for whom he printed the prospectus of a work called the 'Antique Gems'; and in the following year the name of Francis Newbery was added to the ledgers, the principal work done for him being the printing of advertisement sheets of his patent nostrums. Whittingham's business by this time was well established, and for a year or two he had been obliged to take additional premises in Dean Street, Fetter Lane. Passing over a few years, during which he shifted the business first to Goswell Street, and finally to Chiswick, and, at the same time, entered into the short-lived but costly partnership with John Arliss, the stationer of Wat-

ling Street, I came upon the following list of books printed for the 'Juvenile Library' of Whittingham and Arliss in 1815.

1815.

		£	s.	d.
July 29.	Printing 500 'Harlequin Hoax.'			
	Three half sheets, demy 8vo,			
	pica	3	3	0
	500 do. half sheet	0	14	0
Sept. 16.	Do. 2,000 'History of Little Jack.' Two sheets, demy 18mo	12	0	0
Dec. 2.	Do. 2,000 'Children's Miscellany.' Three sheets, demy 18mo	18	15	0
	Do. 500 'Where to find a Friend.' Six sheets, demy 8vo, pica	11	8	0
	Do. 500 do. quarter sheet	0	15	0
	Do. corrections	0	8	0
	Do. Sunday work	1	10	0
	Do. 3,000 'Cowper's Poems.' Thirteen half sheets, royal 32mo, nonpareil, at £8 10s. per sheet	110	10	0
	Do. 3,000 do. 4 pages	3	0	0
	Do. 39½ reams royal, at 48s.	94	16	0

The 'Children's Miscellany' was a series of moral tales, with a highly coloured frontispiece, and several other quaint cuts. 'The History of Little Jack' was one of the productions of Thomas Day, the author of 'Sandford and Merton,' and was one of the popular children's books of the day.

Another large venture which Whittingham started at this time was the series of little duodecimos known as 'Whittingham's Cabinet Library.' They were entered in the ledgers to Thomas Tegg, of Cheapside, and were issued in boards at prices that ranged from one shilling to

seven shillings. The first of the series was an edition of Goldsmith's 'Poems,' and was followed by Johnson's 'Rasselas,' Quarles's 'Emblems,' Cook's 'Voyages,' Defoe's 'Robinson Crusoe,' Bacon's 'Essays,' and Walton's 'Complete Angler.' Each of these little volumes was 'embellished,' to use Whittingham's favourite phrase, with small woodcuts. At the same time Whittingham was doing some very fine work for Messrs. Longman and Co. by printing Britton's splendid series of 'Histories of English Cathedrals' in royal folio. The engravings for these were for the most part copper-plates, but woodcuts were introduced into one or two of them.

Whittingham followed up the Cabinet Library with a charming miniature set of the novelists. The first to appear was 'Evelina,' and the particulars of its birth are thus recorded :

	£	s.	d.
Printing 2,000 'Evelina.' Fourteen half sheets royal 32mo, minion, at £5 10s. per sheet	77	0	0
Do. 28 reams royal, at £2 2s.	58	16	0
Cold pressing, do.	4	4	0
2,000 labels and paper	1	10	0
2 cuts (designs, engraving, and extra working)	10	10	0
Advertising	20	0	0
	£172	0	0

The second work issued was 'Tom Jones' in three volumes, and among the remainder may be noted 'Humphry Clinker,' 'The Recess,' 'Man as he is not,' etc. The editions of the later volumes were limited to 1,000 or 1,500 copies.

In 1824 the younger Whittingham joined his uncle in partnership, and during the four years over which it extended they produced two editions of Shakespeare, one known as Singer's edition, in ten volumes octavo, in 1826,

illustrated throughout with some very fine woodcuts, a few of which are here shown, and a miniature edition in 1828. In that year the younger Whittingham set up



PUCKLE'S CLUB. 'DETRACTOR.'

business for himself at Took's Court, Chancery Lane, the present home of the Chiswick Press. It would be easy to fill a paper twice as long as this with extracts from the ledgers during the next thirty years, but my glance at



PUCKLE'S CLUB. 'OPINIATOR.'

them was too brief to enable me to do more than whet the curiosity of my readers with one or two notes from them.

The date of Pickering's connection with the firm is

shown by these ledgers to have been July 4th, 1829, and the first work printed for him was an octavo edition of Peele's works, limited to 300 copies.

In 1833 we come upon the entry for printing Puckle's 'Club,' recently reprinted at the Chiswick Press :

1833.

	£	s.	d.
Sept. 19. 'The Club,' double fcap. 8vo.			
Printing 2,000, nine half sheets,			
at £4 10s.	40	10	0
Corrections	0	5	0
Copy	1	1	0
18 rms. double fcap. at 36s. .	32	8	0
Printing 2,000 titles	2	15	0
Paper for do.	1	5	0
	£78	4	0

Finally, I may note the cost of production, for Messrs. Longmans, of Lady Willoughby's 'Diary,' the book in which Whittingham first re-introduced the old style Caslon type. It was published in two portions and in two sizes :

1844.

	£	s.	d.
April. 1. Printing 750 'Diary,' Lady Wil-			
loughby. Twenty-two sheets			
and a half fcap. 4to, rules,			
cuts, side-notes, etc., at 45s. .	50	12	6
Corrections, £6 8s.; pressing,			
£1 2s. 6d.	7	10	6
Woodcut arms	4	0	0
Printing 750 labels and slips,			
and white paper (2 qrs.) . .	0	11	0
Printing 750 labels, straw coloured			
paper	0	7	6
	£63	1	6

WHITTINGHAM LEDGERS.

161

1844.

£ s. d.

Dec. 24.	Printing 1,000 'Diary' of Lady Willoughby. Fourteen half sheets, wide oblong fcap., 16mo, with rules, head pieces, initials, etc., and 2 vellums, red and black, at 43s.	30	2	0
	Vellums for ditto	2	16	0
	Corrections and resetting advt. .	0	8	0
	1,000 labels and paper	0	10	0
	Recomposing advt. and printing 400 cancels	0	12	0
		£34 8 0		

1847.

Nov. 29.	Printing 500 'Some further portions of the Diary of Lady Willoughby.' Twenty-three sheets fcap. 4to, rules, cuts, side-notes, etc., 37s. . . .	42	11	0
	Corrections, alterations, and matter erased	7	10	0
	Pressing	1	3	0
	Printing 500 labels, do. . . .	0	9	0
		£51 13 0		

1848.

Mar. 8.	Printing 1,500 'Some further portions of the Diary of Lady Willoughby.' Fourteen half sheets, wide double fcap. 16mo, at 45s.	31	10	0
	Corrections	1	4	0
	Printing 1,500 labels do. and paper	0	13	0
	Do. 1,500 slips do.	0	11	0
		£33 18 0		

In all their art work the Whittinghams employed the most skilled artists and engravers, such as Stothard, Corbould, Thurston, Thomson, and Harvey. One of the accounts of the last named is subjoined as being of some interest :

1828.		£	s.	d.	1828.		£	s.	d.
May 5.	4 Designs for 'History of England' for Mr. Tegg at £2 12s. 6d.	10	10	0	April 7.	By cash advanced by cheque on Gosling and Co.	15	0	0
„ 13.	2 Designs 'Sandford and Merton'	3	3	0	Oct. 14.	Ditto by Mr. Harvey	20	0	0
Nov. 10.	1 Design 'Milton'	1	11	6			<u>£35</u>	0	0
„ 20.	2 Designs 'Earl of Moreland'	3	3	0					
1829.									
Jan. 28.	10 Designs 'Modern Europe'	26	5	0					
		46	4	0					
	Deduct for cash	35	0	0					
		<u>£11</u>	4	0					

The relations between master and workmen is shown from the following memorandum found in one of the Whittingham wages books for 1836.

'G. HAMPTON AND O'BRIEN, COMPOSITORS.

'The above individuals having run away from me and from their work, I shall feel obliged by your not employing them till they have cleared their accounts and obtained their discharge.

'F. SHOBERL, junr.

'Leicester Street, Leicester Square,
'April 27, 1836.'

At the present day I understand the position is exactly reversed, and it is the masters who have to 'clear their accounts,' generally by an increase of wages, or face a strike that drives trade into other markets.

Among other miscellaneous entries in these ledgers are payments for 'cabbage seed, peas, beans,' and similar

garden produce, which the elder Whittingham appears to have distributed among his neighbours at Chiswick.

Next to the ledgers, the most interesting series are the cash books of the firm. Here again there is material enough for a long article, as they illustrate in a way that no other books do, not only the cost of carrying on the business, but the mode of living at the close of the eighteenth century. For, the present, however, a few items from the years 1798 and 1799 must suffice.

1798.

			£	s.	d.
Oct.	13.	Three quires of paper	0	3	6
"	15.	Two quarters Watch Rate . .	0	15	0
"	23.	Drawing for 'Shenstone's Poems'	0	10	6
Nov.	19.	Engraving for ditto	3	3	0
Dec.	26.	Christmas gift	0	18	0

1799.

Jan.	10.	Lighting, etc., the street . . .	0	17	6
Feb.	13.	Smith's bill for paper	20	2	3
"	16.	Mr. Lacy (for coals)	5	17	6
April	3.	Belts and cartouche box . . .	0	18	0
"	3.	Breastplate, gaiters, knee buckles	0	13	0
"	3.	Stockings	0	10	0
"	25.	Half year's house and window tax	4	16	0
May	25.	Caslon's bill for type	46	18	0
Dec.	21.	Cook for candles	0	18	0

Such are a few of the entries taken at random from the Whittingham ledgers. They are not perhaps the most interesting that might have been chosen; indeed, the most interesting period both from a literary and artistic point of view would be the years between 1828 and 1850, when Whittingham the younger and Pickering were working together; but perhaps at some future time I may be permitted to make another dip into them.

H. R. PLOMER.

PUBLIC LIBRARY STATISTICS.



ON the occasion of the annual meeting of the Library Association at Buxton in 1896 the writer read a paper on this subject pointing out the inadequacy of the prevailing method of recording library statistics. It was then urged that to give a simple statement of the number of volumes issued in the various classes into which a library might be divided was frequently misleading, and at the best presented but an incomplete record of the facts of the circulation. It was contended that unless some account is taken of the length of time a volume is retained by a borrower a full statement of the case is not obtained.

Complaints are frequently heard that our public libraries are little else than 'free fiction depots,' as one writer has been pleased to dub them. Librarians have endeavoured to reduce the output of fiction to a minimum by various devices calculated to wean the confirmed novel-reader from his tastes in this direction. Some are of opinion that the fiction issues may be greatly decreased by allowing borrowers direct access to the shelves of the library, the idea being that if the desired novel is not in, a book of biography or travel may attract the reader. Others holding this view, while fearing to trust the readers inside the counter, have placed thereon a case with a number of non-fictional books attractively displayed. Others, again, grant additional tickets not available for borrowing novels. All this is done with the view of reducing the percentage of fiction in their annual reports. Far too much, I think, is made of this fiction bogey. Undoubtedly novels are taken out by borrowers

in greater numbers than books in other classes of literature; but this is inevitable from the nature of the case. It does not necessarily follow that a greater portion of the readers' time is occupied in fiction reading.

Public library statistics, I take it, are compiled with the view of showing the use that is being made of the various sections of the library in connection with which they are issued. To state simply that one hundred volumes have been issued, fifty of which were novels and the remaining fifty distributed amongst the various classes other than novels into which the library may happen to be divided, gives but a very imperfect account of the amount of reading actually done and the time occupied in doing it.

From time to time attempts have been made to estimate the relative popularity of various writers, novelists for the most part, and appeals have been made to the statistics furnished in the annual reports of our public libraries. Some have maintained that Scott, Thackeray, and Dickens are quite neglected in the wild rush to obtain copies of the latest 'popular' novel which is selling in its thousands, while others take a more hopeful view of the case. Any attempt to estimate the relative popularity of different writers is attended with numerous difficulties. The number of one writer's works as compared with those of his more prolific neighbour, the number of copies of each work in the library, and the relative length of the different works, are points that have often been lost sight of in making up the comparison. In no case, as far as I am aware, has the length of time the volumes are retained by those who borrow them been considered a factor in the result. In compiling statistics for the paper read at Buxton I was struck with the fact that, taking the number of times issued as a criterion of popularity, such books as 'The Manxman' and 'The Raiders' (the demand for which was then at its height) were credited with little more than one half of the popularity that was shown in the case of the novels of such a writer as Mrs. Henry Wood. This, of

course, was accounted for by the fact that the book which was 'all the rage' was bespoken for weeks in advance, and each borrower retained the book for the full fortnight to which he was entitled, in many cases no doubt passing the book on to a friend or two in the interval. It thus became apparent that some fuller method of stating the circulation was needed in order to bring out the true proportion of use that was being made of the volumes in the library. The real test of the popularity or otherwise of a particular writer was reduced to the question whether or not his works when available to the public were continually out, or lay on the shelves unasked for. In order to bring out the relative length of time occupied in reading books in the various classes I kept a record during four weeks of the number of days each book returned to the library during that period had been retained by its borrower. The time allowed for reading each book was fourteen clear days, with the right of extension of loan provided no other borrower called for the book. Note was taken of all such extensions of loan, the number of days' use being calculated from the date of first issue. I drew up three tabular statements of the information thus obtained. The first table gives the number of volumes returned and the number of days the same were retained.

TABLE NO. I.—NUMBER OF VOLS. RETURNED AND
DAYS RETAINED.

Class.	Vols.	Days.
Fiction	7,161	70,088
History	247	2,960
Biography	304	3,615
Travels	382	4,034
Science	367	4,331
Useful Arts	236	3,111
Fine Arts	171	1,967
General Literature	339	3,958
Philology and Ancient Classics .	141	2,230

PUBLIC LIBRARY STATISTICS. 167

Class.	Vols.	Days.
Theology	167	2,210
Sociology	140	1,552
Poetry	159	1,839
Philosophy	38	557
Magazines	1,324	17,531
Juvenile Literature	2,301	19,039
Total	13,477	139,022

The second table is somewhat more interesting. It gives the average number of days the volumes were retained in the various classes.

TABLE II.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS RETAINED.

Class.	Average Days.
Fiction	9.8
History	12
Biography	11.9
Travels	10.6
Science	11.8
Useful Arts	13.2
Fine Arts	11.5
General Literature	11.7
Philology and Ancient Classics	15.8
Theology	13.2
Sociology	11.1
Poetry	11.6
Philosophy	14.7
Magazines	13.2
Juvenile Literature	8.3
General average	10.3

These figures show that 10.3 days was the average length of time for a book to be retained. It appeared that books of fiction and juvenile literature fell consider-

ably below that average, being 9.8 and 8.3 days respectively. All other classes were above the average, Philology and Ancient Classics having the highest average, viz., 15.8 days. Philosophy came next in order with 14.7 days; then there was a group of three classes, Useful Arts, Theology, and Magazines (bound volumes only), with 13.2 days each to their credit. This was followed by a series descending one point at a time, viz.: History, 12; Biography, 11.9; Science, 11.8; General Literature, 11.7; Poetry, 11.6; and Fine Arts, 11.5. Sociology gave 11.1 and the rear was brought up by Travels, 10.6, just a little above the total average. All this, of course, was largely what might have been expected. It does not take a boy long to devour a book by Ballantyne, or Verne, or Henty, nor the practised novel reader of the gentler sex to find out from the last chapter of a novel 'whether she got him' or not; while a philological text book or a translation of Livy will be used every day for weeks on end. Yet, by the method of stating circulation by volumes issued only, the work of fiction would appear to have the same amount of use, issue for issue, as the translation of the classic or the work on philosophy.

Take, now, the third table which gives the relative percentages of the different classes by both methods and we shall see how the estimate is affected by the time measurement:

TABLE III.—PERCENTAGE OF CIRCULATION BY VOLS.
AND DAYS.

Class.	Vols.	Days.
Fiction	53.1	50.4
History	1.8	2.2
Biography	2.3	2.6
Travels	2.8	2.9
Science	2.7	3.2
Useful Arts	1.8	2.3
Fine Arts	1.3	1.4

PUBLIC LIBRARY STATISTICS. 169

Class.	Vols.	Days.
General Literature	2.5	2.8
Philology and Ancient Classics . . .	1	1.6
Theology	1.3	1.6
Sociology	1	1.2
Poetry	1.2	1.3
Philosophy	.3	.4
Magazines	9.8	12.4
Juvenile Literature	17.1	13.7

From this table we see that Fiction reading, as computed by issues, was 53.1 per cent. of the whole; as measured by time it was but 50.4 per cent. of the whole, that is to say, the percentage of Fiction was lowered 2.7 per cent., which is equal to the whole percentage of Science. Juvenile literature by volumes was 17.1 per cent., by days it was but 13.7 per cent.; while all other classes received a considerable increase in percentage by the time standard. The ratio between the classes for example of Juvenile Literature and Philology was shown in a much more favourable light. By the method of volumes the percentage of Juvenile Literature was 17.1 times that of Philology; by the method of days it was but 8.6 times as great. So the ratio between Fiction and Science, which by volumes was 19.7, by days was 15.7.

I have recently made an analysis of the reading done by borrowers in the library now under my charge, the results of which will bear out the value of the time estimate. I have examined the records of 1,000 consecutive borrowers who took out tickets during what may be called the height of the winter reading season. I find that of these 1,000 borrowers there were 15 who made no use whatever of their tickets, 11 took out only one volume, and 19 took only two volumes. The others may be grouped according to the class of books borrowed. We have thus: (1) Fiction readers who may be subdivided into (a) those borrowing nothing but novels, (b) those

mixing their novels with bound magazines and juvenile books; then (2) there is the class whose reading is a mixture of fictional and non-fictional elements; (3) the class who never borrow a novel on any account; and (4) juvenile readers who may borrow from the Juvenile section only.

Class.	No. of Borrowers.	Vols. borrowed during year.	Average no. to each Borrower.
1a. Fiction only. . .	267	9,142	34.2
1b. Fict. Magaz. Juv.	98	3,737	38.5
2. Mixed reading . .	423	11,437	27
3. No Fiction . . .	84	1,547	18.4
4. Juvenile Readers .	83	2,681	32.3

A further examination of the reading of the individual borrowers in the various classes brings out the fact that in class 1a, 51 borrowers each took out 50 novels or upwards. One borrower took out 178 novels while another borrowed 140. Three had over 90 each, 3 others over 80 each, 8 had over 70 each, 19 over 60, and 16 had over 50 each. These 51 borrowers were responsible for 3,498 issues of fiction. In class 1b, 30 out of the 99 borrowers were responsible for 1,982 issues, an average to each borrower of 66 volumes per annum. In class 2, 40 out of the 423 were responsible for 2,729 volumes, an average to each of over 68 volumes. Coming to the entirely non-fictional class, we find that one borrower took out 53 volumes, being the only one who reached 50. The average was a little over 18 volumes per reader per annum. To reduce these figures to terms of days. The library was open on 294 days. Dividing the number of days by the average number of books borrowed, we find that in the case of class 1a, the average time for a novel to be retained was $8\frac{1}{2}$ days. In class 1b, mixed fictional, the average is 7.6 days. Class 2 = 10.9 days, class 3 (no fiction) = 16 days, and juveniles = 9.1 days. These figures bear out

the result of the former experiment, and help to show that, as already stated, a great deal too much is made of the fiction bogey. The high percentage of fiction is largely caused by a section of the readers, comparatively few in numbers, but omnivorous in their tastes. They get through the fiction much more rapidly than works in other classes, volume for volume; and if it be supposed that the reading is continuous in both cases, it is unfair in giving statistics of issues to make it appear as if the majority of those using our public libraries are readers of fiction pure and simple. Taking classes 1 and 4 together, we have 448 readers, while classes 2 and 3 make 507 borrowers. The 448 novel readers borrowed 15,560 books, as against 12,984 borrowed by the 507 ordinary readers. The fewer number borrowed more books, but did not necessarily read more or use the library to a greater extent.

JOHN MINTO.

ON THE 'DE MISSIONE LEGATORUM
JAPONENSIUM,' MACAO, 1590.



HERE exists a small but highly interesting class of what may be termed dethroned books—books which, generally for long periods, have enjoyed the repute of being the first to be printed in their respective countries or cities, until some chance discovery or some investigator of unusual sagacity has supervened, and forthwith

Δῖνος βασιλεύει, τον Δι' ἐξεληλακώς.

Perhaps the most remarkable instance of such a dethronement is the edition of 'The Game and Playe of the Chesse,' which, after having been for more than two centuries almost worshipped as the first English printed book, has been degraded to a much humbler place. Yet, as a dispossessed tenant is sometimes allowed to remain as a caretaker, it does occasionally happen that the discrowned volume practically, if provisionally, preserves its pride of place, through the operation of the maxim, *de non existentibus et de non apparentibus*. Thus, as was pointed out in Number 2 of 'The Library,' Bishop Zumaraga's Mexican Catechism remains virtually the first American printed book, though it had at least three predecessors; because, with the exception of a small fragment of one of them, these predecessors cannot be produced. The evidence of their existence at a former period seems conclusive, but until they can be retrieved from the *oubliettes* into which they have fallen, they are to us but as disembodied spirits—βιβλία ἀβίβλια. Another book of the spectral order is more spectral still, that which has not

lost existence because it never had any existence to lose other than that of a phantasm engendered by myth, misunderstanding, or erratum.

The book which forms the subject of this paper, remarkable for the occasion of its composition and the nature of its contents, is also remarkable on all the three grounds stated above. It is a dethroned book, having lost the character which at one time gave it celebrity as being the first book printed by Europeans in China. Though thus discrowned, it is still, so to speak, a regent or *locum tenens* for its successful rival, which is not at present producible. Lastly, though itself a visible and tangible quarto, it is the parent of a family of, to speak with Carlyle, ‘illusory hybrids and chimeras,’ which until lately ‘roamed the earth in a very lamentable manner.’

The book thus indicated is the account of the visit to Europe of the Japanese ambassadors dispatched to Rome in 1582, not, it is to be borne in mind, by the *de jure* Emperor, the Mikado, or the *de facto* Emperor, the Regent Hideyoshi, but by two petty Japanese princes. They had, therefore, strictly speaking, no right to the brilliant reception they met with from Pope Sixtus V., who inscribed them in the roll of patricians, and who conferred upon them what he doubtless esteemed the more signal honour of holding his stirrup. But Father Alessandro Valignani, ‘totius Orientalis regionis visitator,’ accompanied and vouched for them, and the Pope refrained from inspecting the gift-horse’s mouth too narrowly. On his return to China in 1588, Valignani caused a narrative of their mission, in the form of a dialogue between them and two inquisitive countrymen at home, to be drawn up in Latin, with a view to subsequent translation into Japanese, by Eduardus de Sande, a Portuguese Jesuit, rector of the college at Macao, professedly from the envoys’ journals. It is possible that some personal details may have found their way into it from this source, but in the main it is manifestly a treatise on the state of

Roman Catholic Europe, composed by Sande or some coadjutor with the view of impressing the Japanese mind with the greatness of the Pope and the King of Spain. Protestant Europe is entirely ignored, except that when mentioning the English college at Rome it is found necessary to state that the *nobilis insula* of Britain is given up to heresy. The ambassadors' itinerary, however, is no doubt accurately detailed, and Sande's patriotism leads him to expatiate in a highly coloured but valuable description of Lisbon, then on the brink of decline, though Sande assures us that since the Spanish conquest it had become more of a world-emporium than ever. Our concern, notwithstanding, is not so much with matters of this kind, interesting though they may be, as with the curious bibliographical problems connected with the book, which owe their solution to the research of the distinguished Chilian bibliographer, Señor José Toribio Medina, whose 'Nota bibliografica sobre un libro impreso en Macao en 1590' appeared at Seville in 1894. The title-page runs: 'De Missione Legatorum Japonensium ad Romanam curiam, rebusque in Europa ac toto itinere dialogus ex ephemeride ipsorum Legatorum collectus, et in sermonem Latinum versus ab Eduardo de Sande Sacerdote Societatis Jesu. In Macaensi portu Sinici regni in domo Societatis Jesu cum facultate Ordinarii et Superiorum. Anno 1590.'

The type, imported from Europe, is small and clear, but the impression is frequently indistinct from the inferiority of the native paper. The typography is very correct. The book is exceedingly rare. Señor Medina mentions three copies; in the library of the University of Seville, in the National Library at Lisbon, and in the archives of the Torre do Tombo. To these a fourth should be added, that in the British Museum.

The renown which the book has enjoyed among bibliographers is due to the belief that it was the first printed by Europeans in China. Goa had possessed a printing press since 1561, but there can be no doubt that the first

European types which China ever saw were those brought by Father Valignani, the 'Visitator' who had conducted the envoys to Europe, and returned with them to Macao in August, 1588. The licence to print the narrative bears date October, 1589, and, no book with a date anterior to 1590 being known, bibliographers naturally took for granted that it was the first European publication in China. No one connected with any of the few libraries where copies exist seems to have examined it with any minuteness, and it was reserved for Señor Medina to prove by its own testimony that it was not the first such book, but the second. The evidence is unequivocal and irrefutable. Valignani says in his prologue to the book, addressing the native students in the Jesuit seminary at Macao: 'Before all things, as far as depended upon myself, I have provided, by the Catechism composed and published in Europe in the Latin language, to confirm your minds in the knowledge of the principal truths of our Christian faith. In the next place, I have provided for the publication of another book which should serve to imbue you with moral virtues, illustrating the doctrine by rules and confirming it by examples, which end I persuade myself that I have attained through the book "*De honesta puerorum institutione*," by Joannes Bonifacius a presbyter of the Society of Jesus, *printed here*.'

These words leave no room for cavil. The work of Bonifacius (originally published at Salamanca in 1576, and frequently reprinted) had been printed at Macao before Father Valignani wrote his prologue, which would no doubt be at much the same time as the licence of the Legation volume, which bears date, as we have seen, October, 1589. Bonifacius, therefore, was printed some time between August, 1588, and October, 1589. Unfortunately it has disappeared. With all Señor Medina's acquaintance with Spanish and Portuguese libraries he has failed to find a trace of it, nor has a copy been produced from any other quarter since he discovered its existence in 1894. The

'De Missione,' therefore, continues to hold the field, not as the first Europeo-Chinese book that human eyes ever beheld, but as the earliest that they can behold at present.

If, however, the first book is at present a ghost, the second until lately walked the earth accompanied by a wraith of its own self. It has been mistaken for a Latin rendering of an original text, or been supposed to be accompanied by a translation in the Portuguese vernacular. Barbosa Machado, in his monumental Portuguese bibliography, in which he gives a tolerably full account of the author, Duarte de Sande, sets out the title of the work thus: 'Itinerario de quatro Principes Japonezes mandados a Santidade de Gregorio XIII e de todo quanto lhe succedeo na jornada até se restituhirem as suas terras. Macao, no Collegio da Companhia, 1590.' This great bibliographer, then, thought that Sande had written in Portuguese, or translated a Latin text into that language. The history of the error is curious. The first writer to mention the book, Luis de Guzman, the historian of the Jesuit missions in the East (1601), gives the title in Latin, and correctly, though in an abridged form. Ribadeneira, following in 1608, condenses the title still further into the one word 'Itinerarium,' but still in Latin. The book was most probably mentioned between this date and 1672 by some Spanish author who took the liberty to translate the title into his own language, for in Antonio's 'Bibliotheca Hispana,' published in that year, it appears as 'Itinerario de los Principes à Europa el año MDLXXXIV.' Gonzalez Barcia, the continuator of Pinelo's 'Biblioteca Oriental y Occidental,' calls the book, 'Viage de Mancio Ito,' a Spanish title, but says that it was written in Portuguese. Ternaux-Compans copies Machado, and all his errors are reproduced in the 'Bibliographie Japonaise' of Leon Pagès, 1859. At last Figanieri and Inocencio da Silva saw that one book had been made into two, which Señor Medina has made abundantly clear. But this is not all. It has been repeatedly affirmed that Spanish translations of

the book have been incorporated into Bujeda de Leiva's 'Historia del Reyno de Japon,' 1591, and Guzman's history of Jesuit missions. There is nothing approaching a translation in either of them, though it clearly had been seen and used by both. It has also been stated that the Portuguese text was translated into Latin, and printed by Martinus Nutius at Antwerp in 1593, but there never was a Portuguese version, and Nutius's publication seems to have been merely a translation of an account of the ambassadors and their country by Guido Gualtieri, brought out in Italian upon their arrival at Rome in 1556. Not many books have given occasion for so much bibliographical myth and error, a circumstance to be explained by its extreme rarity.

There is, indeed, a taint of mystery and double-dealing about the book from its very origin, inherent in the circumstances of the embassy which it records. As we have seen, this was little better than a pious fraud in so far as it professed to indicate the disposition of the Japanese nation or government towards the Pope, the ambassadors being at most the deputies of petty kings. The Dominican rivals of the Jesuits, indeed, roundly asserted that they were not even so much as that, but merely Japanese of a low class dressed up to enact a part. This cannot be accepted without positive proof; but, although there may be some first-hand testimony here and there, as, for instance, when they are made to describe their parlous condition from sea-sickness, none can believe the language and sentiments to be in general their own. The machinery of the dialogues demonstrates their unverity. Mancius and Michael, the chief envoys, and their associates Martin and Julian, are supposed to relate upon their return their experiences of Europe to their stay-at-home countrymen, Leo and Linus, prompted and stimulated by the constant interrogations of the latter. These conversations could not have taken place until their return to Japan in 1590, a date given by themselves: 'Scire velim cur anno octogesimo

octavo Goa profecti, nonagesimo ad nos perveneritis.' Nevertheless, the licence to print bears date October 4th, 1589. Clearly, then, the book was manufactured in their absence from their country. It may even be conjectured that the book went to press in 1589, before the envoys had even quitted Macao for Japan. This date is, indeed, assigned to it by some early bibliographers. Señor Medina justly observes that their copies probably wanted the title-page, and that they took the date from the licence, but it seems quite likely that their error conducted them to truth.

In comparison with what it might have been, the book is disappointing. If, instead of an account of Europe by Europeans for the benefit of Japanese, it had been an account of Japan by Japanese for the benefit of Europeans, it would have been extremely valuable. Had it even been a *bona fide* record of impressions received by Japanese on a voyage in Europe, it would have been a human document of remarkable interest. Nothing could be more curious and instructive than to note the attitude of civilized men suddenly brought into contact with a still more advanced civilization, at once very like and very unlike their own. Could we know what the envoys actually thought upon beholding the churches, the palaces, the armies, and the scenery of Europe, we should find the knowledge profitable, and perhaps in a measure humbling. But, except in one or two instances to be noted further on, we never seem to come into contact with their minds. They are but mouthpieces of the excellent Father Sande, whose aim is by no means to reproduce the impression which Europe had made upon the Japanese who had seen it, but to create a favourable impression in the minds of the Japanese who had not. The book is practically an advertisement, and as the essence of advertisement is publicity, and this could not well get beyond the native pupils in the Jesuit seminary so long as it remained in Latin, the intention expressed of translating it into Japanese—*veluti quidam*

perpetuus thesaurus, jucundumque promptuarium—was, no doubt, seriously entertained. It would be interesting to learn whether it was executed. If so, and if any copy survived the persecution, this would be a valuable philological study from the difficulty which must have been experienced in finding Japanese equivalents for objects and ideas new to Orientals. It would appear that Valignani had brought not only European but Japanese types out with him, for one of the speakers, expressing a hope that the Japanese version may be made and printed, is answered: 'Curabit id pater diligenter faciendum, cum utilitatis nostrae causa typos ex Europa comparatos ad nos usque detulerit.'

With every deduction, the 'De Missione' is still a book of intrinsic worth as well as of bibliographical interest. If it does not represent Europe as she appeared to Japan, it represents her as she appeared to herself, and has numerous observations vividly illustrative of manners and customs. Among these may be particularly noted those in Colloquy XI. on picture-books, music, dancing, the drama, tennis, tournaments, and riding at the quintain. We prefer, however, to select two topics which apparently reflect the sentiments of the Japanese themselves, being made in reply to objections supposed to be urged by those among the interlocutors whose minds have not been enlarged by foreign travel. It is extremely interesting to find the Japanese maintaining the excellence of their native art, then slighted by European ignorance, now so universally admired; nor should we be surprised if a portion of the passage about to be quoted proved to be the first testimony in an European language to a national style of Japanese painting:

'Quo fit, ut si nostra considerare velimus, multo admirabilius sit opera nostra ex luto, argilla, et ferro confecta, quales sunt scutellae, tripodia, et illae testae quibus utimur ad aquam calidam nostro more condiendam et propinandam in nomine *chanoyen* [Anglice, *tea-kettles*], a

nostris hominibus tanto fieri, ut ea quae vel propter vetustatem, vel propter caetera sunt celebrata, duobus, quatuor, sex, decem et quindecim millibus aureorum emanant. Idem judicari potest de quibusdam chartis sive papyraceis tabellis, in quibus unica arbor vel avis vel quidvis simile ex solo atramento depictum est, quae omnia quam pretiosa sint apud nos, Europei homines considerantes non possunt non in admirationem adduci, cum nec materia, nec artificis manus, nec quidquam aliud sit, sive interius, sive externum, quod pretii magnitudinem aequare possit.'

The untravelled Japanese thinks the European wrong, but he is answered by one of his more enlightened countrymen :

'At vero nostra opera lutea vel ferrea nullo in loco tanti aestimari solent praeterquam in nostra Japonia : unius vero gentis iudicium facile credi potest decipi, plurium vero certum esse.'

The speaker now stands refuted on his own showing, and condemned by the very test which he has invoked in his favour.

Another passage is interesting as undoubtedly reflecting Japanese feeling, and at the same time bearing upon the introduction of the use of forks at meals into Europe. A Japanese is scandalized at the barbarism of the Portuguese he has observed in his own country : 'Bubula, suilla, aliisque similibus carnibus a quibus nos abhorremus vescentes, easdemque non paxillis [*chopsticks*], sed propriis manibus foede contrectantes.' It is replied that the more civilized [*politiores*] Europeans when at home actually do use forks. '*Fuscinulis* et cochlearibus argenteis fercula solere capi.' According to Beckmann, forks were novelties at the French court at the end of the sixteenth century. It should seem, however, from this passage that they were known and used in Portugal. Beckmann says that they first came into use in Italy about the end of the fifteenth century, and then but sparingly. In an Italian picture of about the middle of this century, shown some

years ago at the Old Masters' Exhibition at the Royal Academy, a fork was unquestionably depicted, but it lay on the table near a dish of fruit, and seemed not to be intended for use with meat. It is possible that acquaintance with the more refined habits of Eastern nations may have contributed to the general use of forks about the beginning of the seventeenth century.

Europeans have to answer a heavier accusation, complicity in the slave trade. It is a striking proof of the progress of the world to find our pious author distinctly laying it down that this traffic is perfectly legitimate so long as it is not forbidden by authority : ‘ *Lusitanorum prorsus nulla culpa est : cum enim sint mercatores non est illis in vitio ponendum, si nostros homines spe lucri emant, et postea in India aliisque locis ex eorum venditione quaestum faciant.*’ Their offence is not the infringement of natural right, but their disregard of a prohibition of the slave trade in the Far East which the Jesuits, to their honour, have obtained from the King of Spain. Yet even so they are not without excuse, for the Japanese are so determined to make merchandise of their sisters, their cousins, and their aunts, that they force these upon the unwilling traffickers, who can no more keep their decks free from slaves than, according to Herodotus, the ancient Egyptians could keep their cats out of conflagrations. It is obvious that the traffic could have been easily stopped by an inspection of the vessel on her arrival in port, but if such an inspection was ever made, it merely served to transfer some portion of the merchant's gains to the custom-house officer. The corruption of Portuguese rule in the East is attested by none more emphatically than by the greatest of Portuguese poets :

‘ Here, where fecundity of Babel frames
Stuff for all ills wherewith the world doth teem,’ etc.

One of the most important chapters in the book has no relation to Europe or Japan. It is a compendious account

of China, which would hardly have been inserted if the work had not been intended to circulate in Europe. Its fulness and accuracy are very remarkable, and, although it could add little to our present knowledge, it would be well worth translating as an index to the knowledge of China then possessed by European residents. A translation of the entire work, indeed, would be by no means unwelcome; or if this appears too extensive an undertaking, it would be desirable to issue at least a facsimile reproduction, which could be made for next to nothing if the British Museum had a photographic department, as it ought to have. Another point of interest is the mention in Colloquy XXXIV. of an Austral continent, frequently beheld by passing Portuguese navigators, though it cannot be determined from this passage alone whether the reference is to Australia or some other island.

During the absence of the envoys a violent persecution had broken out in Japan, mainly due to the perversity of the missionaries, who, as will have been observed, had taken an effectual method of convincing the Japanese of the anti-national character of their teachings by bestowing European names on native converts, and had committed the much graver mistakes of allying themselves with native rebels and relying upon European potentates. Had Christianity been propagated by the same methods as Buddhism, it might have enjoyed an equal toleration; but as an *imperium in imperio* it was impossible. It lingered, nevertheless, until 1638; but if the ambassadors, as asserted, became members of the Society of Jesus, they could only have remained in their country at the risk of martyrdom. Of Father Duarte de Sande we learn that he was born at Guimaraens, entered the Society of Jesus in 1562, proceeded to the East in 1578, and died at Macao on June 22nd, 1600, leaving a manuscript catechism in Chinese, which does not appear to have been published.

R. GARNETT.

THE LIBRARIES OF GREATER BRITAIN.

NEW SOUTH WALES.



AN important Report of a Select Committee of the Parliament of New South Wales, together with the Proceedings of the Committee, and Minutes of Evidence, has recently been issued, regarding the working of the Sydney Free Public Library, more especially the sending of books to people in different parts of the Colony post free, the sale by the authorities of the Library during the year 1897 of some 5,000 volumes from the Library shelves to a firm of booksellers, and the condition of and accommodation afforded by the building at present used as a storehouse for the treasures of the Reference Library. The enquiry was a most exhaustive one, lasting from August 28th until November 28th last, during which twenty-three witnesses were examined, and a considerable amount of interesting evidence produced. The Committee, of which Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick was the chairman, issued the following Report, which cannot fail to prove of interest to all concerned in Library work.

‘ That books of reference had for some years prior to the enquiry been franked through the post to persons resident in the country who claimed to be students of the special subjects upon which the aforesaid books of reference treated ; and that these same books were returned by the borrowers free of charge. The system appears to have been in vogue for quite a number of years before any protest on the part of the postal authorities was made against its continuance, the Library authorities conceiving it to be

one of the functions of their institution to meet as far as practicable the requests of individual, as well as groups of students in localities removed from the metropolis, for books dealing with the particular subjects to which they were devoting special educational attention. In justification of his action in this matter, the direct outcome of a decision arrived at by the Trustees, Mr. H. C. L. Anderson, the Principal Librarian, in his evidence says : "I never dreamt that I was not just as much justified in getting my Library books back free, as a farmer is justified in sending an apple to be named, or a diseased cabbage to be examined." In every case in which application for the loan of works of reference was made by country residents, such request appears to have been at once complied with where practicable, and the system is one that commends itself as worthy of encouragement and extension.

'The Committee enquired into the matter of the sale by the authorities in 1897 of some 5,000 volumes from the Library shelves, to Messrs, Angus and Robertson, and arrived at the following conclusions :

'That Mr. Anderson duly notified the several principal city book firms of the intention of the Trustees *re* those books, and that no special consideration was shown in this connection towards Messrs. Angus and Robertson, the successful tenderers.

'That a very large proportion of the books so sold were practically valueless, and occupied space in the already congested Library which could be put to better use. At the same time, some few at least of this collection were of such a character that they should not have been parted with, notably those volumes which bore the stamp of Mr. Justice Wise, and which, originally presented by his widow to the Museum authorities, ultimately found place on the Public Library shelves. The Committee was also of opinion that in future the utmost care should be taken to prevent the disposition of such publications relating to the history, exploration and circumstances of early Australia

as promise to become rare and of inestimable value to private collectors and national institutions. It had been explained by Mr. Anderson that the Wise bequest volumes were by mere accident included amongst the 5,000 volumes sold, and that on the discovery being made every effort to recover possession was put forth by the Trustees and himself with satisfactory results.

‘That the acceptance from Messrs. Angus and Robertson by the Library authorities of books in exchange for the 5,000 volumes above referred to was perfectly justifiable because of the circumstance that had the amount tendered been paid in cash, it would of necessity have gone into the Consolidated reserve, and have thus been lost to the Trustees.

‘That the system of stamping and otherwise marking books in the Library is now very complete in every particular; and the risk of loss by theft or otherwise is reduced to a minimum.

‘After referring to other important questions raised during the enquiry, the Committee were of opinion that the enquiry had served many very excellent purposes, not the least useful of which would be that of having fully disproved the incorrect statements that were current in regard to alleged maladministration of the Public Library affairs by the Trustees and the Principal Librarian.’

THE MITCHELL COLLECTION AND THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, SYDNEY.

Grave necessity exists for the early selection of a site for, and the erection of, a commodious and convenient Library building in Sydney, more especially in view of the fact that Mr. D. S. Mitchell has presented the institution with his valuable collection, totalling some 36,000 volumes, the greater portion of which cannot be taken possession of until such increased accommodation is provided. Mr. Mitchell's Library has been referred to by no less an

authority than Professor Morris (Professor of English Literature at the Melbourne University) as 'a collection to which it is impossible to affix any money value, because it is simply unique and unrivalled'; and in view of all the circumstances, the inconvenience to which the public and the Library officials are subjected by reason of want of space, etc., it is being strongly urged that steps be taken, without further delay, in the direction of providing a building capable of accommodating the accumulated literary treasures of the State. On many occasions the Trustees of the Library have referred to this matter in their Annual Reports, and have pointed out the disabilities under which the Principal Librarian and his staff labour in consequence of the present building being possessed of such scanty accommodation; whilst as recently as August last a deputation of leading Sydney men interviewed the Minister of Public Instruction on the same subject, intimating that at least four times more room than is at present available would be needed before the requirements of the Library could be met. The Sydney Press has also taken up the question in a spirited manner, and one prominent publication recently remarking in the course of an article on 'A Great Australian Inheritance' that 'the building which serves as a Public Library for the Mother Colony is notoriously unequal to the demands of its own local requirements, quite irrespective of Mr. Mitchell's substantial addition; whilst it compares more unfavourably and even discredibly, with the imposing and commodious edifice that adorns the capital of the younger Colony of Victoria.' These expressions of individual and collective opinion are quoted in support of the contention that some definite steps should be at once taken to make good the deficiencies complained of. It is only fair to the Public Librarian and his staff to state that the very best use is made of the limited wall and floor space which they at present have at their disposal.

PUBLIC LIBRARY, VICTORIA.

The Library statistics for this institution show that the total number of volumes is 168,925. The number of volumes purchased during the year showed a considerable increase on previous years, whilst the donations were not so large. The necessity for increased space has been dealt with in a practical manner, a grant having been obtained from the Government for the completion of the south-west front of the Library buildings. The value of the newspaper collection for reference purposes is now so great that special efforts have been made to obtain duplicate copies of the leading Melbourne newspapers. The work done by the Library in receiving and despatching publications under the system of exchange has been considerable, the most important book distributed on behalf of the trustees being the volume of 'Letters from Victorian Pioneers,' published from the original letters presented to the Trustees by his Excellency, Mr. C. J. Latrobe.

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

According to a recent report the total number of volumes in the Library was 43,584. It was open for 303 week-days and 51 Sundays, and was visited by no fewer than 71,340 persons, of whom 65,038 attended on week-days and 6,302 on Sundays. These figures show a decrease on the previous year, which is partly due to the unenviable reputation which the Library has acquired for its want of recent works on current topics. The government, however, has taken the matter in hand and voted £250 for the purchase of new books, which has enabled the authorities to strengthen some of the weakest sections of the Library.

The Copyright Act, as is the case in other Australian colonies, does not work satisfactorily, the total additions

from this source during twelve months having been only eleven volumes of pamphlets and parts, and twenty-five miscellaneous publications.

QUEENSLAND PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARY.

This well-managed Library now contains 30,495 volumes. Special efforts are being made with a view to securing old and valuable books dealing with the colonies—particularly with Queensland—in order that a good collection of local works may be available for reference purposes. A question arises whether, in view of the establishment of a Commonwealth Library at an early date in the chief city of Australia, it is necessary for each State to devote its funds to procuring a comparatively complete collection of books relating to Australia. At present the chief towns are competing with each other to obtain the same result.

TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The City Council of Toronto having recently reduced the Library Estimates by \$5,300 without consultation with the Board, it was decided to close two important branches, to the great inconvenience and annoyance of a very large number of readers. These branches remained closed for a period of two months, when the City Council made a special grant of \$4,100 and requested that the branches should be reopened. This amount was \$1,200 less than the sum to which the Library Board was entitled under the Free Libraries Act. The action of the City Council is the more extraordinary in view of the fact that the City Treasurer in his annual report pointed out that the Public Library has been the most economically conducted institution of any of the public departments supported out of the City revenues. The legislature of Ontario has by the Free Libraries Act defined the limit

of the expenditure that may be made by the Library Board as one quarter of a mill on the dollar upon the amount of the revised assessment of the city. Any grant for expenditure beyond that amount is in the discretion of the City Council, but up to that amount the expenditure is in the discretion of the Board. It is to be regretted that with regard to so useful an institution as the Public Library there should be any difference between the City Council and the Library Board which should imperil the utility of the Library which during the past few years has made so much progress and is well supplied with books covering the most modern requirements in literature, art, and science. From all accounts there is reason to believe that the citizens will insist that the growth and development of the Library shall not be hampered by parsimony or inconsiderate attempted reductions of its annual estimates. The latest returns show that there are 108,376 volumes and pamphlets in the library.

LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Some radical changes and improvements have been made in this Library by which it becomes more of a Public Library than it has hitherto been. It has been divided into two sections, the Legislative Library and the Provincial Scientific Library. A large number of volumes and pamphlets bearing on pure and applied sciences have been transferred to the latter, which has also ample accommodation for the extensive and valuable Library of the Nova Scotia Institute of Science and the Library of the Mining Association of Nova Scotia. The amalgamation of these Libraries will be a boon to students, as well as to the general public, who will have free access to the collection of works which have now been brought together in one building.

JAMES R. BOOSÉ,

BOOK-ILLUSTRATION IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.¹



THE first thing to be explained in a talk about old book-illustrations is that they are not the work of great artists. For a short time in Germany great artists like Dürer and Cranach condescended to illustrate books, but the great majority of illustrations, and all those of the earlier period, are by unknown men, who did not regard themselves as artists at all, but merely as skilled craftsmen, putting the best work they could into the books bought by the well-to-do middle-class readers of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. It is worth while at the outset to emphasize these words—‘the well-to-do middle-class readers’—for people usually run away with one of two contradictory ideas, that all early books were very costly and only prepared for princes, or that Illustrated Books were then the Books of the People, and therefore possessed all sorts of beautiful properties not discoverable in the bourgeois volumes we get at Mudie’s. Of course, both these ideas have some foundation. Profusely illuminated manuscripts, whether Prayer Books or Romances, were literally a luxury reserved for princes; but then a profusely illuminated manuscript is not only a

¹ The two articles which are to be published under this heading are slightly recast from a lantern-lecture delivered last winter before the Guild of Art Workers and elsewhere. The slides for the lectures were made chiefly from previous books and articles by the author, and therefore only a few of the illustrations which now take their place are entirely new. The lecture is here printed in the hope that a rapid survey of the subject may be useful to some readers of the ‘Library,’ with due apologies to those who are already well acquainted with the subject.

book, it is a picture gallery as well, and even now, when people talk of extravagant prices, the fine manuscripts which can be bought for from one to two thousand pounds are probably the cheapest art treasures on the market. But until quite the end of the fifteenth century princes cared very little for printed books, thinking them rather cheap and common, even to the extent of refusing to have them in their libraries. More than this, rich connoisseurs generally, and not merely princes, when they patronized printed books at all, preferred them quite plain, finely printed, but with no pictures in them. They even preferred them without any printed initial letters, no doubt telling each other it was so much nicer to have the initials prettily painted in by hand—just as there are some people who prefer books in paper covers, because they can have them bound as they please. We all know that most paper cover books melt away and never get bound at all; and most of the books which were to have painted initials remain to this day with the blank places still unfilled. But it was a very pretty theory, and it shows clearly enough that the rich people who held it cared nothing for printed ornaments, and *à fortiori* nothing for printed illustrations.

On the other hand, though some of the books we are concerned with were probably sold for less than sixpence, sixpence in the fifteenth century was worth five or six shillings now, and, in fact, from five shillings to five guineas very fairly represents the range of prices of early illustrated books. Thus the cheapest of them, the little Florentine chapbooks, are not really the equivalent of our modern penny dreadfuls, but rather of the pretty gift-books with which the best publishers tempt us every Christmas. There was no fifteenth century equivalent to our modern penny dreadfuls, because the sort of people who now read penny dreadfuls then read nothing at all; as soon as they began to read, plenty of bad pictures were produced to please them.

If this prologue did not already threaten to be too long it would be interesting to advance the theory that the great body of readers in every civilization has always been drawn from much the same class as at present, and also that the price of books, when we allow for the different value of money, has varied equally little. In any case it should be understood that early illustrated books were neither very rare, nor very miraculously cheap, but cost about the same as the illustrated books of to-day, and were intended for about the same class of readers.

Now as to the time when they were made, and the manner of the making. With three or four exceptions all the pictures mentioned in these articles were made between the years 1472 and 1508. In 1472 printing had been invented for about twenty years, and had spread from Germany into Italy, France, and Holland. Two or three printers had already used illustrations in their books, but not very successfully, so that about 1470 is the date from which book-illustration took its real start. Soon after 1500, on the other hand, it began passing out of its first stage, and this leads us to the point as to how the pictures were made.

There were three ways of making book-illustrations in the fifteenth century. The first was to paint them by hand, as beautiful manuscripts had been painted for centuries before printing was invented. In some early printed books spaces were left blank for a picture or headpiece to be painted at the beginning, and, as we have already noted, up to 1490 it was quite common for all the initials to be painted in by hand. But this, of course, was expensive, and was gradually given up in favour of illustrations and ornaments which could be printed. Now, there were only two different ways then in which printed pictures could be produced. In one you took a piece of wood (or, in some cases, of soft metal, such as pewter), and you cut or dug at it with a knife or a graver, until the picture you wished to draw was left standing in relief,

and everything else was cut away. Then you inked the ridges of wood, and pressed your paper on to them in a printing press, and so obtained a printed picture. That is wood-cutting or wood-engraving, the method of relief, and that is the ideal method to employ for illustrating books, because the printers' types are in relief also, and you can fasten the types and the wood block together and print them both at once, and there is a real harmony between the two.

In the other method of picture printing you take a piece of copper and cut in it the lines you want printed. These lines become little trenches into which you run your ink ; then wipe the surface of the plate clean, damp your paper and press it with a roller right down into the lines till it takes up the ink. This is called engraving on copper, or incised engraving, and it is a less good way of illustrating books, because the illustrations have to be printed separately from the types, and are out of harmony with them. But it can be seen in an instant how much easier it is to scratch very fine lines, than to cut away on each side so as to leave a very fine ridge ; also, lines can be scratched across each other by way of shading, but ridges can only be made to cross each other by the laborious gouging out of little squares. The great reason why the art of wood-cutting declined during the sixteenth century was that the woodcutters tried to do the things on wood which the engravers did on copper, instead of keeping to their own art. Thus they first spoilt their pictures, and were then punished by going out of fashion altogether for quite two centuries. That is why these earliest woodcuts are so interesting, because they represent the period when wood-cutting was practised for its own sake, and not in imitation of engraving on copper. They have also an advantage over those of any later period in that they were almost invariably printed on good paper and with careful press-work.

GERMAN WOODCUTS.

In France, in Italy and in England there are plenty of bad woodcuts in early printed books. In Germany book-illustrations have always a certain technical excellence, though it may be only of a primitive kind. The reason is, that in Germany, when printing was invented, wood-



FROM INGOLD'S 'GULDIN SPIEL,' AUGSBURG, 1472.

cutting was already a recognized craft; what is more, it was an organized craft, and when the printers began to publish illustrated books the guilds, or trades-unions, were promptly up in arms. A venerable Abbot was called in to arbitrate, and the award he made was that the printers might illustrate books as much as they pleased, but only so long as the illustrations were cut by authorized crafts-

men. Hence the absence in Germany of the eccentricities we find in other countries.

Of course these good trades-unionists were not great artists. They were only simple craftsmen. But they had the root of the matter in them, and there is more character in these simple German cuts than in those of any other nation. The chief homes of the early German woodcutters were the neighbouring towns of Augsburg and Ulm, and here, from Ingold's 'Guldin Spiel,' printed by Günther Zainer in 1472, is a woodcut of card-players which for character can hardly be surpassed. The hesitation of the woman, whose turn it is to play, the rather supercilious interest of her *vis-à-vis*, and the calm confidence of the third hand, not only ready to play his best, but sure that the best will be good enough, are all shown with absolute simplicity, but in a really masterly manner.

At the neighbouring town of Ulm the work done was much on the same lines as at Augsburg, but perhaps even better. I give my readers free leave to laugh at the next illustration, for it certainly has its comic side; but if the true aim of an illustrator should be the bringing out of the points of a story, not merely to make a pretty picture, it deserves praise as well as laughter. The illustration is from an edition of Boccaccio 'De Claris Mulieribus,' or 'The Lives of Illustrious Women,' and the text tells how Massinissa, Prince of Numidia, had married Sophonisba, the daughter of the Carthaginian Hasdrubal; how the Roman general, Laelius Scipio told him he must put her away; and how the obedient Massinissa, who apparently knew that his wife's sense of honour was much keener than his own, sent her a cup of poison with the information. Now look how the craftsman-artist has treated the subject in the two pictures, which, medieval-wise he has put into one frame. Laelius Scipio is, of course, comic, as he holds up his warning finger; but, as Massinissa stands, dutifully checking off his instructions, is he not the very incarnation of a craven milksop? In the other

half of the picture, the thrown-back head of Sophonisba is typical of her unflinching courage, and the horror on the messenger's face tells its own tale. The work is absolutely primitive, but as illustration it has very high merit.

At Ulm they paid special attention to the decoration as distinct from the illustration of books; but Dr. Jennings has written so recently in 'The Library' on printed



FROM BOCCACCIO, 'DE CLARIS MULIERIBUS,' ULM, 1473.

initials that we must not go over the ground again now. But they were ambitious people at Ulm, who tried by nearly full-page illustrations to popularize a Latin classic, the 'Eunuchus' of Terence. The book, printed by Conrad Dinckmut in 1486, is a famous one, and here, very much reduced, is a picture from it, a street scene, in which the architecture will doubtless be admired. It is good, but, in my judgment, not so good as many smaller and

less pretentious cuts. Indeed, in early illustrations it may almost be taken as a rule that the smaller and less preten-



FROM THE 'EUNUCHUS,' ULM, 1486.

tious the pictures, the better they are likely to be. It is, however, only fair to add that Mr. William Morris

estimated this edition of the 'Eunuchus' more highly, pronouncing it a book 'altogether of singular beauty and character.'

The first period of German book-illustration was drawing to a close, when, in 1493, was published the famous 'Nuremberg Chronicle,' printed by Anton Koburger at Nuremberg, with whose illustrations we have for the first time a name connected, that of Michael Wohlgemuth, the master of Dürer. The industry of Mr. Cockerell has ascertained that the 'Nuremberg Chronicle' contains altogether 1,809 pictures, of which 645 are separate designs and 1,164 'repeats.' This is mentioned here, not from any love of statistics, but because it brings out the essentially decorative intention of most early woodcuts. The illustrators of the 'Nuremberg Chronicle' could not procure authentic likenesses of the 224 Kings, or 198 Popes, mentioned in the text, so they made woodcuts of 44 Kings and 28 Popes, and used them five, six or seven times each. Conrad Dinckmut, in his 'Seelenwurzgarten,' overdid this liberty of repetition, for in a not very large book he made seventeen full-page cuts serve for 133, each cut coming over and over again in the same chapter, till one grumbles at the waste of space. In the 'Nuremberg Chronicle' there is no such monotony, and the illustrators fully attain their aim of breaking up the large folio pages and making them look attractive, while many of their pictures of cities possess real topographical value.

In the next year to the 'Nuremberg Chronicle' appeared the last of the German books at which we can look, the 'Narrenschiff,' or Ship of Fools of Sebastian Brant, an author who (as Mr. Redgrave showed in the second volume of 'Bibliographica') made book-illustration his special care, and the woodcuts in whose publications stand midway between the primitive work of the early craftsmen, and the more self-conscious efforts of the artists of the sixteenth century. In Grüninger's 'Virgil' of 1502, published under Brant's supervision, the illustrations are full

of delightful medieval anachronisms, but they are in their way, elaborate pictures. In the 'Narrenschiff,' the old simplicity of design is still maintained, though there is an



VENUS, FROM 'THE SHIP OF FOOLS.'

abundance of symbolism, as in the picture of Venus, illustrating the fatal follies of love, here shown.

ITALY.

According to the scheme which has been laid down for this paper, I must be content with having, I hope, whetted some appetites for German woodcuts and now hurry to Italy. The earliest Italian woodcuts, with the exception of the famous Verona 'Valturius,' with its pictures of military operations, are rather of the nature of experiments, but the books which the German printer, Erhard Ratdolt of Augsburg, printed at Venice, during his ten years' stay there, which began in 1476, are notable for their very beautiful borders. In Naples also the German printers used borders to several of their books. But book-illustration, as distinct from decoration, did not really establish itself in Italy until about 1490, when the German printers who had introduced the art of printing into the country of Italy had done their work, and the native Italian printers went to native artists and woodcutters for their illustrations. It would be easy to occupy a whole article with talking about Italian illustrations, because, although they bear only a very slight relation to Italian paintings, yet just as we divide Italian paintings into the schools of Umbria, of Venice, of Ferrara, and the like, so every centre of the Italian book-trade had its own school of illustrators, whose work is strongly marked off from that of any other.

At Florence book-illustration begins quite suddenly in 1490 with a few outline designs of extraordinary grace and beauty, and then settles down into a wonderful series of little woodcuts, each framed in its own border, and making some use of white lines upon black as well as black upon white. Of the designs in outline one of the finest is this from the 'Laudi' of Jacopone da Todi, printed in 1490, showing the great hymn-writer in an ecstatic vision of the Blessed Virgin. Of books illustrated with bordered cuts, the most famous is the 'Quatrigio' of 1508, a dull imitation of Dante, by a certain Bishop



FROM THE 'LAUDE' OF JACOPONE DA TODI, FLORENCE, 1490.

Frezzi. A copy of this book has just been sold for £800, but it has won its fame and consequent price chiefly because it is a sizable folio, instead of a small quarto, and because the signature 'L. V.' on the first cut has given rise to the mistaken conjecture that the pictures might be attributed to Luca di Venturi, *i.e.*, Luca Signorelli, whose



FROM FREZZI'S 'QUATRIRREGIO,' 1508.

recognized signature, however, was L. C., *i.e.*, Luca di Cortona. Similar attributions used to be made of some of the Venetian woodcuts, but it is now generally recognized that the initials occasionally met with on early cuts are the signatures of the cutters, or more probably of the owner of the workshop where the cuts were made. I have never read the 'Quatrirregio,' and except Dr. Garnett, who has

read everything, I know no one who has. It is a dull imitation of the 'Divina Commedia,' and the pictures suffer, as those in the early illustrated Dantes suffer, from the monotonous recurrence, in every cut, of the figures of

**¶ Operetta di frate Girolamo da ferrara
della oratione mentale**



FROM SAVONAROLA'S 'ORATIONE MENTALE,' S.A.

the hero and the virtue who guides him. In the example here shown, we get the normal charm of Florentine woodcuts, each inclosed in its little frame, fairly well represented. But in the Savonarola pamphlets and the Rappresentazioni, or Miracle-Plays, we have, in addition

to this normal charm of style, touches of feeling and characterization as well. Here, for instance, from Savonarola's treatise, 'Della Oratione Mentale,' on private prayer, is a little woodcut, which has all the charm of a picture in the grand style. As an example from a miracle-



FROM THE 'RAPPR. DI S. PANUNZIO,' S.A.

play, we may take the title-cut of the 'Rappresentazione di Sancto Panuntio.' S. Panuntius was a hermit, who thought rather highly of his own piety, so he prayed that he might be shown some one else as devout as himself, and was intensely surprised when an angel bade him make the acquaintance of the village-musician. He goes to the

village, finds the musician singing a cheerful song, and proceeds to cross-examine him, as in the background of our picture, where I pray you to note the look of superior curiosity in the saint's face. The musician had been a robber, but he was a kindly rogue, had saved a girl's virtue and paid the debts of a poor woman, so grace was given him to repent, and now by his songs and fluting he helps to keep people cheerful, and free from *accidie*, that medieval sin from which we all suffer in bad weather. Panuntius falls on his neck, the musician embraces him, as in the foreground, and—the author's inspiration here utterly deserting him—breaks his flute and becomes a monk.

Time does not permit me to speak of the fine woodcuts found in a few books printed at Milan, or of those produced at Pavia, perhaps under the inspiration of Milanese artists. But before hastening on to Venice, the capital of the Italian book-trade, we may stop to look at this St. Christopher from a missal printed in 1503 at Ferrara, where also had been produced two very famous illustrated books, an edition of 'The Epistle of St. Jerome' and the 'De Claris Mulieribus' of Philippus Bergomensis, the illustrations in the latter showing Florentine influence in their black backgrounds.

At Venice book-illustration in the fifteenth century took the form partly of very charming, but sometimes very scratchily cut little illustrations of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $1\frac{1}{2}$, suited to text-illustrations in books printed in double columns, partly of larger illustrations often of a very noble and serene beauty. The first important book illustrated with the little cuts was an edition of the Italian translation of the Bible by Niccolo Malermi, printed in 1490. From this we may take two typical examples, the first of St. Jerome in his study, with his cardinal's hat slung on his desk, his lion at his feet, a bookstand by his side, and a bird cage in the window; the second a spirited illustration of the text in the Psalms, 'The Fool



FROM A CARTHUSIAN MISSAL, FERRARA, 1503.

hath said in his heart there is no God,' a village innocent (with feathers in his hair, which make him look like a Red Indian, arrived in Europe in search of Columbus), bestrid-



FROM THE MALLERMI BIBLE, VENICE, 1490.

ing a hobby-horse, with the village boys jeering at him, and the village dog barking at his heels. Editions of the 'Decamerone' and the 'Divina Commedia,' of Masuccio,



FROM THE MALLERMI BIBLE, VENICE, 1490.

of Livy, and of the 'Lives of the Saints' were illustrated in the same style.

Of the larger style of illustration the most familiar

examples are the two woodcuts in the 'Fasciculus Medicinæ' of Johannes Ketham (1493), to which additional interest is lent by their being occasionally found with additional printings in colours. Even finer than these, in its quiet beauty, is a woodcut of a preacher preceded by a little crucifer, found in an edition of the 'Doctrina della



FROM THE 'HYPNEROTOMACHIA,' VENICE, 1499.

'Vita Monastica' of Lorenzo Giustiniano, probably printed about 1495. This woodcut also has a special interest, as according to Dr. Lippmann who reproduced it in his pioneer book on 'Wood-engraving in Italy'; it was imitated from a picture painted by Gentile Bellini in 1466 for the Church of S. Maria del Orto. Dr. Kristeller has traced a few of the little Florentine woodcuts back to

pictures, but this is the only instance of which I know of a Venetian one being thus derived.

Midway between these fine examples of outline drawing and the little vignettes of the Mallermi Bible, are the cuts in an Ovid printed in 1497, the designs of which are excellent, though they were very badly reproduced by the woodcutters. It was probably the designer of this Ovid, aided by much better cutters, who illustrated in 1499 the famous 'Hypnerotomachia' (or 'Strife of Love in a Dream'), printed by Aldus Manutius, at the expense of Lionardo Crasso, a book-loving lawyer. A single illustration from this famous book, showing the hero, Polifilo, at the side of a woodland stream, must bring to a close the few examples of Italian origin it has been possible to mention in this rapid survey. After 1500 book-illustration at Venice rapidly declined, the introduction of much heavier shading destroying the delicacy of touch of the earlier woodcuts.

Our next paper will be devoted to a glance at some of the illustrated books of France, Spain, the Netherlands and England.

ALFRED W. POLLARD.

ADMISSION TO PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN GREAT BRITAIN.



IN the interesting series of papers which have appeared in 'The Library,' 'How Things are Done in One American Library,' the writer, Mr. Crunden, refers to the terms upon which the public are admitted to the library. He says, 'If security for the return of borrowed books is made the primary consideration, the usefulness of the institution is at once curtailed.' He then describes the very reasonable and easy terms upon which the people are allowed to use and to borrow books from the St. Louis Public Library.¹

How do we stand in Great Britain in this matter? Have our public libraries done all that may reasonably be asked to make access easy and simple? It is not intended to discuss the question of admission to such libraries as the British Museum, the Guildhall Library, and others which are for reference purposes only, and where the restrictions imposed are only such as are necessary to keep the number of readers within the limits of the space available. It will be simpler and more profitable to deal with libraries established under the Public Libraries Acts, and containing as a rule three departments, viz., Reference Libraries, Reading Rooms for newspapers and periodicals, and Lending Libraries. With regard to the two first, the Reference Libraries and Reading Rooms, practically no restrictions are imposed; they are open to all, and no guarantees or references are asked for as a condition of admission.

The Lending Libraries, however, offer an entirely differ-

¹ 'The Library,' September, 1900, p. 385.

ent set of circumstances. Here guarantees are asked for, and it may be useful to analyze the various methods, with the object of finding out whether the public are allowed such easy access to the books they pay for as is consistent with efficient administration and control.

The inquiries upon which the following observations are based were addressed to 367 public libraries, and replies were received from 308. Of these about 20 were for various reasons of no value.

As a general rule, a householder whose name is on the voters' list, or on the rate book, is granted better terms than other residents, but the exceptions are rather numerous, for in eighty-five places voters and ratepayers use the library on precisely the same terms as other residents. This does not seem quite fair play for the people who directly contribute the funds out of which the library is supported. On the other hand there are eight places where only ratepayers whose names are on the voters' list are privileged to hold a borrower's ticket, an unnecessary restriction, which must prove inconvenient in the case of a large family, or where the person qualified declines to take out a ticket. One house one reader's ticket is happily not a general library rule, but it ought to be abolished altogether.

There is a growing feeling in the direction of allowing a ratepayer, as long as his name is on the current burgess roll or voters' list, to borrow books without a guarantor, provided he signs a form agreeing to abide by the rules. The returns give the following result:—Tickets issued to ratepayers without guarantee, 201; with one guarantor, 75; with two guarantors, 15. That is very satisfactory. But in the seventy-five places requiring one guarantor the subject might be reconsidered, and in the fifteen places requiring a ratepayer to provide two guarantors before he can borrow his own books some revision seems necessary.

Let us take next the persons who are not ratepayers, whose names do not appear in the voters' lists, and who

212 ADMISSION TO PUBLIC LIBRARIES

presumably have not the same stake in the affairs of the library, but who nevertheless provide a large proportion of the readers. There are ten places which admit such persons without any guarantee, a liberality of practice which, though not perhaps generally possible, has yet proved satisfactory in several instances. Two other cases exist where all persons over twenty-one years of age are so admitted, while persons under twenty-one are required to provide security. Of the remaining returns, 241 require one guarantor, 30 require two, and 8, as already stated, do not issue tickets to non-ratepayers. The qualification for a guarantor is usually that the name be enrolled on the current voters' list; in boroughs on the burgess list. Presumably where only one guarantor is required, the head of the family may become security for all the members of his household, and there is therefore no hardship. The requirement of two guarantors is worthy of reconsideration, with a view to revision, if local circumstances will allow of it.

There is still another practice which has extended of late years, especially in London public libraries. Instead of obtaining the signature of one or two ratepayers to a guarantee form, an applicant may leave a money deposit. Ten shillings is the sum in most cases, and this is returned in full when the ticket is cancelled, or when the reader elects to substitute the usual guarantee agreement.

In nearly every instance the free loan of books is restricted to persons resident, rated, or employed within the library district, but in many cases persons not so qualified are allowed to use the library on payment of a small subscription annually, half-yearly, or quarterly. The amount ranges from one shilling per annum upwards. There are only a very few towns which admit all comers to the lending library without payment. This liberal policy must be impossible in many places. Yet if a good library attracts people from outside to the town to borrow books, those people will in most cases spend some money while in the

town, to the increase of its trade. This aspect of the question may be worth thinking over.

One ticket is usually allowed to one person, but of late years the experiment of allowing an extra ticket for books other than fiction has been tried by some libraries. In towns having branch libraries, considerable trouble is taken to prevent a reader from holding a ticket for more than one library. There are exceptions to this. The more recent experiment is of considerable interest. A reader is allowed to hold a ticket for the central library, and for each branch if he or she desires, but no reader may use more than one ticket at one time at the central or any branch library. That is to say with a central and three branch libraries a reader may hold four tickets, provided he visits four libraries to obtain the loans. In practice it will be found that very few, if any, readers will take out more than two tickets, one for the nearest branch and one for the central library. From the branch he will obtain his supplies of recreative reading, using the central library for his other reading because of the wider choice of books. This seems to be a solution of the extra ticket question, which will work more satisfactorily than the earlier plan of concentrating the extra tickets at one library. It distributes the borrowing over two libraries or more, relieving the central from the extra work, and encouraging that concentration in one library of the best reading, which, as libraries develop in the larger towns, will become necessary if the stock of the more expensive books is not to be needlessly duplicated.

The restriction of the use of a ticket to the central library, or the particular branch for which it was issued, unless a formal transfer is applied for by the borrower, seems to be a needless interference with a reader's comfort. If the charging system requires the ticket to be kept in the library when a book is borrowed, there is no reason why the ticket may not be used at the central or any branch as the reader may find most convenient. As a rule

216 ADMISSION TO PUBLIC LIBRARIES

The terms of admission were originally formulated fifty years ago, when things were in an experimental stage. The imposition of restrictions designed to protect the books from theft and abuse may have been necessary then. At any rate they were thought to be. Experience has shown that the people may be trusted. If the library staff is efficient, there is nothing to fear from the public.

Three things suggest themselves as desirable : 1. The abolition of the age limit for children ; 2. The admission of residents who are not ratepayers on the guarantee of one ratepayer ; 3. The admission of ratepayers without any guarantee except their own signatures.

The general adoption of these terms would remove a barrier which keeps many of the better class of readers from using the public libraries. Just imagine the case of a ratepayer who applies for the loan of a book, and who is handed a form with the request that he will obtain the signature of one, or possibly two, other ratepayers as a guarantee for the safe return of the book. He has to leave the building, get the form signed, and return to the library again before he can obtain the book. Two visits to the library, and one or more outside, before he can obtain the loan of a book worth perhaps six shillings. And he may be contributing many pounds per annum to the support of the institution. If the same person desires to introduce his wife, his son, his daughter, or his friend, the same difficulty occurs where two guarantors are required. It will be found that in the majority of cases the guarantee forms handed out to such persons are never returned, and the library suffers. 'Too much humbug!' is the short but expressive phrase often used to describe this antiquated red-tape system.

The risks are so small that it is folly to put the public to such mountains of labour. The number of visits prior to the admission of a person as a qualified borrower must be reduced to a minimum. No person presenting a form duly signed should be told to call the next day, or in two

or three days, for a ticket. The ticket should be made out and a book delivered there and then.

It is the business of a rate-supported library to supply the ratepayers with books as simply and conveniently as possible consistent with the proper custody of the common property.

JOHN BALLINGER.

AMERICAN NOTES.



ONE of the most important signs of the times is the struggle that is going on, sometimes below the surface but always recognized by those who follow intelligently the course of progress, between what may be called the business ideal and the educational ideal for a librarian.

The management of a large library requires executive and business ability of no mean order. It is a vital question with those having the appointing power whether to secure someone who has proved himself possessed of such ability either in the library field or in other lines, or to emphasize the scholarly side, even to the exclusion of the business side. In the light of this struggle, and the important part it is playing in determining the line of library development, the recent circular of the Trustees of the Brooklyn Public Library becomes a library document of interest and value. The following is a genuine copy of the Brooklyn resolutions, made public February 6, 1901, the occasion being the resignation of the former librarian:

‘The man who is sought as librarian for the Brooklyn Public Library is one who has had a thorough elementary, secondary and collegiate, or university training; one who has been able to get from his training thorough scholarship and a living interest in science, art, literature and philosophy, as means of educating and uplifting human society; who has a deep sympathy with the physical, intellectual, ethical and religious needs of all social conditions, and who has breadth of vision and depth of conviction on important religious, social, scientific and philosophical questions.

‘ In addition to breadth of culture and positive character he should have been trained for the special profession of librarian, and should have had successful experience in library work, including a successful administration of the affairs of a library, either as chief librarian or as a trusted and valuable first assistant in a library of excellent standing.

‘ In addition to scholarship and professional training the librarian desired to take charge of the affairs of the Brooklyn Public Library should have excellent executive ability, thereby enabling him to secure the very best service possible from the many subordinate employees; great power of discernment of the character and qualifications of persons engaged in library work, thereby enabling him to make good selections of subordinates; great tact and skill in dealing with the public, thereby avoiding friction with the people who support the library; wisdom in practical affairs, thereby enabling him to advise with the board of directors and the city authorities as to the proper expenditure of public moneys; great public spirit, thereby allying himself with the hopes, the needs and the aspirations of the people whom he is to serve; and, in short, an all-round citizen who will be capable of shaping public sentiment in library matters, of taking an influential position in educational matters, and one who will be deserving the respect and support of the whole community.

‘ The Brooklyn Public Library has, for the year 1901, the sum of \$100,000, to be expended in the purchase of books and in the paying of running expenses, exclusive of heat, light, fuel, repairs and furnishings. The library now has fifteen branches, and its circulation is at the rate of 100,000 books per month.

‘ It is safe to say that the man who may be selected as librarian-in-chief of the Brooklyn Public Library system will have the shaping of one of the largest library systems in the country. Its circulation, in a population of one and a quarter million of people, will doubtless exceed that of

any other single library system in the country, excepting only the public library in Manhattan.

‘The board of directors of the library will not consider as a candidate for the position of librarian any one who has been trained for some other profession, and who has not had valuable experience as a successful librarian. They will not accept some school teacher who seems to have missed his calling, or some minister who has missed a parish, or some book-worm, who, under the name of librarian has delved among library shelves, instead of making the library that he served a living fountain of knowledge and culture to the community about him.

‘The board of directors will be satisfied with nothing short of the best available man for the position to be filled; a man in the prime of life, who has many years of work ahead of him; a man who has his chief life-work before him rather than behind him. The salary of the position is fixed by the board of directors, and will be commensurate to the position and to the merits of the man finally selected.’

As will be observed these resolutions set for the standard the educational ideal of the librarian, making business ability one, but only one, of his necessary qualifications. The position is excellently summed up in a private letter which I received from the chairman of the library committee: ‘We seek a man who has the spirit of the educator, and who has the practical ability to put into force his educational ideals.’

SALOME CUTLER FAIRCHILD.

NOTES ON BOOKS AND WORK.



F the books which demand notice this quarter it is only right to give the place of honour to that on 'The Sources and Literature of English History from the Earliest Times to about 1485,' by Dr. Charles Gross, of Harvard University (Longmans, 18s. net). Fifteen years ago Mr. Tedder wrote that it was a 'slur upon English bibliography and upon English historical research that "our island story" told in so many ways and by so many writers, should be yet without an adequate record of its literature.' In 1897 Mr. Frederic Harrison echoed the complaint, and echoed also Mr. Tedder's opinion that an adequate bibliography could only be compiled by some method of co-operation on the part of various experts. It is curious how often this idea of co-operative enterprise crops up in face of the fact that all the great bibliographical achievements of the past, from Panzer and Hain to Watts and Allibone, have been carried through by individual enterprise. Dr. Gross's work, by which an adequate bibliography is provided for our præ-Tudor history is a fresh proof that it is not to committees but to the zeal of individual scholars that we must look for work to be successfully performed.

Dr. Gross's book is divided into four parts: the first devoted to General Authorities, the next three to the successive periods of 'Celtic, Roman, and Germanic Origins,' Anglo-Saxon history, and that from the Conquest to 1485. The first part includes a valuable chapter on the auxiliary literatures of philology, palæography, biography, and genealogy, numismatics, archæology, etc.;

notes on the 'archives' at the Public Record Office, British Museum, Oxford and Cambridge, lists of printed collections of sources, and then a careful bibliography of the works of modern writers, whether general treatises, or monographs on special points, such as Parliament and Taxation, Justice or Land Tenure. For the præ-Saxon period, 'original sources' are, of course, scanty, for the two subsequent ones separate treatment is again given to these as distinct from modern treatises. The list of old Chronicles, which contains nearly two hundred entries, is arranged alphabetically, the overlapping of periods, no doubt, standing in the way of the chronological grouping, which is successfully carried out in the case of modern works. A little study of the table of contents and of the index will enable a student in a very brief time to obtain a real insight into the literature of any period he desires, and this, not only from the political standpoint, but from those of social life, church history, etc., as well. It must also be noted that Dr. Gross's bibliography is so arranged as to be abundantly useful to the local or county antiquary, as well as to the students of national history. Every public library of any importance ought to hasten to place it among its books of reference.

The boldness of the authorities of the Cambridge University Library in having their Catalogue of English Books arranged under printers and publishers, instead of authors, is certainly accentuated by the issue of the first half of it separately, without the mitigation of the promised index of authors, or even an alphabetical list of the printers. When these necessary helps are added the catalogue will be easier to use; but during the six weeks a copy of this first volume has stood on my shelves, I think I may say that I have referred to it more often than to any other, and with constant satisfaction. There is the more pleasure in acknowledging this, as the plan of the catalogue when I first heard of it made me very angry.

Bibliography and the history of printing are good things, but librarianship and literature are better, and from the standpoint of both these it seemed to me monstrous to arrange the main entries of (say) Shakespeare's plays under the names of the mostly insignificant printers and publishers who brought them out. What has converted me is the perception that if the best work is to be got out of the three great libraries at the British Museum, Oxford, and Cambridge, this will only come about by a closer union between them. Now, whether intentionally or not, Mr. Sayle's catalogue is an excellent example of the kind of result which co-operation might attain. The Museum has catalogued its early books in one way, under authors; Cambridge follows this up by a catalogue under printers and booksellers; if Oxford will only produce a third contribution, arranged chronologically under years of publication, the possibilities will be exhausted, and students will be able to examine the literature of 1476-1640 from all three points of view. Taken by itself either of these latter plans would be objectionable; but as part of a co-operative scheme, nothing could be better. I may add that the constant use I have made of Mr. Sayle's book has filled me with admiration for the care with which it has been executed, and also with pleasant surprise at the unsuspected wealth of the Cambridge Library.

A full notice of the first volume of M. Claudin's '*Histoire de l'imprimerie en France*' must, perforce, be held over for another quarter; but room may be found here to note that both in the abundance and excellence of illustrations and in the fullness of the text, it even surpasses expectation. To those who have tried to study French woodcuts from the scanty materials (save for Vérard's books and the *Horæ*) available in England, M. Claudin's great work opens up an entirely new country, while his history of the different Paris firms of printers bristles with fresh information.

III. NOTES ON BOOKS AND WORK.

By the kindness of the American Library Association the following particulars have come to hand as to the scheme for printed catalogue cards referred to in Mr. Dewey's article. The Publishing Board of the Association is arranging with the Library of Congress to aid in the selection and distribution of the cards, so that libraries of different sizes may be able to benefit by the scheme to the greatest possible extent. Libraries able to use complete sets of cards (approximately 7,000 a year) for all American copyright books will no doubt deal directly with the Library of Congress: but for the benefit of smaller institutions the Association Publishing Board will supply sets and duplicates and retail them at the rate of 500 times for $\frac{1}{16}$, 1,000 for $\frac{1}{8}$, and 2,000 for $\frac{1}{4}$, duplicates being charged at half a cent a card. Order for times desired by any library may be designated either by the copyright numbers used in the weekly bulletin obtainable from Government or a subscription of a pound a year, or by giving the author and short title. It is pointed out that the cards will be useful not only for cataloguing, but also for memoranda of purchase, for charging, and for many other purposes; and the insignificant cost of duplicates should certainly encourage their employment in these ways. It is expected to supply cards for all books bearing the copyright date of the present year but none earlier. The inception of the scheme depends on the promise of subscriptions to the amount of £800, the estimated cost to the Publishing Board of procuring and distributing the cards being £200 in excess of this. There being no intention of accumulating a profit, should the scheme be widely taken up, the initial rates, small as they are, may presumably be lowered still further.

A. W. POLLARD.

SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON & CO.'S PUBLICATIONS.

CAPTAIN MAHAN'S OF WAR AFRICA

By Captain A. T. MAHAN, U.S.N., &c. "The Influence of the War on Africa." Third Edition. With Maps. 2 vols. 2s. 6d.

clearly explained of the causes of the war. Full Map.

maps nowhere else exist in any book so well as in this narrative. — *Academy*.

CAPTAIN MAHAN'S THE PROBLEM OF ASIA AND ITS EFFECT UPON INTER- NATIONAL POLICIES

By Captain A. T. MAHAN, D.C.L., LL.D. With Map. 42s. 6d. post 4s. 6d. net.

"Sound and valuable, and contains less matter to be skipped than any book written of late about China and the Far East." — *Academy*.

SAILING ALONE AROUND THE WORLD

By Captain JOSHUA SLOCUM. Being a Personal Narrative of the Experiences of the "Sloop" on her single-handed voyage of 31,000 miles. With 63 Illustrations. Second Edition. Crown 8vo. cloth extra. 2s. 6d. net.

"This wonderful story of resource and endurance. I do not hesitate to call it the most extraordinary book in its way ever published. — *Sir John Lubbock*.

"Should find millions of readers. A wonderful record of human pluck, endurance, and perseverance. — *Chamberlain's Journal*.

FAMOUS HORSES

By Isaac TAYLOR. With Portraits, Pedigrees, Principal Performances, Descriptions of Races, and various interesting items, extending over a period of nearly two centuries. New Edition. With 200 Portraits. Crown 8vo. 42s. net.

"This edition brings the work so neatly back and forth with time as to have a portrait and a life of the latest Derby winner, the brother to Pennant and Florida, just being flatteringly included in the portrait. Borne over little time, and in some ways less, for a book than this book does for its equine celebrities; and the new edition keeps the work worthy of its reputation. — *Sportman*.

THE VICTORIA'S FAVOURITE NOVELS.

It is interesting to state that, of the last HALF-CROWN Edition of Mr. Black's Novels, upwards of a QUARTER OF A MILLION have been sold.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

RE-ISSUE OF

WILLIAM BLACK'S NOVELS.

IN NEW UNIFORM BINDING AT

TWO SHILLINGS.

READY.

LEOD OF DARE.
EN PASTURES.
OF KILLEENA.
MENY.
UTIFUL WRETCH.
ILK ATTIRE.
AR LOCHABER.
RISE.

TO BE ISSUED IN APRIL.

LADY SILVERDALE'S
SWEETHEART.
WHITE WINGS.
WOLFENBURG.
NEW PRINCE FORTUNATUS.

These will be followed by a similar Monthly Issue of Mr. Black's other Novels in the same style.

PRINTED BY SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

By the kindness of the American Library Association the following particulars have come to hand as to the scheme for printed catalogue cards referred to in Mr. Dewey's article. The Publishing Board of the Association is arranging with the Library of Congress to aid in the selection and distribution of the cards, so that libraries of different sizes may be able to benefit by the scheme to the greatest possible extent. Libraries able to use complete sets of cards (approximately 7,000 a year) for American copyright books will no doubt deal directly with the Librarian of Congress; but for the benefit of smaller institutions the Association Publishing Board will obtain sets and duplicates, and retail them at the rate of 500 titles for £5, 1,000 for £8, and 2,000 for £12, duplicates being charged at half a cent. a card. Orders for titles desired by any library may be designated either by the copyright numbers used in the weekly bulletin obtainable from Government at a subscription of a pound a year, or by giving the author and short title. It is pointed out that the cards will be useful not only for cataloguing, but also for memoranda of purchase, for charging, and for many other purposes; and the insignificant cost of duplicates should certainly encourage their employment in these ways. It is expected to supply cards for all books bearing the copyright date of the present year, but none earlier. The inception of the scheme depends on the promise of subscriptions to the amount of £800, the estimated cost to the Publishing Board of procuring and distributing the cards being £200 in excess of this. There being no intention of accumulating a profit, should the scheme be widely taken up, the initial rates, small as they are, may presumably be lowered still further.

A. W. POLLARD.

SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON & CO.'S PUBLICATIONS.

CAPTAIN MAHAN'S STORY OF THE WAR IN AFRICA

By Captain A. T. MAHAN, U.S.N., Author of "The Life of Nelson," "The Influence of Sea Power on History," etc. Third Edition. In 2 vols. Crown 8vo, cloth extra, with Map, 10s. 6d. net.

"The clearest exposition of the general outlines of the campaign that has yet appeared."—*Pull Mall Gazette*.

"Perhaps nowhere does there exist in brief compass so well written a narrative of the campaign."—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

CAPTAIN MAHAN'S THE PROBLEM OF ASIA AND ITS EFFECT UPON INTERNATIONAL POLICIES

By Captain A. T. MAHAN, D.C.L., LL.D. With Map, 75s. 6d. net.

"Sound and valuable, and contains less matter to be skipped than any book written of late about China and the Transvaal."—*Academy*.

SAILING ALONE AROUND THE WORLD

By Captain James S. SPOONER. Being a Personal Narrative of the Experience of the ship "Spray" on her single-handed voyage of 45,000 miles. With 65 Illustrations. Second Edition. Crown 8vo, cloth extra, 12s. 6d. net.

"This wonderful story of resolute adventure. I do not hesitate to call it the most extraordinary book in its way ever published."—*Scribner's*.

"Should find millions of readers. A wonderful record of human pluck, endurance, and perseverance."—*Chambers's Journal*.

FAMOUS HORSES

By THOM. TAYLOR. With Portraits, Pedigrees, Principal Performances, Descriptions of Races, and various interesting items, extending over a period of nearly two centuries. New Edition. With 200 Portraits. Crown 8vo, 42s. net.

"This edition brings the work so nearly neck and neck with Time as to have a portrait and a life of the latest Derby winner, the brother to Perseus and Florio, James being flatteringly included in the portrait. Burke does little more, and in some ways less, for a duke than this book does for its equine celebrities; and the new edition keeps the work worthy of its reputation."—*Contemporary*.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S FAVOURITE NOVELS.

It may be interesting to state that, of the last HALF-CROWN Edition of Mr. Black's Novels, upwards of a QUARTER OF A MILLION have been sold.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

RE-ISSUE OF

WILLIAM BLACK'S NOVELS.

IN NEW UNIFORM BINDING AT

TWO SHILLINGS.

READY.

MACLEOD OF DARE.
GREEN PASTURES.
MAID OF KILLENA.
KILMENY.
BEAUTIFUL WRETCH.
IN SILK ATTIRE.
IN FAR LOCHABER.
SUNRISE.

TO BE ISSUED IN APRIL.

LADY SILVERDALE'S
SWEETHEART.
WHITE WINGS.
WOLFENBURG.
NEW PRINCE FORTUNATUS.

These will be followed by a similar Monthly Issue of Mr. Black's other Novels in due season.

LONDON: SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

MUDIE'S LIBRARY

For the CIRCULATION and SALE of all the BEST

English, French, German, Italian, Spanish
and Russian Books.

TOWN SUBSCRIPTIONS:

From **ONE GUINEA** per annum.

LONDON BOOK SOCIETY (for weekly exchange of Books at the houses of Subscribers) from **TWO GUINEAS** per annum.

COUNTRY SUBSCRIPTIONS:

From **TWO GUINEAS** per annum.

N.B.—Two or Three friends may **UNITE IN ONE SUBSCRIPTION**, and thus lessen the Cost of Carriage.

LIBRARIES AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, TOWN AND VILLAGE CLUBS SUPPLIED ON LIBERAL TERMS.

Prospectuses and Monthly Lists of Books gratis and post free.

Cheap Parcels suitable for Village Clubs and Libraries.

The following **Special Parcels of Second-hand Books** are made up and offered at the **low prices affixed**, net for cash with order:

50	Complete 1 Volume Novels by Popular Authors, rebound in strong cloth, gilt lettered	63s.
50	Volumes Assorted (25 Volumes of Travel, Biography, etc., and 25 Volumes Fiction)	63s.
100	Complete 1 Volume Novels by favourite Authors, in the original covers	84s.
12	Volumes of Recent Travel (demy 8vos), newly rebound in cloth, gilt lettered	40s.
16	Volumes of Miscellaneous Biography, newly rebound in cloth	40s.
20	Volumes of Miscellaneous Books, newly rebound in cloth	40s.

Full particulars on application.

MUDIE'S LIBRARY, LIMITED,

30-34, NEW OXFORD STREET,

241, BROMPTON RD., S.W., & 48, QUEEN VICTORIA ST., E.C., LONDON;
AND AT BARTON ARCADE, MANCHESTER.

THE LIBRARY.

ANTONY PANIZZI.

 It is possible that men have been born with

The portraits published in "The Library" may be obtained, printed on large paper suitable for framing, on forwarding the sum of eighteen-pence to the publishers.

be denied. But his services, like to his own nobly and to his craft, were so great that it is hardly possible to exaggerate them.

At various times in his career it was alleged against Panizzi as a crime that he was a foreigner, and certainly his experiences as an Italian conspirator, though it won him the sympathy of influential English statesmen, left him in some respects at a disadvantage as compared with men who have passed through the mill of an English public

THE LIBRARY.

ANTONY PANIZZI.



It is possible that men have been born with a greater genius for librarianship than Antony Panizzi, and perhaps in the great institutions of America there are librarians who possess not only his genius, but an adequate field in which to exercise it. Whether among European librarians there has in any other case been so remarkable a conjuncture of unusual gifts and unusual opportunities may well be doubted. In more ways than one modern librarianship takes its rise with Panizzi. Whatever their faults, his famous Ninety-One Rules are at the root of every subsequent system of cataloguing. His 'iron library' has served as a model for many a modern bookstack. His own example, and his zeal for the interests of his staff, did much to raise librarianship to the rank of a profession. That like other masterful men he had the defects of his qualities, need not be denied. But his services, alike to his own library and to his craft, were so great that it is hardly possible to exaggerate them.

At various times in his career it was alleged against Panizzi as a crime that he was a foreigner, and certainly his experiences as an Italian conspirator, though it won him the sympathy of influential English statesmen, left him in some respects at a disadvantage as compared with men who have passed through the mill of an English public

school and university. Shortly after he arrived in England at the age of twenty-six, he received the news that he had been condemned to death as a rebel against the little state of Modena, and the news was followed by an official demand for two hundred and twenty-five francs to defray the expenses of his execution in effigy. It gave Panizzi so much pleasure in after life to show acquaintances his death sentence, that nine pounds would have been cheaply spent in purchasing a receipt for his hanging, but at this time fourteen pence a day was all he could spend on breakfast and dinner, and he had no money for documentary luxuries. His friend, Ugo Foscolo, advised him to try his luck as a teacher of Italian at Liverpool, and an introduction Foscolo gave him to William Roscoe, the biographer of Leo X., enabled him to start under the best auspices. His success as a lecturer, and a chance introduction to Lord Brougham, gained him in 1828 the professorship of Italian in the newly founded University of London (now University College), and with the help of Roscoe and Brougham he soon made many friends. Among these was Thomas Grenville, the famous collector, whose zeal for Ariosto, attested by the long array of early editions in his library, made him welcome Panizzi as a fellow-enthusiast. When, by Brougham's interest with the Archbishop of Canterbury, Panizzi was appointed an extra Assistant-Librarian in the British Museum, it was Grenville, fresh from a meeting of the Trustees, who sent him the news. As an extra assistant Panizzi had a stationary salary of £275, but his assiduity as a cataloguer was so great that in 1835 the Finance Committee recommended him for a special increment of £75, the refusal of which, on 'general principles,' by the Trustees, so angered Grenville that he left the room and never attended another meeting. Yet two years later his friend's merits were amply recognized by his appointment as Keeper of the Printed Books, over the head of the talented translator of Dante, H. F. Cary, who seems to have thrown away his

own claim to the post by doubts as to his health, and then to have bitterly resented his supersession. It was amid the odium thus aroused, the hostility of some of his colleagues, the unrest produced by a Committee which had sat on the Museum during the previous year, and with a removal impending of all the books from Montagu House to their new quarters in the northern gallery just completed, that Panizzi succeeded to the Keepership in 1837. The leisurely removal of a library of about 165,000 volumes was no great task, though it was considered at the time a considerable feat that the supply of books to the readers was practically uninterrupted. More serious troubles awaited him. He was specially instructed to prepare a new catalogue for the library, his staff was increased for the purpose, and the Ninety-One Rules of Cataloguing and arrangement which he drew up, with the help of Watts, Winter Jones, Edward Edwards, Sergeant Parry and other assistants, were approved by the Trustees in 1839, and it was light-heartedly suggested that the new catalogue should be ready for press in 1844. By some misunderstanding a single volume, Letter A, was printed in 1841, and there the catalogue stuck. The supposed necessity of beginning to print at once had led to an attempt to re-catalogue the books by picking them out in the order of their authors' names, and until this plan was abandoned and the books dealt with shelf by shelf, progress was inevitably slow. Moreover, it is clear that Panizzi himself had no desire to see the catalogue in print. This may seem a dreadful insinuation; it is really a testimony to the largeness of his ideas. A collection of fewer than 200,000 volumes was not large enough to form the ground plan for a printed catalogue which should receive accessions at the rate at which he intended the Museum library should grow. Under his rule, its contents were more than doubled in the fifteen years 1836 to 1851, and thereafter the rate of increase rose from fifteen thousand to twenty-seven thousand volumes a year. During all this

time the demand among literary men for a printed catalogue was incessant, and perhaps the estimate which Panizzi drew up in 1854, by which he made out that a printed catalogue representing the state of the library in that year, could only be completed in 1895, was slightly humorous. Nothing, however, can be clearer than that the energies of the staff were needed to cope with the ever-increasing accessions, and that in the face of these accessions, each volume of a printed catalogue would have been mischievously out of date before its successor could be completed. Panizzi got his way, and the manuscript catalogue on movable slips which took the place of the proposed printed volumes, was admirably adapted to the needs of a rapidly growing library. By 1880 it had become hopelessly unmanageable, numbering upwards of three thousand volumes, and many of these being so bulky that it needed some strength to lift them easily. Printing had then become a necessity, and with a ground plan of some million and a half volumes to work on, there was no danger of the original catalogue being hopelessly swamped by the accessions of a few years. But now that the last of the manuscript volumes has disappeared from the Reading Room shelves, the merits of the readily expansible system adopted deserve to be proclaimed, and to conceive of Panizzi as an opponent of progress, because he was content to wait, would be a mere blunder.

That the library of the British Museum increased at this notable rate must certainly be placed to Panizzi's credit. We need not lay stress on the fact that Grenville's bequest of his magnificent collection of over twenty thousand volumes in 1847 was largely influenced by personal friendship for his former *protégé*. Panizzi's great achievements were the report on the condition of the library in 1845, which procured from the Treasury the annual grant of £10,000 for the purchase of printed books, and secondly, the enforcement of the Copyright Act. Without the £10,000 a year, which Lord Randolph

Churchill unhappily reduced, it would have been impossible for the library, while books were still comparatively cheap, to have made the huge purchases which have raised it to the rank it now holds. Without the enforcement of the Copyright Act it must have continued to fail in the first duty of a national library, the preservation of the whole of the national literature of each generation. Till Panizzi took the matter in hand the Copyright Act was almost a misfortune to the Museum, the theory that books would be delivered by their publishers excluding any idea of purchase, and the books only arriving in the most haphazard way. To enforce the Act was of course highly unpopular, but Panizzi was never afraid of unpopularity, and after a few prosecutions there was little further trouble.

To the great achievements we have chronicled, the Ninety-one Rules, the rise in the annual grant, and the enforcement of the Copyright Act, Panizzi added a fourth, the design for the immense Reading Room and book-stack which will always be associated with his name, and which were completed in 1857 at a total cost of about £150,000. These are too well known to need description. We must give him the credit, moreover, for the first great display of printed books of exceptional interest or rarity, which was arranged in 1851 in connection with the Great Exhibition, and subsequently became permanent. The choice of the books, as recorded in the printed guide, shows clear traces of his influence.

In 1856 Panizzi was promoted to be 'Principal Librarian' of the whole Museum (an office now less misleadingly described by the addition of the word Director), and his influence upon the Department of Printed Books was thenceforth less direct and immediate. In 1865 he resigned, his services being rather tardily recognized by a K.C.B. conferred four years later. He lived on till 1879, but with gradually failing powers, and had no further share in public life. On his retirement the staff of the

Museum presented him with the fine portrait by Mr. Watts, from which, by the kind permission of the Trustees, a photogravure has been made for this article. Like all Mr. Watts's portraits, it brings out the character of the sitter, and in Panizzi there was no lack of character to bring out. The rather heavy masterful face tells its own tale, and we can understand how it repelled as well as attracted. A 'good hater' himself, Panizzi was assuredly well hated both in and out of the British Museum. There was plenty of gossip of his 'tyrannical' ways—some of it is in print—and it is probable that nervous men and cranks found him ill to deal with, and that he sometimes took unfounded prejudices and rode them hard. Yet the best men and the manliest men among his subordinates were those who liked him best, and outside the Museum he enjoyed the warm friendship of some—it is enough to name Grenville and Gladstone—whose friendship is in itself a testimonial. Whatever his faults of suspiciousness or temper, there can be no doubt of his great generosity and his zeal for the interests of his staff. He is said to have told one Commission of Enquiry that he himself was the only adequately paid servant of the Trustees. It was largely due to his representations that the position of 'temporary assistants' paid so much a day, with neither holidays nor sick leave, was regularized and the whole conditions of service improved. There are repeated instances of his own purse being placed at the disposal of his colleagues. Carlyle quarrelled with him and was perhaps treated with scant courtesy, so it is useless to turn to 'Heroes and Hero-Worship' for a panegyric. But if any future Carlyle desires to depict the Hero as Librarian, it must be Panizzi, 'warts and all,' who must sit for the portrait.

SOME POPULAR ERRORS AS TO OLD BINDINGS.

 THE market value of first-rate bindings has increased very rapidly of late years. Many of the minor arts—engraved gems, enamels, nielli, goldsmiths' and silversmiths' work—the essential qualities of which are well known, have become almost common, so that collectors are turning with some sense of relief to the comparatively novel acquisition of beautiful bookbindings, in the critical judgment of which they are comparatively ignorant. The most valuable styles which have come into the market, for the present, are not very numerous, and they are all marked superficially by well defined peculiarities of construction and ornamentation, in many of which heraldry plays a very important part. It is not likely that collectors will ever trouble themselves about the technical excellencies of the art of bookbinding itself, and it may be fairly assumed that it is the ornamentation alone that they will covet, either for its own intrinsic beauty, the fact that it is the work of a great binder, or because it comes from the library of some eminent person. It may be said, to begin with, that the descriptions found in booksellers' catalogues can rarely be depended upon, and it would be well for intending collectors to take some trouble to acquaint themselves with those small peculiarities, both of material and decoration, which form the line of demarcation between a priceless original and a contemporary imitation which may nearly approach it in appearance and style, and yet from a market point of view be comparatively worthless. As one branch of this subject I propose to mention a few of the most flagrant cases in

which books are found ascribed to binders or owners on insufficient evidence, or in the teeth of facts. These bindings must not be confused with fraudulent imitations; but, nevertheless, by appearance and common reputation, they enjoy a position to which they are not entitled. Thus (1) in the reign of Henry VIII., although there were many books bound for him by Thomas Berthelet, on which his coat of arms occurs, there were also many others, also bearing the royal coat of arms, which were not bound for him at all. Large panel stamps were introduced into England by Netherlandish binders during the sixteenth century, and it is difficult to say whether the particular stamps under consideration were cut by some of these or by English workmen. The commonest of these panel-stamps bears the royal coat of England (France and England quarterly) ensigned with a crown of incorrect form, and having as supporters the dragon of Cadwallader and the greyhound of the De Beauforts. At the upper part of the panel are two small shields, one with the cross of St. George, and the other with the coat of arms of London, and in the two upper corners representations of the sun and moon. The stamp measures about $4\frac{1}{2}$ by 3 inches. This stamp is usually accompanied by another of the same size, in the centre of which is the double Tudor rose inclosed between two ribbons, on which are the words :

‘ Hec rosa virtutis de cælo missa sereno
Eternū florens regia sceptrā feret,’

the ribbons being supported by two angels. At the top are the small coats of arms, sun, and moon, as on the other panel, and below the rose various binders’ devices and initials are found,—J. N., probably standing for Julian Notary, J. R. for John Reynes, R. L., G. G., and several others.

Another stamp of upright oblong form, measuring about $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, also bears the royal coat of arms

with supporters, the coat ensigned with a crown of proper form, and having depending from it two portcullis with chains; above the crown is a small double Tudor rose and two angels bearing scrolls. The Queens Katherine of Arragon and Anne Boleyn both have bindings credited to their ownership on the strength of two panel stamps of similar form bearing their coats of arms properly displayed, ensigned with a crown of irregular form and supported by two winged angels; the ground in these stamps has flowers and grasses growing in it, and in the sky are two flowers with leaves. All these bindings are in rich brown calf or brown sheepskin, and the impressions of the stamps, in blind, are often extremely good; they are generally considered royal and sold as such, but as a matter of fact they are only trade bindings, probably made for members of the Stationers' Company.

As a kindred error to that which assigns these books to the personal possession of English kings and queens, I may note that many French bindings are often quoted as royal books when they are really only school prizes bearing the royal arms, probably on the ground that they were awarded in a 'collège royal.' These bindings are generally very coarsely tooled, and moreover they are generally in bad leather, and bear somewhere about them or in them other marks of their lowly origin. It may be taken for certain that all first-rate bindings are bound in first-rate leather, and that the gilding and finishing generally are of the very highest quality.

(2.) One of the most important processes in the binding of a book is the sewing of the leaves together with needle and thread, and Fuller in his 'History of the Worthies of England' says of the ladies of Little Gidding, that they employed needles to bind their books. It is this statement in all probability which has given rise to the mistaken idea that embroidered bindings were made at Little Gidding. Mary Collet and her sisters bound books excellently, the sewing, forwarding, and finishing, although

bearing clear signs of amateur workmanship, are in every way admirable; but, as far as I have been able to ascertain, their use of the needle was absolutely confined to the inside of the book. When binders, accustomed to use special styles in their gold tooling, have made embroidered book-covers, it is usually possible to trace the same ideas in the threads as appear in the gold, differentiated only by the character of the new material. In no single instance, among the innumerable English embroidered books of the seventeenth century which I have examined, have I ever found any approach to Little Gidding forms of decoration. I believe there is absolutely no reason for thinking that any embroidered book-cover ever issued from the house, and if any embroidered book is described in a sale catalogue as of Little Gidding workmanship, its authentic history should be required before the statement is believed. Several of the finest of the Little Gidding bindings are covered in velvet and stamped in gold and silver; and as the appearance of these bindings to some extent resembles embroidery, it may be that this resemblance has to some degree helped to engender the tradition.

(3) On the restoration of Charles II., Samuel Mearne became royal binder, and introduced a new style, called the 'Cottage' design, in which the outline of a pointed gable formed the principal feature. From 1660 to 1683 the royal books were bound by Mearne, usually in red or black morocco, and on them, besides the distinctive royal stamps, are found one or two others, which were copied again and again for many years. The most easily recognizable stamp used exclusively by Mearne himself is that of a small bird's head with a beak like a parrot's. I do not think even his son Charles ever used this stamp. On the other hand, there is a small stamp of a pineapple, which was certainly used by Charles Mearne, and after him by many other binders. Samuel Mearne died in 1683, yet many books bearing a much later date than this are commonly credited to him; while for the years during which

he was alive booksellers' catalogues will hardly admit the possibility of an English book having been bound by anyone else. All this is an injustice to Mearne, whose styles and stamps, or very accurate imitations of them, were used by other binders for many years after his death.

(4) Henri II., King of France, was a great lover of fine bindings, and so was his wife, Catherine de' Medici. On most of the books bound for these two personages, besides their heraldic bearings, are found groups of initials. Leonard Limousin, a great enameller of portraits, made one of Henri mounted on a horse, the caparisons of which are ornamented with a monogram composed of the initials H.D.C., which may possibly stand for Henri le Dauphin, and Catherine. On another portrait by the same artist, representing the Queen, this same monogram appears, embroidered on the edge of her bodice, on the sleeves of her dress, and also forming alternate links in her necklace. I think it very probable that, as Dauphin, Henri used a monogram composed of an H and two D's. This monogram appears on several of the bindings made for him when king, in conjunction with the crowned H, and in some cases, without the crowned H. These last may have belonged to him before he came to the throne. Before his accession Henri used as his device a crescent with the motto: '*Donec totum impleat orbem.*' What I wish to point out is that Henri II. may perfectly well have used on his books all the marks which are usually considered to prove the ownership of Diane de Poitiers, Duchesse de Valentinois and Grande Sénéchale de Normandie.

In the 'Bibliothèque Nationale' are at least two bindings which were certainly made for the Duchesse, one of them bearing her coat of arms, Brézé-Maulevrier impaled with those of Poitiers, and the other her name in full, 'Dianna.' They are both quite different in style to those usually credited to her ownership. I think the safest guide in this matter is simply to consider, that if the royal coat of arms of France forms the chief decoration of the

binding, it was made for Henri himself, and not for Diane, however puzzling the monograms may appear.

(5) One of the greatest binders that ever lived is known by the name of Le Gascon. I endeavoured to prove in the 'Anglo-Saxon Review' for September, 1900, that Le Gascon really was Jean Gillède, and if this assumption be true it accounts for the strong resemblance between his work and that of Florimond Badier, Gillède's son-in-law and successor. Le Gascon's style consisted, as a rule, of irregular compartments, closely filled with minute pointillé work, but he also had another beautiful style in which the pointillé work took the form of a cross, the arms of which are much spread out. These styles, and numbers of modifications of them, were very largely reproduced, especially in France and Holland; and all these imitations are freely ascribed to Le Gascon himself. Only bindings of books printed before 1650 can possibly be by him, and of these only such as are quite correct as to stamps, leather, and colour, should be associated with the name of the master.

(6.) Henri III., King of France and Poland, instituted the Order of the Saint Esprit, his predecessors only having possessed the Order of St. Michael. Forty-two copies of the statutes of the Order of the Saint Esprit were bound in 1579 by Nicholas Eve, binder to the king. Each of these bears the coats of arms of France and Poland with the badges of the Order and the royal initials, all on a groundwork covered with a semis of *fleurs-de-lys* and flames. The style of this binding is severe and dignified, which can hardly be said of the bindings *incerti auctoris*, generally credited to Nicholas Eve. These are generally filled with very close gilded work, and are known as fanfare bindings, the essential part of them being the division of the covers into compartments, the spaces of which are filled up with floral sprays. Fine bindings in this style were made for Marguérite de Valois, the historian De Thou, and Mary Queen of Scots, and all these are generally put forward as having been bound by Nicholas or

Clovis Eve. They are extremely beautiful in themselves, and the safest way to judge of them is to take them on their obvious merits alone. It is true that there are some points of resemblance between some of the stamps on Nicholas Eve's work and some of those on fanfare bindings, but the resemblance is not close enough to justify the assertion that they are by the same hand.

Besides the pitfalls I have just described, which may, perhaps, all be considered fairly obvious, yet another danger awaits the collector of fine bindings. This is the large and increasing number of actually fraudulent bindings which are in the market. Some of these are made on old plain bindings which are carefully and skilfully finished in gold and colours, accurately imitated from old models, and a very dangerous feature about them is that the longer they exist the more difficult it is to detect them. The consideration of these frauds is, however, too long to enter into in the present paper. Perhaps at some future date I may be allowed to say a word or two about them.

CYRIL DAVENPORT.

THE FACULTY LIBRARY.



HERE has been marked increase in the last ten years in the number of reference librarians appointed; for we have learned that no system of catalogues, indexes, and bibliographies can possibly take the place of personal help. The rapid growth of universities has accustomed the public mind to great expenditures for educational purposes. When Columbia University requires over \$1,000,000 for its annual expenses, New York State will be less alarmed at a reasonable appropriation for its great library than in the time when a million dollars would have been considered a princely permanent endowment. All thoughtful students have noted the remarkable similarity in development of the school and library movements, the library naturally following a generation or so behind the earlier school. In the United States the tax-supported high-school has almost entirely replaced the former prosperous academies, just as the tax-supported public library is replacing most of the subscription libraries. In each case a few of the strongest institutions under favourable circumstances will be maintained, but hardly more than enough to prove the rule. Modern demands for great equipment and large faculties of necessity have brought about the development of the few real universities, Columbia, Harvard, and Yale, having all recently taken that name. On the other hand, many so-called universities and colleges have been compelled to close their doors. Others have taken a simpler and more truthful name, and adjusted their work to new conditions and to their more limited income, while each year the great universities grow larger and demand more

and more for their support. I recall being laughed at as an enthusiast or dreamer because, not many years ago, while at Columbia, I prophesied that there would be within my lifetime four thousand or five thousand students, and yet to-day it is safer to prophesy that the number will be more than double this, for already a half-dozen institutions are nearing the five thousand mark.

Evidently circumstances will force a similar development in libraries. The rapid increase in annual publication is making it beyond the capacity of poor libraries to care for a large proportion of these books even if they were given to them. Even a poor man can buy a horse. The financial problem is 'his keep.' Every book must be lodged. It must be shelved, catalogued, inventoried, and cleaned. For books wanted only at long intervals it is cheaper to supply the demand from a central library by utilizing mail, telephone, and express, than to undertake to keep the books at hand, just as it is folly for the ordinary high-school or country college to offer instruction in Russian, Chinese, and various other subjects of human learning, for which the students are very few. Even the most economical will not question that somewhere, available in case of need, a copy of everything published ought to be preserved. This function will more and more go to the state and national libraries, and to the great universities and the few public libraries at central points, where there is sufficient income for this costly work.

In this limited number of great libraries the comparatively modern notion of the reference librarian is bound to develop into what I think we may wisely call the 'library faculty.' One man cannot possibly do the reference work for a large library from lack of time, and no man since Humboldt presumes to be a specialist on all subjects. A process of evolution is inevitable. As demand and income warrant we shall have reference librarians each limited to history, science, art, sociology, law, medicine, education, or some other topic, till we shall

have in the library, as in the university, a company of men each an authority in his own field. Such a corps is obviously best named a Faculty, and for a library equipped with such a staff of specialists I propose the name of 'faculty library.' This is another step toward making the library the real People's University. Though these reference librarians will as a rule hold no classes, they will be available not only personally but through correspondence, and with the telephone which is so rapidly becoming universal, the smaller libraries depending on the faculty library, and individual students, as well as schools and teachers, can all readily inquire of the library specialist as to the best books to buy, read, or consult for any purpose on any topic. This Library Faculty will be the source of our best bibliographies, and, most important, of the annotations destined to make bibliographic work of the future infinitely more valuable than the mere collection of titles without evaluation. Perhaps some man who recognizes the present trend and magnificent possibilities will endow such a library and give an object lesson of what it may do a generation earlier than would be possible through slow natural evolution, retarded by lack of means, instead of stimulated by removal of all obstacles. It is certain that reference work must be closely divided if it is to be of high value. It is also certain that a library faculty can do the work much better than the professors in the same subjects in the university, because library questions refer to the literature of the subject, while the professor deals with the subject itself. The work of the university professor is to extend the field of knowledge in his subject, to lecture to his classes, and to publish results. The work of the library specialist is to know of everything available in print in all languages on his subject, and its value for different readers and students, so that he shall be the best possible adviser as to what to read, whether for one seeking a single fact or a student carrying on the most exhaustive studies. He must be a bibliographer in the

broadest sense. The college professor will naturally know much bibliography, and the library specialist cannot be a competent adviser without a very good knowledge of the subject, but the kinds of work are essentially different; and just as we need both schools and libraries to cover the educational field, we need on special subjects college professors and library specialists. Probably the latter will combine authorship with their official duties more largely than the former, specially compilation, condensation, and other literary work most closely allied with bibliography. To be sure in both subjects the library is the laboratory of the professor; but the chemist, whose heart is wrapped up in research, or whose chief interest is in lecturing, is less likely to be the best guide in a library for all possible questions in that subject than a man whose whole life is devoted to knowing the literature of his subjects in all its bearings. Trial and experience may modify more or less this general plan; but one of the great educational institutions to be developed in this new century is the 'faculty library.'

MELVIL DEWEY.

NOTES ON THE INTRODUCTION OF
PRINTING-PRESSES INTO THE SMALLER
TOWNS OF ENGLAND AND WALES,
AFTER 1750 TO THE END OF THE
EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.



Y 'Notes on Printers and Printing in Provincial Towns,' read before the Library Association, and published with an alphabetical table in 1879, is necessarily much out of date in 1901, and the chronological account of 'English Provincial Presses,' printed in the pages of 'Bibliographica' a few years since, finishes with 1750.

It is thought therefore that the following notes, arranged chronologically, to supplement the last-named, may prove acceptable, and useful as a table of reference.

It must be understood, however, that this list represents the earliest date of printing, or of its resuscitation, known to the compiler; but does not pretend to fix the advent of the Press to each particular town for the year under which such town is entered. 7

W. H. ALLNUTT.

1753.

BERWICK-ON-TWEED. Watts' Hymns. Printed by R. Taylor. [R. A. Peddie.]

FALMOUTH. A Sermon by Samuel Walker. Printed by M[atthew] Allison. [Bodl.]

PATINGHAM. Horatii Carmina, &c. Mr. Bromwich's private press? [Bodl.]

1756.

MIDDLEWICH. Bunyan, Solomon's Temple, 9th edit. 12mo. Printed for James Schofield in Middlewich, 1756. [G. Ofor's Auction Catalogue, 1865, No. 1879.]

The Tryal of John Stevenson for Murder. Middlewich: Printed by James Schofield. [1759.] [Bodl.]

MILLBROOK, Cornwall. An Advertisement. Printed by John Jordaine. [Mr. R. N. Worth.]

SHOREHAM. The Mitre. A Poem. [By E. Perronett.] Lowndes says: 'This satire, printed without a title-page at a private press at Shoreham, Kent, where the author's father was vicar. It was rigidly suppressed.' [Bohn's Lowndes.] The copy in the Bodleian Library, however, has a contemporary MS. title-page, which says, 'Wrote and printed at London in the year 1756.'

1757.

STRAWBERRY HILL. Two Odes by Mr. Gray. Printed at Strawberry Hill, for R. and J. Dodsley, 1757, 4°.

The numerous subsequent productions of Horace Walpole's private press at Strawberry Hill are duly set forth in the Appendix to Bohn's edition of Lowndes.

WARWICK. A brief description of the Church of St. Mary's in Warwick. Printed by Henry Keating. 1757. [Bodl.]

YARMOUTH. 'There was a printing establishment here in 1757.' [Cotton.]

In the Norwich Poll-book for 1780 occurs, 'John March, printer, Yarmouth.' He died at George Town, near Washington, U.S.A., June 21, 1804.

1759.

HALIFAX. A Treasury of Maxims. Printed by P. Darby. 1759. [Bodl.]

LOW LEYTON, Essex. Edward Rowe Mores had a private press here, and printed *Nomina Villarum* in Com. Berks. Impress. Leytone Essexensium 1759. [Bodl.]

PETERBOROUGH. 'This city possessed a press in 1759.' [Cotton.]

Jenner (Rev. Archdeacon), Visitation of Huntingdon, Disc. by Jas. Smyth, 4to. Peterborough, 1759. [Hotten, No. 2172.]

1760.

ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH. A Sermon Preach'd March 14, 1760. By J. Garner, M.D. No imprint. Perhaps printed at Ashby. [J. P. Earwaker.]

WIGAN. Power gives 'Wigan, Lanc. circa 1760'; but no further authority.

Gessner's Death of Abel, 6th edit. Printed by R. Ferguson. 1780.

1761.

BOLTON. 'The art is said to have been practised in 1761.' [Cotton.] In the Poll-book for the borough of Lancaster, 1784, occurs, 'Benjamin Jackson, Printer, son of Paul, Bolton i' th' Moors.'

TAMWORTH. A True Copy of the Poll . . . Tamworth . . . 1761. Printed by James Sketchley, Bookseller in Birmingham and Tamworth.

Select lessons in prose and verse. Tamworth: Printed and Sold by B. Shelton. M.DCC.LXXXV. [Bodl.]

1762.

SUNDERLAND. 'About the year 1762, Mr. Rowland Wetherald settled in Sunderland as a teacher of the

Mathematics. . . . He commenced the typographic art. About the year 1780, Mr. Graham began the Printing business.' [Garbutt's Sunderland.]

1763.

BRENTFORD. A Description of the Gardens and Buildings at Kew. Printed and Sold by P. Norbury, near the Market-Place (c. 1763). [Bodl.]

GUILDFORD. J. Geere on Games, Plays, etc. Printed by C. Martin. [Brit. Mus.]

1764.

CHELMSFORD. 'The Chelmsford Chronicle started.' [N. and Q. 3rd Ser. i. 287; 5th Ser. i. 285.]

SOUTHAMPTON. Batt upon Batt: a poem. 8th edit. [By Dr. John Speed.] Southampton: Printed in the Year 1764.

1765.

CHIPPENHAM. The Self-Commissioned Apostle an impostor. By a Country Curate. Chippenham: Printed for the Author. 1765. [Bodl.]

POOLE. Joseph Moore, printer, 1765. [C. H. Mayo's Bibl. Dorset. 1885.]

1767.

BRIDGEWATER. 'Bridgwater, Mar. 23, 1767. To be sold as soon as conveniently may be A Printing-Press,' etc. [Sherborne Mercury.]

1768.

BLACKWELL GRANGE, near Darlington. The house of George Allan, Esq., who, about 1768, established a private press here. J. T. Brockett issued a catalogue of its productions, Newcastle, 1818, 4to., and there is a list in the Appendix to Bohn's edition of Lowndes.

MARKET-HARBOROUGH. A Collection of the Charities and Donations given to the Town of Market-Harborough. By Rowland Rouse. Printed by William Harrod. MDCCLXVIII. 8°. [Bodl.]

ROCHESTER. The Poll of the City of Rochester. Rochester: Printed for Thomas Fisher, Bookseller. M.DCC.LXVIII. 8°. [Bodl.]

‘Mr. Fisher, printer and bookseller, died Aug. 29, 1786. [Gent. Mag.]

1769.

ABINGDON, Berks. D. Turner’s sermon. Printed by J. Stacey. [Bodl.]

DEVIZES. A treatise on the Ananas or Pine-apple. By Adam Taylor. Printed by T. Burrough. MDCCLXIX. 8°. [Bodl.]

1770.

DEVONPORT. Six numbers of a Plymouth Magazine were published in 1770, two or three of which were issued at Devonport. [R. N. Worth’s Hist. of Devonport.]

GLYND, Sussex. The Summer’s day, a descriptive pastoral. Glynd. 1770. 4°. [Bodl. imperfect.]

WANTAGE. An essay; being a . . . reply to . . . some modern Sectaries of Religion. By the rev. Edward Kimpton. Printed by T. Austin, Wantage. (1770.) [Bodl.]

1771.

BANBURY. ‘This Indenture witnesseth, That John Cheney of Banbury, . . . Viſtualler, doth put himself Apprentice to John Madegon of the City of Oxford, Printer . . . for seven years from Sept. 14, 1771.’ [John Cheney’s grandson told me some years ago that this was a sort of mock apprenticeship, his grandfather having started printing before. W. H. A.]

DARLINGTON. English rudiments, or an easy intro-

duction of English Grammar. By Rev. Matthew Raine. Darlington: Printed and Sold by John Sadler. MDCCLXXI. 16mo. [Bodl.]

ORLINGBURY, Northants. The Rev. B. Bridges, Rector, had a private press here in 1771, and printed An Essay in Defence of the Philosophy of Scripture, and Five Letters to a Friend Relative to Subscription to the xxxix Articles.

SPALDING. A Collection of Letters and Verses . . . by the Rev'd Joseph Mills. Spalding: Printed for the Author, and sold by J. Albin. MDCCLXXI. 4°. [W. H. A.]

WALTON, [near Liverpool?]. The Paradise of the Soul . . . by Horstius. Translated in 1720, by T. M. Printed for J. Sharrock, Walton, 1771. 12mo. [Bodl.]

WOKINGHAM. The Berkshire Chronicle. Numb. 256 Vol. v. Friday, Dec. 1, 1775. Wokingham: Printed for, and Published by Trickey, Cruttwell, Wheatley, and Co. in the Market-Place. [Bodl.]

WOODBIDGE, Suffolk. 'R. Loder was a printer here in 1771.' [Cotton.]

Died, aged 61, Robert Loder, printer and bookseller, of Woodbridge. [Gent. Mag., March, 1811.]

1772.

HERTFORD. The Hartford Mercury, No. 18, September 18, 1772. [Caxton Exhibition.] Mr. Austin, Printer at Hertford, 1774. [W. H. A.]

HUNTINGDON. Dr. Charles Dickens's Plain Narrative. Printed by J. Jenkinson, at Huntingdon. 4°. [Bodl.]

STAFFORD. The Holy Bible of the Authorized Version, with Notes. Stafford: Printed by N. Boden. [Bibl. Staff. by R. Simms, 1894.]

WISBEACH. A Legacy to his parishioners [anon.] Wisbech: Printed by Edward Ely. MDCCLXXII. 8°. [Bodl.]

1773.

HINCKLEY. 'The first printing-press set up in Hinckley was by Mr. William Ward, schoolmaster of that place, in 1773.' [Information of Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher.] 'Died, Oct 21, 1791. At Hinckley, aged 60, Mr. William Ward.' [Gent. Mag.]

WYCOMBE. An Antidote against Infidels. By Edmund Ball. Wycombe, Printed by John How, 1773. 8°. [Bodl.]

1774.

MACCLESFIELD. Sermons. By David Simpson. Macclesfield: Printed by T. Bayley. MDCCLXXIV. 8°. [Bodl.]

MILBORNE PORT. A Genealogical Account of the family of Luttrell. J. Denham: Milborne Port, 1774. [Brit. Mus.]

NANTWICH. Life of Elizabeth Ashbridge. Nantwich: Printed by J. Bromley, opposite the Crown, 1774. 8°. [Jos. Smith's Catal. of Friends' books.]

NEWBURY. A sermon by Rev. Thomas Penrose. Newbury: Printed by J. Willis, on the Bridge. MDCCLXXIV. 4°. [Bodl.]

SEVENOAKS. An Elegy on the Death of Martin Drayson. Sevenoaks; Printed by Tho. Clout Jun. MDCCLXXIV. 8°. [Bodl.]

UXBRIDGE. Edm. Ball's Divine Light Displayed. T. Lake. [W. H. A.]

1775.

BOSWORTH. 'Printing was carried on at Bosworth by Robert Grimley in 1775. [Cotton].

CHESTERFIELD. An Elegy on the Death of G. B. Clarke, Esq.; who died Dec. 26, 1774. Chesterfield; printed for J. Bradley, n. d. 4°. [Bodl.] Died, lately Mr. Job Bradley, printer. [Gent. Mag. Feb. 1798.]

CREDITON. 'It possessed a press in 1775.' [Cotton.]

[c. 1776.]

FINCHLEY COMMON. A Bible in 24mo., printed by J. W. Pasham. [Timperley.]

1776.

GAINSBOROUGH. The School of Wisdom, and The School of Arts improv'd. Both: Gainsbrough: Printed by John Mozley, 1776. 12mo. [Bodl.] J. Mozley died May 11, 1796. [Gent. Mag.]

LICHFIELD. Needwood Forest. Written in the year M,DCC,LXXVI. (By F. N. C. Mundy.) Litchfield: Printed by John Jackson. 4°. [Bodl.]

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME. Willetts (rev. William). A Sketch of the Economy of Divine Providence. Newcastle: Printed by J. Smith, 1776. 12mo. [Simms' Bibl. Staff.]

WALSALL. Political lamentations written in 1775 and 1776. By John Darwall. Printed by the Author. 4°. [Bodl.]

1777.

BUCKINGHAM. Stowe: a description of the House and Gardens. Buckingham, Printed and Sold by B. Seeley. MDCCLXXVII. [Brit. Mus.]

HORSLYDOWN. J. Toulmin's Memoirs of Socinus. Printed for the Author by J. Brown, at the Portable Printing Press, Fair Street, Horsly-down, 1777. 8°. [Brit. Mus.]

KENILWORTH. History of Kenilworth Castle. Kenilworth: Printed by S. Thornton, MDCCLXXVII. 8°. [Bodl.]

PONTEFRACT. J. Lund's Collection of Poems. [Brit. Mus.]

1778.

AYLESBURY. Aylesbury Races. (A poem.) Aylesbury: Printed for T. Dagnall, 1778. 4°. [Bodl.] Thomas Dagnall died Dec. 12, 1792. [Gent. Mag.]

CHESHUNT. An auction hand-bill by John Parnell for Jan. 1, 1779. Printed at Cheshunt, by T. Baldwin. [Bodl.]

HUDDERSFIELD. Faith in God, and Good works connected. A sermon by William Moorhouse. Huddersfield, Printed by J. Brook, 1778. 8°. [Brit. Mus.] Joseph Brook died in 1829.

NEWARK. Book of Common Prayer, by Rev. W. Lewis, printed by James Tomlinson. [Mr. J. P. Briscoe.]

STOCKTON-ON-TEES. The Choice. A poem. By the Rev. Mr. Pomfret. Stockton: Printed by R. Christopher. MDCCLXXVIII. 8°. [Bodl.] Robert Christopher died July 12, 1819, aged 68. [Gent. Mag.]

[c. 1779.]

NEWPORT-PAGNELL. (An advertisement by Mr. Christopher Towle.) Newport-Pagnell, Printed by B. Leverett. [Bodl.]

1779.

PRESCOT, LANC. A Sermon for the General Fast, Feb. 10, 1779. By T. W. Prescott: printed by Thomas Eyres, MDCCLXIX. 8°. [Manch. Free Libr.]

[c. 1780.]

BRIGHTON. A Description of Brighthelmstone. Brighthelmstone: Printed for J. Bowen, n.d. 16mo. [Brit. Mus.]

TOTNES. 'Walter Cleave is the first Totnesian printer whose name is recorded.' [R. N. Worth, 1879.] Pendred gives the name of — Salmon in 1785.

1780.

DORCHESTER. Thomas Lockett, printer. [Mayo.]

HENLEY-ON-THAMES. Power (Handy Book about Books) gives this date.

Remarkable extracts, selected from Peter Jurieu.

Henley: Printed by G. Norton. 1790. 8°. [Bodl.]

George Norton died Feb. 1, 1838, aged 77.

HEXHAM. An account of certain Charities. Hexham: Printed and sold by W. Ord, at his shop in the Market-Place. 1780. 8°. [Bodl.]

LEOMINSTER. An alphabetical List of the Poll for Leominster, Sept. 9, 1780. Broadside. Leominster: printed by P. Davis. [J. Allen's Bibl. Hereford.]

NEWPORT, Isle of Wight. A view of the Isle of Wight. (2nd edit.) By John Sturch. Printed for and Sold by the Author in Newport, MDCCLXX. 12mo. [Bodl.]
The printer was probably J. Mallett.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS. The Tunbridge Wells Guide. Tunbridge Wells, Printed and Sold by J. Sprange, at his Circulating Library. MDCCLXXX. 8vo. [Bodl.]

1781.

ILMINSTER. Eliz. Smith's Life reviewed, a poem. A Crocker. [Brit. Mus.]

KINGSBURY, Middlesex. [Power.]

RICHMOND, Surrey. A new sketch of civil and ecclesiastical history. [Brit. Mus.]

1782.

OLNEY, Bucks. Lady Austen, in the Summer of 1782, provided the poet Cowper with a small portable Printing-press.

1783.

LANCASTER. Names of the High Sheriffs. H. Walmsley. [Local Gleanings.]

WINDSOR. The Windsor Guide. [Brit. Mus.]

1784.

HAMMERSMITH. J. Stanford's Death of Euphemia M*****. J. James. [Bodl.]

- HARWICH.** Bare date given by Power.
HORSHAM. A Journal from Bassora to Bagdad. Arthur Lee. [Brit. Mus.]
JERSEY. Le Magasin de l'île de Jersey. M. Alexandre. [Bodl.]
REIGATE. J. Rymer's Chemical Reflections. [W. J. Smith, Brighton.]
WHITBY. The Whitby Spy. C. Webster. [Bodl.]

1785.

- BEDFORD.** J. F. Henington's Directory for Bedfordshire. Barth. Hyatt. [Bodl.]
BRADFORD, Wilts. John Wingrove's Hymns. W. Portch. [Bodl.]
BRADFORD, Yorks. T. Lillie's Sermon. J. Nicholson and Son. [Bradf. Free Libr.]
KIDDERMINSTER. Wm. Jesse's Discourse. N. Rollason. [Bodl.]
RAMSGATE. Poems by James Townely. Burgess. [Bodl.]
UTTOXETER. The art of printing was first introduced by Mr. (Robert) Richards about 1785. [Redfern's Hist. of U.] R. Richards died 1835. [R. Simms' Bibl. Staff.]
WEYMOUTH. The Weymouth guide. Margrie? [Bodl.]
 John Pendred, in his 'London and country printers, booksellers and stationers vade mecum,' a copy of which is in the Bodleian Library, locates printers in the following towns in 1785: Bishop's Castle,—Griffiths; Bridport,—Simmons; Burnley,—Spencer; Carnarvon,—Roberts; Evesham,—Smith; Fareham,—Stubington; Grantham,—Allen; Honiton,—Lott; Leek,—Needham; Newington Butts,—Wright; Newton Abbot,—Houghton; Penzance,—Vigurs; Shepton-Mallet,—Cary; Wells,—Cass, and —Evill; Wimborne,—Tory; Yarm,—Atkinson. I

have, however, not discovered local specimens of printing so early, although in some cases, the same names are well authenticated later on.

1786.

BLANDFORD. Form of Prayer. (S. Simmonds?) for Wm. Sollers. [Bodl.]

BRIDPORT. The antient coins, a poem. S. Margrie. [Bodl.]

CHELTHENHAM. John Smith, M.D. on Cheltenham Waters. S. Harward. [Bodl.] Samuel Harward died Aug., 1809. [Timperley.]

GRAVESEND. The first printing press in Gravesend was set up, in 1786, by Robert Pocock. [G. M. Arnold's R. Pocock, 1883.]

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES. C. L. Moody's Sermon. [Darling.]

TEWKESBURY. Many chap-books about this time. S. Harward. [Bodl.]

WIMBORNE. M. Applin. [Mayo.]

1787.

BODMIN. James Liddell. [His son, Capt. James Liddell.]

ETRURIA. Josiah Wedgwood's Catalogue of Cameos, etc. Etruria: 1787, was probably printed by J. Smith of Newcastle-under-Lyme. [Bodl.]

KNARESBOROUGH. Life of St. Robert. M. Broadbelt. [Bodl.]

RICHMOND, Yorks. F. Blackburne's sermon. W. King. [Brit. Mus.]

1788.

BEAMINSTER. William Oliver. [Mayo.]

BOCKING. J. Mason's Spiritual songs. Fenno and Shearcroft. [Bodl.]

CREWKERNE. S. Rowles' Reply to Mr. Isaacs. S. Jolliffe. [E. E. Baker.]

CROYDON. Gray's Elegy, with French and Latin translation. [Bodl.]

PENRITH. 'It had a printing office in 1788.' [Cotton.]

PETERSFIELD. W. Jolliffe's Auction sale. T. Willmer. [Bodl.]

1789.

CRANBROOK. Hist. account of Cranbrook. S. Waters. [Brit. Mus.]

DORKING. Edwards' Tables of distance. [Cotton.]

SOUTH MOLTON, Devon. 'Printing was carried on in 1789' [Cotton], by J. Huxtable? who printed 'An Exmoor scolding' in 1794.

OSWESTRY. Trial of Thomas Phipps. J. Salter. [Bodl.]

NORTH-SHIELDS. The Musical Miscellany. W. Thompson. [Bodl.]

Wm. Adamson's Eight Discourses. W. Kelley. [W. H. A.]

STOURBRIDGE. The Select Spectator. J. West. [Bodl.]

1790.

ALNWICK. John Catnach, from Berwick, came to Alnwick in 1790, where he had been preceded by John Vint and still earlier by Thomas Lindsay. [C. Hindley's Hist. of the Catnach press, 1886.]

c. 1790.

ANDOVER. The annual assembly. Or the humours of Weyhill Fair. T. Rawlins. [Sir W. H. Cope.]

BARNSTAPLE. For the information of the ignorant. F. Murch. [J. R. Chanter.] Fidelio Murch buried Apr. 19, 1794. Grace Murch, widow, buried Feb. 19, 1795.

BRIDGNORTH. Play bills. Charles Stanton. First permanent printer, George Gitton. [Hubert Smith.]

KIRKHAM. Description of Blackpool. Henry Moon. [Manch. Free Libr.]

MONMOUTH. Charles Heath. [Preface to his Chepstow, 1821.] Died aged 69. [Gent. Mag. Jan. 1831.]

1790.

CONGLETON. Sermon before Freemasons. J. Dean and Son. [L. G.]

John Dean died Oct. 22, 1815, aged 52. [Gent. Mag.]

GRANTHAM. List of the Aldermen from 1543. W. Allen. [Bodl.]

LOUTH. Account of Soc. for Industry. R. Sheardown. [Bodl.]

MARGATE. Hall's Margate Guide. (W. Epps?) [Bodl.]

ROMSEY. County Poll-book. J. S. Hollis. [Bodl.]

SHEPTON MALLETT. (Mr. Donne's Announcement of Lectures.) J. Cary. [W. George, Bristol.]

STOCKPORT. Original, Miscellaneous Poems. J. Clarke. [Brit. Mus.]

SUDBURY. Thomas Gurney's Poems. W. Brackett. [Bodl.]

TROWBRIDGE. Thos. Twining's Hist of the Pharisees. Abr. Small. [Bodl.]

1791.

BLACKLEY. L. Howel's Desiderius. W. Harrison and Co. [Bodl.]

DERITEND. Account of Birmingham Riots. J. Belcher. [Bodl.]

EGHAM. Bp. T. Wilson's Principles of Christianity. C. Boulton. [W. H. A.]

EVESHAM. 'John Agg printed here in 1791.' [Cotton.]

MADELEY. Posthumous pieces of J. W. de la Flechere. J. Edmunds. [Bodl.]

NORTHALLERTON. A. Crosfield's Hist of Northallerton. J. Langdale. [Bodl.]

Mr. Langdale died, Aug. 1, 1823, in his 72nd year. [Gent. Mag.]

WALTHAM-ABBEY. (An advertisement.) T. Baldwin.
[Bodl.]

1792.

ATHERSTONE. Married, Dec. 24, 1792, at Manceter,
Mr. Harris, printer and bookseller, to Mrs. Smith,
both of Atherstone. [Gent. Mag.]

BLACKBURN. J. Walcot's Indian convert. J. Water-
worth. [Bodl.]

Died, aged 42, Mr. J. Waterworth, printer of the
Blackburn Mail. [Monthly Mag., Feb. 1800.]

CHERTSEY. The Chertsey Instructor. Edward Dundas.
[Bodl.]

CHRISTCHURCH. Cotton gives the bare date.

EDMONTON. (Auction hand-bill of Mr. Erwood.) E.
Brown. [Bodl.]

HENDON, and between HIGHGATE and FINCHLEY. Archi-
bald Hamilton, printer, died Oct. 6, 1792. [Nichols'
Lit. Anecdotes.]

HORNCASTLE. Tom Paine's medley. J. Weir. [Brit.
Mus.]

ST. NEOT'S. Died, Nov. 11, 1792, wife of Mr. Sharpe,
printer. [Gent. Mag.]

1793.

BERKHAMPSTEAD. Rev. Nath. May's Sermons. W.
McDowall. [Bodl.]

BRIDLINGTON. The Beauties of Thought. J. Leadley.
[Bodl.]

BURY, Lanc. M. Moore's Spiritual Pilgrimage. R.
Haworth. [Bodl.]

DEPTFORD. 'J. Delahoy printed here in 1793.' [Cotton.]

KINGTON. J. Lodge's Introductory hist. of co. Hereford.
J. Barrel. [Brit Mus.]

LOUGHBOROUGH. Bp. R. Watson's Sermon. Adams
Junr. [Manch. Free Libr.]

- PENZANCE. Andrew Kessell's Dismissions. C. Fisher.
[Bibl. Cornub.]
Form of Prayer. 1798. T. Vigurs. [Brit. Mus.]

1794.

- DUDLEY. L. Booker's Sermons. J. Rann. [Bodl.]
Died Jan. 20, 1854, aged 98, John Rann, gent. of
Dudley. [Gent. Mag.]
ENFIELD. Rules of the Amicable Soc., Enfield. John
Poole. [Bodl.]
MELTON MOWBRAY. Form of Prayer for Fast, Feb. 28,
1794. J. Clementson. [Bodl.]
NEWMARKET. Trials of J. and N. Nichols for murder.
W. Burrell. [Ford MSS. Bodl. vol. 10.]
TORRINGTON. N. Collier's Address. W. Squance.
[Rev. J. I. Dredge.]
TOTTENHAM. Particulars of sale at Cheshunt. E. Brown.
[Bodl.]

1795.

- ALCESTER. James Biggs' Sermon, Sept. 9, 1795. J.
Heming. [Bodl.]
EAST DEREHAM. Sermon to Norfolk Dereham Cavalry.
W. Barker. [Bodl.]
SPITALFIELDS. A. Larcher's Remedy for establishing
peace. R. Hawes. [Bodl.]

1796.

- BUNGAY. Rules of Harleston Volunteers. C. Brightley.
[Bodl.]
BURSLEM. M. Bosanquet's Christian Guide. J. Treg-
ortha. [Bodl.]
CARDIFF. Cardiff directory. John Bird. [E. H. Owen.]
FROME. Cotton gives the bare date.
HART HILL, Cheshire. Dr. T. Percival's Tales, Fables,
etc. [Cotton.]

MOLD. W. Gurnal's Y Cristion. W. Codington. [Bodl.]

RETFORD. Mrs. Villar's Poems. [H. W. Ball's Catal. 1894, No. 134.]

ROCHDALE. Articles of Benevolent Soc. J. Hartley. [L. G.]

TETBURY. W. Russel's Sermon. John Wilton. [Bodl.]

1797.

CHATHAM. Jethro Inwood's Sermon. Ambrose Etherington. [Bodl.] Married, Nov. 16, 1793. Mr. Ambrose Etherington, bookseller, of Chatham, to Miss Walker, of Maidstone. [Gent. Mag.]

GILLINGHAM. S. Hannam, printer. [Mayo.]

HOWDEN. Historical account of Wressle. James Savage. [Brit. Mus.]

LYMINGTON. W. Gilpin's Sermon. J. B. Rutter. [Brit. Mus.]

PORTSEA. R. Lyne's Latin Primer. W. Woodward. [Brit. Mus.]

RIPON. History of Ripon. W. Farrer. 1801. First sheets printed 1797. [Brit. Mus.]

THIRSK. Form of Prayer for Fast. William Fawdington. [Bodl.]

WEYBRIDGE. T. Bridges' burlesque Homer. S. Hamilton. [Bodl.]

WORKINGTON. M. Saint-Pierre's Indian cottage. J. Richardson. [Brit. Mus.]

1798.

BURNLEY. Works of Flavius Josephus. S. Thornton. [Col. H. Fishwick.]

FARINGDON. [J. Stone's] History of Faringdon. L. Pigott. [Bodl.]

HELSTON. Pope's Essay on Man. T. Flindell. [Bodl.]

ULVERSTONE. W. Ashburner's Old Test. for schools. [Power.]

1799.

- ALSTON. Alston Miscellany. J. Harrop. [Bodl.]
 CLIPSTONE. A. Fuller's Gospel its own witness. J. W. Morris. [Bodl.]
 DARTMOUTH. A printer named Jackson. [R. N. Worth.]
 HANLEY. A Packet for Youth. By a Lady. J. Mort. [R. Simms' Bibl. Staff.]
 HONITON. The life of Joseph son of Israel. Spurway. [Rev. J. I. Dredge.]
 NEWPORT, Monm. L. Booker's Hop-garden. H. P. Silvester. [Bodl.]
 PUGHNILL. George Nicholson. [Cotton.]
 ST. AUSTELL. S. Drew on Paine's Age of reason. E. Hennah. [Bibl. Cornub.]

1800.

- ATHERSTONE. J. Chartres' Sermon. J. Harris. [Bodl.]
 HITCHIN. Regulations for Review at Hatfield. J. Bedford. [Bodl.]
 HOLT, Norf. Edm. Bartell's Observations on Cromer. J. Parslee. [Bodl.]
 ORMSKIRK. The Messiah. As performed at Croston. R. Cocker. [Manch. Free Libr.]
 PEMBROKE. Genealogical account of Vaux family. W. E. Wilmot. [H. Gray.]
 SOUTH SHIELDS. Rollin's Ancient History. Hallgarth. [W. H. A.]
 WELLINGBOROUGH. S. Hodson's sermon. T. March. [Brit. Mus.]

W. H. ALLNUTT.

THE LIBRARIES OF GREATER BRITAIN.

PROPOSED FEDERAL LIBRARY IN AUSTRALIA.

THE announcement that the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia has not lost sight of the importance of a Federal Public Library in the new capital, is welcome intelligence to those interested in library work. Although no definite scheme has yet been decided upon, the Cabinet has decided to invite a conference of librarians and others to furnish a scheme for the foundation of a Public Library, as well as of a Parliamentary Library, and for the collection and storage in the meantime of matters of importance, as historical records of the Commonwealth. It will be interesting to watch the progress of events, as the Sydney and Melbourne Public Libraries both possess excellent collections of works, as well as special collections dealing with Australasian history and development. Will these institutions be willing liberally to transfer to the new capital any portion of their collections, or will the collection to be formed be quite distinct from either institution? It is to be hoped that friction will be avoided, and a representative collection of literature formed at the new seat of government, and housed in a building in every way worthy of the great Commonwealth. As regards the Australasian collection, which will form a feature of the Federal Library, the noble offer of Mr. E. A. Petherick will enable the library to start with an almost unique collection of local literature. Some five years back Mr. Petherick offered his collection, gathered together during a period of some thirty years, to Sir Edward Braddon, the then

Premier of Tasmania and President of the Federal Council, who, on behalf of the other Australian colonies, accepted the offer. The collection, however, still remains in the possession of the donor. The collection comprises books, pamphlets, maps, and manuscripts, upwards of seven thousand in number, among them being the principal collections of early voyages, sets of the publications of the Royal Geographical Society, Hakluyt Society, Royal Colonial Institute; many rare and valuable works on historical geography, and a large number of modern voyages and travels. By far the larger proportion comprises works on the geography, discovery, exploration, aborigines and natural history of Australasia and Polynesia, and works illustrative of social, political, religious, and literary history of the Australian colonies, Tasmania, and New Zealand, and forms a library mainly and essentially Australasian in character. With so valuable and complete a collection of local literature as a nucleus, the Federal Library of the Commonwealth should form an attraction to all residents of and visitors to the country.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA.

Librarians in the United Kingdom will welcome the first issue of the official organ of the Library Association of Australasia, which was founded at a meeting of librarians held in Melbourne five years ago. 'The Library Record,' the title borne by the new publication, will prove invaluable to those desiring to follow the course of library administration and work in Australasia, and will supply a long felt want amongst librarians generally. With a Library Association in Australasia, another in Canada, another in South Africa, and possibly branches in the East and West Indies, the principal literary institutions of the British Empire might be brought into touch with one another, and views and opinions exchanged which would prove of considerable value to all Librarians. The

time is undoubtedly coming in the near future when such an affiliation of ideas will be brought about, as Canada has already followed the example of Australia by establishing its own association, and 'the new South Africa,' when peace and quietness reign within its borders, will doubtless not be behindhand in promoting the intellectual development of the people by establishing Public Libraries in the newly-acquired territories, and so necessitating the formation of an association of its librarians. Turning once again to 'The Library Record of Australasia,' it is satisfactory to find that the information contained in it is well selected, and of a practical kind. It is edited by Mr. E. La T. Armstrong, the well-known Melbourne Public Librarian, and will be issued quarterly. The present issue contains a number of general notes, a series of notes regarding various libraries of the Commonwealth and New Zealand, a correspondence column, and the following interesting articles contributed by well-known Australasian librarians: 'Australia's First Library,' 'Australasian Library Statistics,' 'Small Country Libraries,' 'The Dewey-Decimal System for Small Libraries,' and a list of books issued during the year 1900.

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The Board of Governors of the Public Library of South Australia has become the possessor of a gift of exceptional interest and value, His Excellency Lord Tennyson, the present governor, having presented to it the original manuscript of the dedication to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, by his father, Lord Tennyson, Poet Laureate, of the 1851 edition of his Poems; His Excellency has increased the interest attaching to this priceless gift by furnishing, in his own handwriting, one verse the manuscript of which was not available. This unique donation has been placed in a cabinet containing the books presented by Her Majesty to the South Australian Public Library subsequent to the death of H.R.H. Prince Albert.

LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT, NEW SOUTH WALES.

The very general complaint of want of accommodation comes from the Legislative Library of New South Wales, where a joint committee of the Library of Parliament has come to the conclusion that the existing premises are both inadequate as to space, and defective in construction as regards the necessary protection from fire. In considering what improvements could be effected, the committee finds that the question has already been dealt with by the Public Works Committee in a report on the expediency of erecting new Houses of Parliament for the State. The report of that committee is adverse to the erection of new buildings at the present time, and favours certain additions being made to the existing buildings, which it is considered would meet the requirements of the Parliament for many years to come. Concerning the condition of the library the report states: 'The part of the present building most unsuited to the purpose to which it is put is the Library. There the accommodation is quite inadequate, and as the rooms are constructed chiefly of wood, which is affected by the white ant, their condition is a source of danger, not only to the very valuable collection of books they contain, but to the building and its contents generally, as a fire breaking out there might lead to the destruction of everything.' After making various suggestions for affording better accommodation in the present building, the Report goes on to state that space may be obtained for the erection of a Central Library, as much as possible of which will be built of fire-resisting material, the floor and roof being of concrete and the walls of brick. In consequence of the reported dangerous condition of the premises and in view of the necessary concentration and more convenient arrangement of the books, the Joint Committee of the Library of Parliament regard it as essential that in any addition of a substantial character provision should be made to accommodate the whole of the Library within a

fire-resisting building. They consider that in this respect the recommendation of the Public Works Committee would prove inadequate for the purpose; seeing that substantial additions have been recently made to other portions of the Parliamentary buildings, the committee urge the necessity of more suitable accommodation being provided for the library in the near future, so as to ensure the safety of the valuable collection of books, valued at £25,000, which it contains.

CANADIAN LIBRARIES.

The library of the Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba is making good progress, and getting together a good collection of works bearing upon North America, and the North-West Territory in particular; 134 volumes were added to the collection last year, whilst large additions were made in the way of exchanges with other Societies in all parts of the world. The literary ability of many residents and ex-residents of Manitoba is seen in such volumes as the following, which have recently been published: 'Remarkable History of the Hudson's Bay Company,' by Dr. George Bryce; 'Lords of the North,' by Miss Laut; 'Mooswa,' by W. A. Fraser; and 'The Apostle of the North' and 'On the Indian Trail,' by the Rev. G. R. Young.

The Public Library of Winnipeg appears to have continued its work during the year with credit and efficiency. Many new books have been added of a high order, both in the number of the subjects treated and in the standard of the authors chosen. The books added to the library during the year 1900 numbered 636. Like many other libraries, that of Winnipeg requires more room and better accommodation. The people of the city, however, are averse to further expenditure for providing a new library building. A new library catalogue has recently been issued at a very moderate price.

TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARY.

In the last issue of 'The Library' the question of the reduction of the Library Estimates by the Toronto City Council was referred to. Further particulars have now come to hand, and will prove interesting reading to all public librarians. It appears that the Board of Management of the Toronto Public Library notified the City Council that it was impossible to carry on and maintain the efficiency of the Central Library and its branches in a proper manner unless the full amount asked for was passed, and appointed a Special Committee to wait upon the Board of Control and point out the importance of passing the estimates submitted. No attention having been paid to the request, the Board of Management of the library requested the opinion of the City's Counsel as to whether the Board was within its rights or was exceeding its statutory powers, and whether the City Council has the right to refuse the balance of the estimates submitted to them; but the Board received no answer or opinion from the City's Counsel. Failing to get any satisfaction to their communications, the Board instituted legal proceedings for the purpose of having its position defined, and compelling the payment by the City of the amount struck out of the estimates. On December 13th last judgment was delivered upholding the position of the Library Board, and directing the City to furnish the balance of the money asked for; and although the City served notice of appeal, it was subsequently abandoned, and the money paid over to the Board of Management of the library. By this decision the position of the Board of the library is now clearly defined, and no further trouble is anticipated.

Turning to the work of the library during the year 1900, it is satisfactory to find that the citizens fully appreciate the many advantages which the library affords them and its great educational influence upon the community. The Reference Library was largely increased,

and the number of readers was far in excess of the previous year. The section devoted to works relating to the Dominion of Canada has become one of the most important in the Dominion. An important addition was made to the library during the year by the acquisition of a copy of the Canadian 'Antiquarian' from its first issue to date, the value of which was considerably increased by the addition of many rare plates, original letters, coats of arms, and maps, forming a most interesting collection bearing upon the history and early years of the Dominion. Regarding the general circulation of the library, it is pointed out that whilst in any well-conducted library fiction of a desirable kind cannot be excluded, and whilst the amount of fiction may exceed what the management would desire, the fact nevertheless remains that in comparison with Free Libraries in the United States and foreign countries, the issue of fiction from the Toronto Public Library is much lower than many of the most important libraries in other countries, and is slowly decreasing year by year, whilst the circulation of standard works on art, history, and science is slowly increasing. It is interesting to learn that as the outcome of the American Library Association Meeting held in Montreal in June last, a Provincial Library Association was formed in Canada, of which Mr. James Bain, jun., the Chief Librarian of the Toronto Public Library, is the President.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY.

Although this library is young in years, it nevertheless contains a good collection of literature both of a general and local kind. According to the last report of the librarian—Mr. E. O. S. Scholefield—it is, however, in want of additional accommodation as well as increased funds. While an endeavour has been made to obtain, as far as possible, representative works in all departments of knowledge, special attention has been given to acquiring

the Statutes of the Provinces of Canada, of the various States of the union, and of the Australasian Colonies, and works on local, constitutional, and national history, biography, constitutional law, political and social science, and works of reference. An important paragraph in the report deals with the preservation of the Archives of the Province. It appears that there are many valuable State Papers in the care of the department, including the despatches of the early Governors of the Colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia, which fortunately were removed from Government House some time before its demolition by fire a little over a year ago. Hitherto these documents, which are of real historical value, have not been classified or arranged in a manner which their importance justifies. They are at present stored in one of the rooms in the basement of the Parliament Buildings; but this location is stated to be anything but desirable. It is suggested by Mr. Scholefield that accommodation be provided for them in a fireproof vault, where they could be properly arranged and made readily accessible. Careful search is to be made for missing papers, and in the event of these not being found, an application is to be sent to the authorities in England for duplicates, in order that the set may be preserved as complete as possible. Special attention has recently been devoted to a system of Travelling Libraries, which is said to be increasing in popularity and productive of much good. Twenty libraries have been made up, eighteen of which are in use in different parts of the Province. General satisfaction has been expressed through the librarians as to the selection of books, and the system will no doubt be extended to all the principal centres. It may be interesting to add, says Mr. Scholefield, that British Columbia is the only Province in Canada which has inaugurated a system of Travelling Libraries. It is understood that the Government of Manitoba have been considering the advisability of establishing a similar system, modelled on that of British Columbia, while in

Ontario the idea has also been mooted. It speaks well for the energy displayed by the officials of the British Columbia Legislative Library that it should have taken the lead in so important an educational innovation.

CEYLON—COLOMBO MUSEUM LIBRARY.

Such rapid strides have been made by the Colombo Museum Library during recent years that an extension of the building has become absolutely necessary in order to afford relief to its overcrowded collection. Since its foundation in 1877 the Library has quite outgrown its habitation and for several years past the insufficiency of book-room has been continually pointed out by the Librarian. Although the Government has recognized the necessity for the extension of the building, the money is still unvoted, owing to the pressure of more absorbing interests and claims for public works. A special feature of the library is a collection of works bearing upon the history and literature of the island, and, according to the librarian's latest report, it stands unrivalled in this respect. The books on Ceylon, together with many rare manuscripts, afford invaluable facilities to students of the history of the island. Many visitors engaged in special research have visited the library, including, amongst others, one of the Siamese princes, whose special purpose was to inspect a valuable collection of manuscripts presented by the King of Burma. Arrangements have recently been made for the early issue of Part II. of the Subject Catalogue, and a revised Catalogue of Old Manuscripts.

J. R. Boosé.

THE LICENSING OF MONTAGU'S 'MISCELLANEA SPIRITUALIA.'



HERE are good notices of Walter Montagu and Sir Nathaniel Brent in the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' but in neither is there any reference to the subject-matter of this note.

Montagu was the son of the first Earl of Manchester, and became a convert to the Church of Rome. On the subject of his change of religion he wrote to the gallant Falkland, and letter and reply were both printed. Before this he was employed in the negotiations that resulted in the marriage of Henrietta Maria, with whom he remained on friendly terms to the end. Montagu, as a Cavalier partisan, had his share of troubles, including imprisonment and exile. He had the position of commendatory abbot of Pointoise, and died at Paris in 1677. Like his father, the author of 'Manchester al Mondo,' Walter Montagu had a taste for literary and philosophical speculation. Having composed his 'Miscellanea Spiritualia,' he wrote a letter to soften the heart of the Licenser of the Press. This is printed in Blount's 'Academy of Compliments,' and forms an interesting document in the history of the freedom of the press.

A Letter from Mr. Wal. Montagu to Sir Nath. Brent, upon his licensing his Book intituled 'Miscellanea Spiritualia.'

'SIR,

'This hand which hath stood so long before your Bar, comes now to accuse itself of a fault, by which the Judge, must needs have suffered much from the Offender, since the foulness of the Copy, is like to have tryed your

patience, more than the worth of the cause can hope to have recompenc'd your pains; Wherefore these lines come before you to offer satisfaction at least to your Civility, if they fail in giving it to your Judgment, and the course of my life qualifies me better for civil discharges, than for literate satisfactions. You shall then, Sir, receive by this a return of much sense of your fair and obliging Carriage towards me in the examination of my Papers: wherein I must desire you to consider the whole Design, which aims solely at Moral Regulations, and does rather decline than accept any inducements to Controversial Doctrines; if there be any Point so incident to the Subjects, as my Opinion must needs appear in some dark light, this may well be conniv'd at by so ingenuous a Judg as your self, who cannot expect I should dissemble my Principles, though in discretion I was forbid to declaim upon them; So that I conceive your abilities will make a due difference, between what may critically be sifted out, and what does literally profess it self; and of this last sort, I presume you will find nothing in the whole *Work*, that has an open face of Contention or Offence; Wherefore upon your *Animadversions*, I have changed the looks of such places, as had any apparent features of Enmity, and have offer'd you such satisfaction upon the other Points I have not alter'd, as I hope your Candour and dispassionate Temper may admit; Upon the opinion whereof, I shall conclude, that if you have found, in these my Meditations, more matter promising good influencies upon the affections of your Countrey, than projecting any dangerous Infusions, you will allow them your contribution to that effect I have singly proposed in them; In order whereunto my Prayers shall intend the supplement of my Pens deficiency; which the less worthy it is of this exposure to the World, the more must it owe your patience and civility for your favour to

'Sir,

'Your most affectionate Servant,

'W. M.'

The appeal was successful. The fact that Brent discharged the duties of Licensor is not mentioned by his biographer. The ‘Miscellanea Spiritualia’ deserves a somewhat fuller description than it has so far received.

‘Miscellanea Spiritualia, or Devout Essayes. Composed by the Honourable Walter Mountague, Esq. Serò te amavi Pulchritudo tam nova et tam antiqua. S^t Aug. W. Marshall sculpsit. London. Printed for William Lee, Daniel Pakman, and Gabriell Bedell, and are to be sold at their Shoppes in Fleet-street, 1648.’ 4°. 405[8]. Printer to the Reader. 1 leaf.

There is a fine emblematic frontispiece in which ‘Perversus,’ a ruffling gallant, is contrasted with ‘Conversus,’ a plainly dressed kneeling figure. The first has a label, ‘Ubi Thesaurus ibi Cor;’ and the other, ‘Cor mundum in me Deus.’ The book is dedicated to ‘Henrietta Maria, daughter of France, and Queen of Great Britain.’ In this he alludes to the close ties that bind him to the queen, and speaks of his ‘civil death.’

The book is sufficiently miscellaneous, and handles many themes of religious, philosophical, and ethical interest. ‘How a good conscience, and a good courtier are comfortable with one another,’ ‘Concerning scurrility, or foulness of speech,’ ‘Whether to be in love and to be devout, are consistent,’ ‘Of violent solitude, or close imprisonment,’ are amongst the topics.

The essays end on page 405, and the verso is,
Imprimatur,
NA: BRENT.

Junii, 1647.

The table of errata is prefaced by

‘*The Printer to the Reader.*

‘Behold a Printer, extraordinary both in his fault, and his Confession, who acknowledges the having offended all the severall parties of these times, and can think of no excuse, unlesse it be, the influence of the erring Planets

of this Conjunction, raining over our Presses and working *Errata* so commonly, either in the matter or the form of our Trade; and the piety of the Author, having preserved his Pen untainted, the malignity of our Stars hath prevailed much upon our Pensils, in miscopying his Pen; Insomuch, as the *Author* is the onely abused person in this new Book, who having for some years past, enjoyed no liberty but that of his Pen, wee must confesse it a great injury in us, to have so often restrained his sense, in this excellent piece of spiritual Inlargement, his Prison hath presented the whole Nation: For my indulgence from the Author, I will take sanctuary in his own charitable Treatise of *forgiving Injuries*: And for my pardon from the *Reader*, I may resort to a contrary pretence, namely, the merit of having been the deliverer to him of so over-weighty a Piece of Piety and Reason, as may beare a deduction of more sense, than I have clipt from it, and consequently the delight of the Reader, may well endure the allay of so much pains, as the looking often upon my *Errata*.'

There was a long interval before the appearance of the second part.

'Miscellanea Spiritualia: or Devout Essayes: the Second part, composed by the Honorable Walter Montagu, Esq., Abbot of Nanteul, &c.

'1 Tim. i. 16. Ideo misericordiam consecutus sum, ut in me primo ostenderet Deus omnem patientiam ad informationem eorum, qui credituri sunt illi in vitam æternam. London Printed for John Crooks, Gabriel Bedell, and Partners; and are to be sold at the Ship in S. Paul's Churchyard, and at the Middle Temple-gate in Fleet street. 1654.'

George Thomason has noted 'Octob. 31,' and has in the copy now at the British Museum substituted 1653 for 1654 as the year.

This second part is also dedicated to Henrietta Maria, and is dated, 'From Nanteul August 1, 1653.' There is a second dedication or address to the Earl of Leicester. There are essays, 'Whether any inquisition into Divine Mysteries be allowable,' 'Of the right use of time,' 'Of

the purgation of souls stain’d with Venial sin,’ and similar topics.

Walter Montagu’s style has still some Elizabethan echoes mingled with quaint conceits. ‘The hair of the Nazareans, after their Consecration, was accepted upon the Altar; and being burnt as a Sacrifice, afforded a sweet smelling savour: So what, of itself was of an offensive, by a Vow became of a pleasing Odour. The hair in this case, signified all the Powers and Faculties of the Brain, which took their favour and acceptance, from their dedication more than from their intrinsick Dignity. I therefore Religiously profess my entering the Temple of these sacred Mysteries, as a devoted Nazarean, not a curious Gentile; come to satisfy my Vow, not mine or others’ curiosity in speculating the Divine Providence; and I hope there will be no savour of Wine or strong Drink found in my Reflections, no fumes of Lightness or Presumption appear in this Disquisition: And not being conscious of having tasted any forbidden Liquor in this time of consecrating my Thoughts, I may soberly expect that these Conceptions (which were Devoted as they grew in my Head) may be accepted now they are cut off, and thus Offered up under the notion of a Vow; which manner of kindling and incensing them may give my Speculations some good Odour, that is not conjecturall to their matter (as productions of my Brain) but acquired by this condition, Because the consecration of his God was upon his Head.’¹

A full biography of Walter Montagu, for which there appear to be many materials, would be an interesting addition to the portrait gallery of the seventeenth century.

WILLIAM E. AXON.

¹ Numb. vi. 7.

THE CENTRAL CATALOGUE OF THE PRUSSIAN LIBRARIES.

I.



THE idea of printing a combined catalogue of the contents of several libraries is, of course, not a new one. As early as 1651 Gerard Langbaine communicated to Selden a plan 'to have made a classified catalogue of the Bodleiana, and to incorporate in this catalogue all the authors in the private college libraries that were wanting in the public.'¹ The persistence of the idea is shown by the literature it has called forth. Two of its latest manifestations may be mentioned. In the last Annual Report of the late Librarian of Congress (John Russell Young), it is suggested 'that a duplicate copy of each card written in any library belonging to the Government should be sent to the Library of Congress, where a central catalogue would always be maintained';² and at the 1899 conference of the American Library Association in the College Section the question of co-operation in lending amongst libraries was dealt with, and Mr. Danforth pointed out how 'it would expedite and increase the efficiency of inter-library loans, if some common catalogue . . . could be kept at a central point in the States.'³ None of these projects, however, has been realized, so that the Prussian authorities had to start afresh, when it

¹ J. Leland, 'De rebus Britannicis collectanea,' ed. ii., vol. v. (Lond., 1774), p. 288; cf. also Wood, 'Athenæ Oxon.,' ed. Bliss, vol. iii. (Lond., 1817), col. 448.

² 'Library Journal,' xxiv., 1899, p. 15.

³ 'Library Journal,' xxiv., 1899, cf. 156 *seq.*

was decided to compile a joint catalogue of the libraries of Prussia.

The plan was started by a recommendation of the celebrated historian Heinrich von Treitschke¹ that the catalogue-slips of the University libraries should be copied and placed in the Royal Library at Berlin. The variety of methods employed in these compilations, which are classified catalogues, soon made it evident that they must be incorporated with one another on a single system before much good could result; and it was seen that, owing to the diversity of the existing classified catalogues, this could only be effected by an alphabetical arrangement,² and further, that to justify such a colossal undertaking the complete catalogue must be printed, that the advantages gained might be as public as possible. The organization of the task naturally fell to the Royal Library as containing approximately two-thirds of the books destined to form the Central Catalogue.

The first scheme evolved was to print the existing alphabetical card-catalogue of the library, and send round the slip-proofs simultaneously to the eleven libraries concerned, that they might signify what books they also possessed, and add to it such of their books as did not appear. Then, it was thought, the successive portions might be printed off. This involved, of course, the locking up of type for long periods, and extensive and costly alterations in the slip-proof. Moreover, there was no uniformity of practice even in alphabetical arrangement among the libraries concerned. Again, this scheme would commit its promoters to the publication of the Catalogue in book-form,³ which did not seem altogether desirable in view of possible sales. The example of the British Museum Printed General

¹ 'Preussische Jahrbücher,' liii., 1884, p. 491.

² See Macfarlane, 'Library Administration' (Lond., 1898), p. 113.

³ Mr. James L. Whitney has recently contributed a valuable article on this subject: 'Considerations as to a printed catalogue in book-form for the Boston Public Library' (Paper read before the last A. L. A.

Catalogue was adduced, of which, though it is, to use Dr. Garnett's¹ own words, 'the register of almost all the really valuable literature,' only some forty copies have been sold, and of these only about ten to the Continent.

For these reasons, among others, it was arranged, provisionally, to prepare the manuscript and leave the form in which it should be printed to be settled later.

II.

So much being settled, it would be necessary to send round each portion of the card-catalogue of the Royal Library on a *Rundreise* to all the libraries in succession, who would, as before, signify which books they possessed, and add titles of those not appearing in the list but to be found in their own collections. The latter portion of the task would obviously grow less and less as the work passed through the hands of the successive librarians, and each portion, on reaching the end of its journey, would be practically ready for printing. Under the earlier plan, of course, there would still be left the laborious task of comparing and checking the returns. Unfortunately several circumstances counterbalance these advantages. In the first place, the alphabetical card-catalogue of the Royal Library, although secondary to the catalogues in book-form, is nevertheless not infrequently employed as a last resource, and is essential to the proper working of the library. It might have been possible to send it in successive small portions to be printed; but, as the circular tour would take thirty days, it would be necessary to have at least thirty portions in circulation at once, if no time was to be wasted, and such a

conference, 'Library Journal,' xxiv., 1899, C. pp. 8-13; forms also part of the Annual Report of the Boston Public Library for 1898-99. He comes to the conclusion: 'I think that such an undertaking would be unwise.'

¹ 'Essays in Librarianship and Bibliography' (Lond., 1899), p. 84.

gap in the Catalogue was impossible. The cards, again, were too small to allow of the necessary marks indicating the presence or absence of each book in each of the co-operating libraries. There was no help for it but to make a fresh copy of the Royal Library's catalogue, comprising some two million slips, the only consolation being that this gave opportunity for a certain amount of correction. It would, of course, be unnecessary to delay the starting of the operations till the whole should have been copied.

At this point occurred a further difficulty: the Royal Library could not find room for the half-dozen people employed on the copying, to say nothing of the bulky card-catalogue projected. Accordingly the management of the scheme was resigned by the library into the hands of a Commission, comprising the representatives of library interests in the Ministry of Education, the Director-General of the Royal Library, and the Director of the largest University library (Göttingen), and this was housed in the Dorotheenstrasse, a few minutes' walk from the Royal Library.

III.

SYSTEM OF ARRANGEMENT OF THE CATALOGUES.

The system of arrangement of the book-titles would, it might be thought, require no discussion, as in 1892 there was issued, for the benefit of Prussian libraries, a set of uniform 'Instructions for the compilation of an alphabetical slip-catalogue,'¹ containing instructions for making entries for the author-catalogue. The arrangement of the headings was left, however, entirely to their own discretion, with the result that might have been expected—no two author-catalogues showed absolute uniformity.

¹ Printed in the 'Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen,' vol. ix., 1892, pp. 172-179.

For instance, whoever reads at the Royal Library in Berlin has been accustomed to find 'Early English Text Society' under S; when he goes to Breslau he finds it under T, while at Bonn he is surprised to see it placed under E. In Germany such inconsistencies are particularly objectionable, as the most influential library-readers are University professors and students, whose work necessitates their migrating from place to place more than is customary in England. Librarians, too, are more often sent from one post to another. So the times were ripe for reform, even before the Central Catalogue was planned.

The Commission appointed to carry out the new scheme had an excellent basis to go upon in Dr. Dziatzko's deservedly popular Breslau code,¹ and help not to be despised in other German and foreign cataloguing rules and treatises, so that they were in a much better position than Panizzi and his co-workers more than sixty years ago. The result of their labours appears in the 'Instruktion für die Ordnung der Titel der alphabetischen Kataloge.'² Whether these will possess the vital energy displayed by Panizzi's rules only the future can show.

Not only the arrangement, however, but the internal structure of the titles were modified by the Commission from the prescriptions of the 'Instruktion' of 1892. Here, too, the projected Central Catalogue was only the final cause of change. No one who is acquainted with the history of cataloguing is unaware that 1892 was a period of reaction against careless and incomplete titles. The 'Instruktion' of that date inclined to the other extreme, requiring entries that would be appropriate in a bibliography, but were out of place in a catalogue. Since that date the tide has again retreated, which explains the necessity for revision after so

¹ 'Instruktion für die Ordnung der Titel im alphabetischen Zettelkatalog der Kgl. und Univ.-Bibliothek zu Breslau.' Berlin, 1886.

² Part 3 of 'Instruktionen für die alphabetischen Kataloge der preussischen Bibliotheken und für den preussischen Gesamtkatalog. Vom 10. Mai, 1899.' Berlin, 1899. 8vo.

short an interval. As instances of the requirements of the new 'Instruktion,'¹ we may mention that the adherence to typographical peculiarities, such as the use of i for j, u for v, and *vice versa*, is done away with; so also the counting of separate illustrations, maps, and portraits; the pagination is only to be given in the titles of works in one volume. Herein perhaps the co-operating libraries will find some compensation for the extra work involved in their share of the Central Catalogue.

IV.

A curious feature of the Catalogue is that before it had well begun precautions had to be taken against its becoming obsolete by the accession of new titles while the portions of the Catalogue are on their *Rundreise*, a process that begins on the day after the first portion leaves the Royal Library, and becomes each day more marked. To remedy this by inserting the accession titles when the work was finished would impair the value of the Central Catalogue during the many years required for its completion, would take whole years to effect, while the fresh accessions would create the same difficulty as before.

The remedy was found in the weekly Accessions-Catalogue,² which the Royal Library at Berlin has published since 1892. This accessions-catalogue is distinguished by the promptitude of its appearance, generally not more than a week elapsing between the purchase of books and the sending out of the printed titles, a rate of speed quite unrivalled elsewhere, and only attained by the titles being

¹ 'Instruktion für die Aufnahme der Titel des alphabetischen Zettalkatalogs,' forming part 2 of 'Instruktionen für die alphabetischen Kataloge der preussischen Bibliotheken und für den preussischen Gesamtkatalog. Vom 10. Mai, 1899.' Berlin, 1899.

² 'Verzeichniss der aus der neu erschienenen Litteratur von der Königlichen Bibliothek zu Berlin erworbenen Druckschriften.'

printed before the books to which they refer are placed on the shelves, so that the press-marks have to be added subsequently by hand. Besides this prompt publication, the Accessions-Catalogue of the Royal Library of Berlin possesses a further advantage, as representing the acquisitions of a library with funds at its disposal for the purchase of books amounting to 150,000 marks as compared with the 16,000—42,000 marks of the different University libraries, none of which, by the way, is in the habit of specializing in any one direction more than another. Thus, both by the promptitude of its publication and its extensive character, the Berlin Catalogue constituted in reality an Accessions-Catalogue of new books for all the other Prussian libraries, in which they seldom failed to find all their accessions chronicled.

From the beginning of 1898 this Catalogue had been extended¹ so as to show the acquisitions of the University libraries as well. The current numbers of this publication do not show, as a rule, in which of the University libraries each book may be found,² but the year's books are numerated throughout and a 'Local Index' at the end of the year gives the desired information. (This is the plan proposed half a century ago by Jewett for his General Catalogue of Public Libraries in the United States, and adopted since 1886 by the Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale at Florence for the 'Bolletino delle pubblicazioni Italiane.') In order, however, that at least one library may be indicated

¹ Under the title: 'Verzeichniss der aus der neu erschienenen Litteratur von der Königlichen Bibliothek in Berlin und den Kgl. Preussischen Universitätsbibliotheken erworbenen Druckschriften.'

² Contrary to the practice in existing combined catalogues: (1) 'Bollettino delle opere moderne straniere acquistate dalle biblioteche governative del regno d'Italia, 1886-93,' published also from 1898 by the Biblioteca Vittorio Emanuele at Rome; (2) 'Sveriges Offentliga Bibliotek . . . Accessions-Katalog,' published since 1886 by the Royal Library at Stockholm; (3) 'Université de France. Bibliothèques universitaires . . . Liste alphabétique des nouvelles acquisitions,' published since 1893-94 by the University Library of Montpellier.

in which each book may be found, the name of the possessing library is signified in the few cases where a book is added to one of the University libraries and not to the Royal Library.

The existence of this Catalogue and its Index solves at once the problem of the accessions to the Central Catalogue as far as newly published books are concerned. The titles of older books acquired during the compilation of the Central Catalogue are, of course, not touched by any of the arrangements hitherto described, and cards for them are sent by each library straight to the central office. Other methods may have to be adopted for these accessions when the Central Catalogue is printed, but by that time much water will have passed under the bridges.

X.

.

MECHANICAL BOOK-CARRIERS IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.



THE following account of the mechanical system employed for the transmission of books employed at the Congressional Library, Washington, is by Mr. Bernard R. Green, an American engineer whose eminence in his profession has procured for him the superintendence of the construction and maintenance of that great institution. It was prepared at the instance of the Chief Librarian, Mr. Herbert Putnam, most kindly acting upon a suggestion from the present writer, conveyed through a distinguished authoress resident at Washington, Mrs. Olive Logan. There was, however, no idea of requesting the elaborate illustrations which accompany the paper, and they must be regarded as proceeding entirely from the unsolicited kindness of Mr. Putnam and Mr. Green.

These illustrations, which add so greatly to the value of the paper, will, it is hoped, no less than the paper itself, serve to acquaint English librarians with the extraordinary completeness and ingenuity of the mechanical system adopted for book-carrying purposes at the Library of Congress. It was generally understood that books were brought to the reading-room by machinery, but it may not have been always realized that, to meet the demands of senators and representatives, they are actually transmitted by mechanical power to the Capitol itself, a distance of about three quarters of a mile.

Among the reflections which naturally occur in considering this feat of ingenuity, one of the first is the great advantage of working upon a *tabula rasa*. The Washington

system could not, probably, be brought into operation in any of the European libraries now existing, inasmuch as their architectural conditions would be incompatible with such an arrangement. At Washington, librarians and architects having an entirely free field, it was possible to construct the library as a whole, and provide for every detail from the first. This is a powerful illustration of the importance of exercising the utmost forethought in planning libraries. If the arrangements here described had come as an afterthought, it would have been too late to introduce them.

This prevision should always be exercised, even when there may appear no immediate prospect of its being required. It is impossible to predict the development of a library. There are probably but few libraries in the British Isles which are not suffering, or likely to suffer from deficiency of space, and few of these where the evil might not have been mitigated had forethought been exercised at the beginning.

A more striking lesson still is the alliance between science and literature. Science cannot dispense with literature—access to a good library is one of the first conditions of the equipment of a scientific institution. But neither can literature dispense with science, and least of all literature in the form of libraries. It is becoming more and more an urgent problem how to enlist science, and specially mechanical science, in the service of the librarian, more particularly in the provision of space for books, and in such devices for expediting and facilitating work as those which have been so brilliantly put into operation at Washington. In this direction, Britain, generally speaking, can only hope to follow America, and, except in the future, when libraries shall have been constructed upon a comprehensive plan from the very first, she can hardly do even so much. But science is able to render the most valuable aid to the librarian in departments unconnected with architecture. Numerous applications of scientific

processes to library work have probably not yet been thought of; others, whose utility has long ago been pointed out, have not been employed as they ought to have been. Except at Oxford, no endeavour has yet been made to make photography a part of the everyday work of a library. No library has yet abolished the delay and inconvenience experienced in supplying readers with books by the simple expedient of a printing telegraph. English librarians may yet lead the world in such improvements, but they have little time to lose.

It is almost needless to observe that the system of transmitting books is by no means the only remarkable feature in the Library of Congress, but that its construction and administration abound with details which may be studied with advantage. These do not, of course, come within the scope of the present paper.

An essay on a mechanical subject must inevitably be full of technical terms. It will be useful to add explanations of some of these from the 'Century Dictionary.'

Sprocket-wheel.—A wheel in which there are radial projections that engage the links of a chain passing over it.

Sheave.—A grooved wheel on which a rope works.

Idle-wheel.—A wheel placed between two others for the purpose of transferring the motion from one axis to the other without change of direction.

Gudgeon.—Used as equivalent with *trunnion*, which is defined as 'one of the cylindrical projections from the side of a cannon which support it on its carriage.' Smollett's *Commodore Trunnion* will be remembered.

Woodcuts of the 'sprocket-wheel' and 'idle-wheel' are given in the 'Dictionary.'

R. GARNETT.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CARRIERS.

The two main book stacks of the Library of Congress are wings of the reading-room, one to the northward and the other to the southward. Each is in nine stories or stack tiers, beginning two stories below the level of the reading-room floor, each story being 7 feet in height. Directly beneath the lowest floor is the cellar or sub-basement of the building.

The exterior of the reading-room structure being 140 feet in diameter, the length of each stack nearly 112 feet, with a height of 165 feet, a pair of automatic book-carrying machines was devised and included in the general construction of the building. One of these machines operates between the delivery desk in the centre of the reading-room and the several decks of each stack. At the same time a carrying machine of a different design was provided to operate between a station immediately beneath the floor of the reading-room and a station in the United States Capitol, through a subway in the intervening grounds.

The book stack carrier consists of a pair of endless sprocket chains running parallel $20\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart, driven quietly by a $1\frac{1}{2}$ horse-power electric motor belted through a train of pulleys to a pair of sprocket wheels engaging the chains, which generally run on smooth faced sheaves. The driving gear is located under the centre of the stack in the cellar, under the immediate control of the engineer, and out of sight and hearing of persons above.

The speed of the pair of carrier chains is about 100 feet per minute, and the length of each endless chain loop is about 430 feet, being 860 feet of chain in the loop. The course of the carrier lies wholly in a vertical plane, and extends from a pair of overhead sheaves 8 feet above the reading-room floor, vertically downward to the cellar,

thence horizontally below the ceiling to the centre of the book stack, thence vertically to the top of the stack to a pair of overhead sprocket sheaves at that point, whence it returns by a parallel route. The motion is continuous throughout the day without stop or change of speed. In the two vertical portions of the course, namely, that at the reading-room and that in the stack, the chains hang freely from the top sheaves, but on the intermediate horizontal run they are sustained on a straight line of 10-inch idler sheaves 6 feet apart.

At equal intervals along the chains 18 book trays are hung between and attached thereto by gudgeons or trunnions so located that the trays may hang vertically at all points of the course. For this purpose the overhead sheaves at the extremities of the chain loop and at the two right-angle changes in its direction in the cellar are of sufficient diameter to permit the suspended trays to pass clear of the shaft connecting the pair of sheaves at each of these points. The trays are largely of aluminium for lightness, and have solid backs and ends. The bottom consists of a horizontal set of parallel brass fingers $\frac{5}{8}$ inch apart attached to the back of the tray and extending to the front where they are turned up about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches to prevent a book from slipping off anywhere along the route. In this form the tray bottom may readily pass flatwise through similar sets of teeth or toothed racks located at the terminal station in the reading-room and at each deck in the book stack. At each station in the stack are two such toothed racks, one at the departing and the other at the arriving part of the chain, for the automatic delivery and taking on of books. In the reading-room these two racks are both at the descending part of the chain. Here the book is sent off by being automatically dropped from a sending rack into the tray as it moves downward. The sending rack is just below the receiving rack, and therefore slopes inward toward the carrier, while the other slopes outward to the receiving box. As all the

operations of taking on and delivering of books occur in the two vertical portions of the route, a pair of planed, vertical, stationary, iron guides are located therein, which are engaged by the trays through lubricated metal grooves on their sides, by which they are guided rigidly in their course.

The capacity of the tray is the equivalent of a quarto about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. As the tray arrives its freight is automatically combed off, so to speak, and slid into a softly padded box, whence the volumes are handed by the attendant to the reader, or returned to the shelves as the case may be.

The mechanism by which automatic handling of books is accomplished lies in a set of ten spurs in the back of the tray, so arranged that the proper one to engage with a corresponding spur at the delivery station may be thrown out when a book is taken on, leaving all the rest in their sockets out of the way. The tray thus travels freely to its destination where the spur engages with a corresponding stationary one, draws it down and thus actuates an outwardly inclined toothed rack, which tilts under the tray, picks off its contents without checking its speed, and slides them into the receiving box. At the same time the spur on the tray is automatically thrown back into its socket. The setting of spurs in the reading-room, by which delivery at the desired stations in the stacks is determined, is accomplished by means of a hand crank on a dial containing the several station numbers, which sets a small roller so as to throw out the corresponding spur on the back of the tray as it passes by.

Sending books from the stack to the reading-room is done by placing them on a toothed, flat rack, which is made to slide horizontally *over* the next arriving unloaded tray, the toothed bottom of which passes up through the rack and picks off the book or books, the rack automatically returning to its place out of the way.

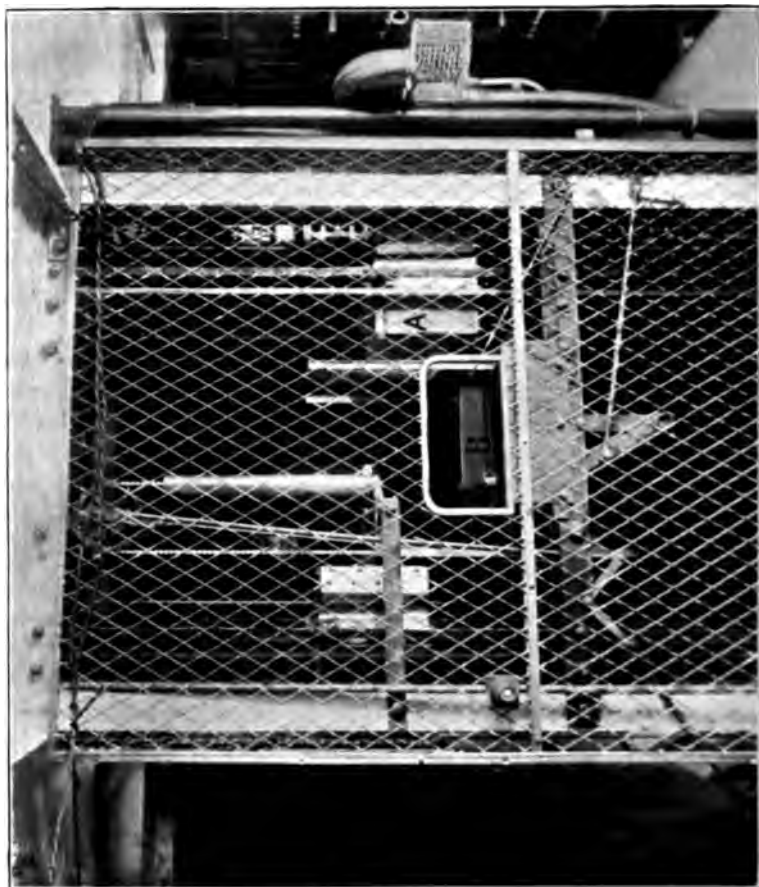
The average time of travel of a tray either way be-

tween reading-room and stack is about two and a half minutes.

It is obvious that the capacity of this carrier may be greatly increased by adding to the number of travelling trays distributed along the chains.

The carrier to the Capitol consists of a flexible, endless, wire cable five-eighths of an inch in diameter, running over large sheaves at either extremity of the route, and having attached to it at two opposite points a grooved trolley which runs between a pair of flat iron rails parallel to each other and to the cable throughout its whole course, including that under and over the sheaves before mentioned. To each of these two trolleys is hung a carrier large enough to hold a bound volume of newspapers or pouch of equivalent capacity, and formed of a series of deep parallel hooks similar to the hanging human hand with the fingers turned upward. The ends of the carrier fingers reach up to the top, and the carrier constantly travels in an upright position. An article in it is, therefore, delivered as it moves downward at either terminal station, through an inclined toothed rack similar to that in the book stack carrier above described, and takes on in its upward motion a large volume or pouch placed in a stationary holder constructed like the carrier, the fingers of which pass between those of the holder.

The machine is driven by a wire cable through a belted gear on the cellar floor of the Library Building, actuated by a $2\frac{1}{2}$ horse-power electric motor. By means of a push button control the carrier is quickly started and stopped at the will of the library attendant. The driving gear possesses a fast and slow motion of 600 feet and 75 feet respectively per minute, automatically controlled by the carrier so that the slow motion obtains while the carriers, when at the terminals, are passing over and under the large sheaves, and the fast motion when they are well clear of these sheaves and starting off on their long run through the subway.



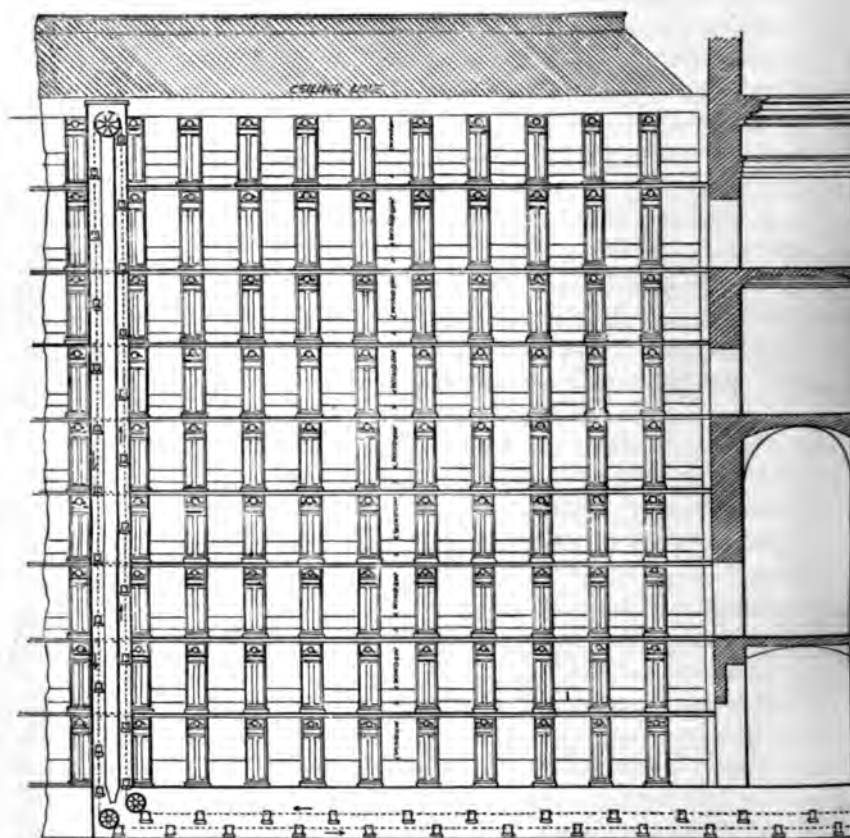
I. BOOK-STACK CARRIER. A STACK STATION. (7TH TIER.)



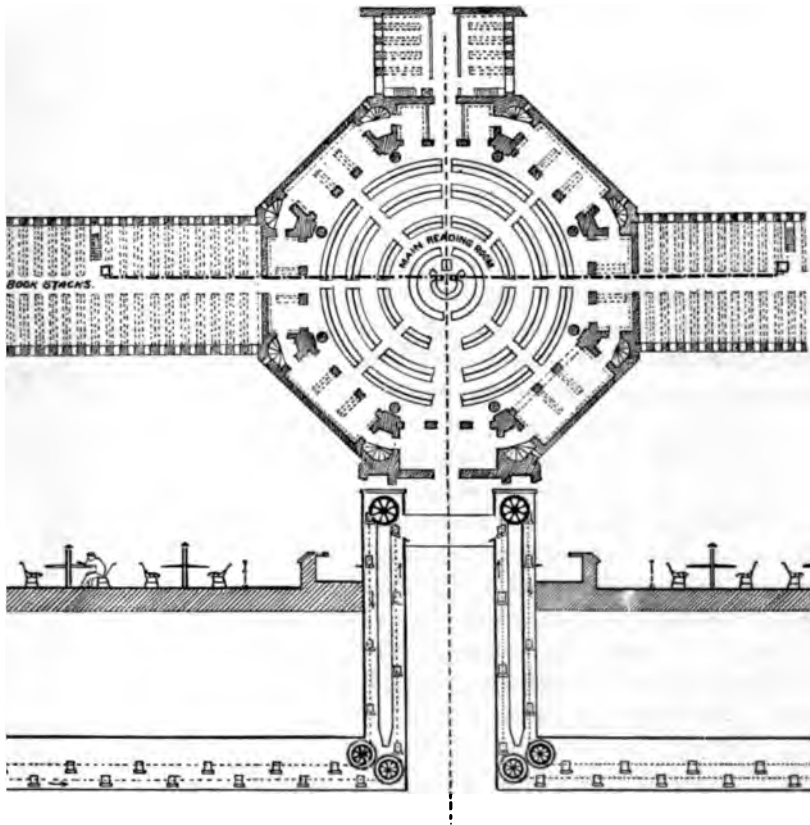
2. BOOK-STACK CARRIER. A STACK STATION. (7TH TIER).



3. BOOK-STACK CARRIER. HORIZONTAL RUN IN CELLAR. SEEN FROM BELOW.



7. GENERAL VIEW OF BUILDING, SHOWING C



ER FROM BOOK-STACK TO READING-ROOM.



4. BOOK-STACK CARRIER. READING-ROOM STATION.



5. CARRIER TO THE CAPITOL. DRIVING GEAR.



6. CARRIER TO THE CAPITOL. VIEW OF TERMINAL.

The general location of the stack book carriers is illustrated in the accompanying copy of the original tentative drawing, and the principal details of both the stack and Capitol carriers are shown in the six accompanying flash-light photographs.

Both machines are of original design. The generic scheme for that for the stacks, as shown in the drawing, was by the writer; but the automatic mechanism of the trays was invented by the Miles Pneumatic Tube Company, of New York. The carrier to the Capitol was invented by George Miles, of Boston.

BERNARD R. GREEN.

NOTES ON THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

1. Book-Stack Carrier. A Stack-Station (7th tier).
 - A. Carrier on its way *upward*.
 - B. Sending rack, which is drawn horizontally to right by first arriving empty tray (carrier) from below picking off volume or volumes placed on it for the Reading Rooms.
 - C. Pneumatic message or ticket tube to Reading Room.
2. Book-Stack Carrier. A Stack-Station. Another View.
 - A. Carrier on its way *downward*.
 - B. Receiving rack on rocker cranks by which it is tilted inward under arriving tray having on it books to be delivered at this station.
3. Book-Stack Carrier. Horizontal run in cellar.
This should be held up so as to be looked at from below.
4. Book-Stack Carrier. Reading Room Station.
 - Receiving tray, which stands on floor and reaches up to A, removed to show the receiving rack, C, and sending rack, D (both stationary).
 - B. Carrier on its way *downward*.
Stack-station crank and dial (for nine stations) on side of casing opposite E.
5. Carrier to the Capitol. Driving Gear.
 - Driving gear in cellar of library just beneath terminal seen in the other view. Horizontal run seen disappearing to the left.
 - A. Carrier passing to left on way under sheave, thence upward, over upper sheave seen to left of A in the other view, thence downward to smaller sheave at left in this view, thence off to left on horizontal way to tunnel—to Capitol.
6. Carrier to Capitol. View of Terminal.
 - A. Carrier moving upward over sheave, departing for the other terminal.
 - B. Receiving rack slanting into receiving tray or box.
 - C. Sending rack just below, whence carrier, on its upward way, takes on large volume or pouch of small ones.
7. General View of Building, showing course of journey of the carrier from top of Book-stack to the Reading Room.

THOMAS EAST, PRINTER.



AMONGST the leading men in the city of London in the days of Henry VIII. was Thomas Lewen, ironmonger. In 1535 he was master of his Company, and in 1537 was elected one of the sheriffs for the city. His will is in the Registers of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury (30 More), and the Inquisition Post Mortem held after his death at the Record Office (1 P. M., 1 Eliz., No. 76, Pt. I.). From these documents we learn that he died in 1554, holding lands at Chippenham, in the county of Bucks. He left a bequest to the poor of Burnham in the same county, and a legacy to the Provost and Fellows of the College of 'Eyton' (Eton). He also left a bequest of certain property in London to establish almshouses for four poor freemen of the Company of Ironmongers, which is now worth about £40 a year. He also by his will left legacies to the following persons: Thomas East, godson and kinsman; Henry East, his wife's godson; Agnes Bold and Margaret East, cousins; David Moptyd, a kinsman; Agnes Moptyd and William East, ironmonger.

The Inquisition Post Mortem is unfortunately in a very bad state, the most important part being destroyed; but from what remains, it appears that the testator's brother William had five daughters, Agnes, Joanna, Mary, Thomasine, who married Henry Moptyd, and Margaret, who married an East.

The families of East, Bold, and Duffield were settled in the neighbourhood of High Wycombe in Bucks. In Subsidy Roll (78) for that county in the 10 Henry VIII.

occur entries under 'Radenage,' William Est (xls.); under 'Magna Marlowe,' Tocherne Bold (xls.).

Again in a later Roll, 14 Henry VIII., are the following entries, under 'Radenage': William Est in goods, xls.; Thomas Est in goods, iiij*li*; Jeffrey Est in goods, iiij*li*; John Est in goods, xxs.

Under 'Falley' (*i.e.* Fawley): Henry Est in goods, xls.; John Est in goods, xls.

Under 'Turfyld': William Est in goods, x*li*; Thomas Est in goods, vi*li*.

There is also in the P. C. C. (25 Rutland) the will of Richard East, of West Wycombe, in the county of Bucks, yeoman, who mentions a brother Thomas, and also nominates as overseer a Robert East, ironmonger, of London. This will was proved on the 27th April, 1588.

There is also in the P. R. O. a series of documents relating to a suit (Chan. Proc. Eliz., Ec., p. 16, 38), dated 1594, in which a Thomas Easte, of West Wycombe, in the county of Bucks, is mentioned, and he states that he was brother of Robert East, who lived at Burford, in the county of Oxford, mentioned in the suit, and who died without issue.

To which of these families the Thomas East belonged, who is mentioned in Lewen's will as 'godson and kinsman,' I have not been able to find out, but I am convinced that he was identical with the Thomas East who was in business as a printer in the city of London, in the latter half of the sixteenth century, who printed many curious books, and was in addition an important printer of music. I think this is put almost beyond doubt by the fact that amongst his apprentices is found the David Moptyd whose name was associated with his in the will of Thomas Lewen, and who was the son of Henry Moptyd, of London, ironmonger.

The first record found of Thomas East, the printer, in the Registers of the Stationers' Company, is that of his taking up his freedom on the 6th December, 1565. He

had probably then served the usual term of apprenticeship of seven or eight years. His first book-entry occurs between July, 1566, and July, 1567 :

‘Recevyd of Thomas Easte for his lycence for prynting of a boke intituled the “conqueste of synne. Wherin ys lamented the synfull estate of this present age.” iij*d*.’ (Arber’s ‘*Transcript*,’ vol. i., p. 338.)

No copy of this first production of Thomas East’s is now in existence. Soon after this he seems to have entered into partnership with Henry Middleton, the son of Thomas Middleton, who took up his freedom on the 17th of February, 1567. They set up in business in Fleet Street, near to St. Dunstan’s Church, a provokingly vague address. One of their earliest productions is preserved to us, a dumpy little volume measuring about three inches in height by an inch or more in thickness. It was the work of one of the foremost medical men of the day, Doctor Thomas Phaïre or Phaer, and has as its title, ‘*The Regiment of life, Whereunto is added a treatise of the Pestilence with the Booke of Children.*’ The title-page is ugly, and the text, which is printed in black letter, has the appearance of being too big for the book. There is no device, but a colophon reading : ‘Imprinted at London, in Flete strete nere to saint Dunstans Church, by Thomas Este and Henry Myddleton, the 29th day of March Anno Domini 1567.’

His partnership with Middleton seems to have left East at liberty to print books on his own account, for in the following year he printed alone, in quarto form, ‘*The Voiage and travayle, of syr John Maundeville knight, which treateth of the way towards Hierusalem and of marvayles of Inde with other lands and Countryes.*’ This is the second English edition of ‘*Mandeville*,’ which, despite its popularity on the Continent, had only previously been printed in England by Richard Pynson, of whose edition the only known copy is in the British Museum. Like its predecessor, East’s edition was a

quarto, but differed from Pynson's in having woodcuts, though very poor ones. The colophon runs: 'Imprinted at London in Bread Street at the nether ende by Thomas East. An. 1568. The 6 day of October.' From the same address East also issued a very curious little book with this title: 'The Booke of Nurture for men servauntes, and Children: (with Stans puer ad mensam). Hereunto is annexed, our Lord's Prayer, our Beliefe, and the X. Commaundements; with godly Graces, to be sayde at the Table, before and after meat. Very utile and necessary for all youth to learne. ¶ Imprinted at London in Bread-street at the nether ende, by Thomas East. 1568.'

On the title-page above the imprint was a woodcut of a master and scholars. The Lord's Prayer and the Belief are illustrated by three large woodcuts extending across the page, copied from Vérard's 'Art de Bien Vivre,' and a portion of a fourth is used to illustrate the Ten Commandments. 'The Booke of Nurture' is the last part of the book, and is in verse. Each page has on either side of the text a narrow woodcut border, and other borders are found used at the foot of the preface and at the end of the text. These were in all probability borrowed by East. The book is printed throughout in black letter, and the colophon adds the additional information that it was finished on the 17th day of November, 1568. The author was Hugh Rhodes, a Devonshire man, and Master of the King's Chapel to Edward VI.

In 1571 Middleton and East removed to London Wall, by the sign of the 'Ship,' where, on the 17th July, they issued in folio an edition of the works of the great doctor Joannes de Vigo. This was printed in double columns, and I imagine that some of the larger initials used in it were the property of Middleton. It was also in this year that they printed William Fulwood's 'Enemy of Idleness,' a work on the art of letter-writing. The first edition had been printed in 1568 by Henry Bynneman of Knight Rider Street for Leonard Maylard, and was dedicated to

the Company of Merchant Tailors. Fulwood's examples were chiefly drawn from the letters of Cicero, with some additions from his own imagination.

I have not seen any copy of this 1571 edition, but as Henry Middleton printed the later edition of 1578, the copyright probably belonged to him.

In 1571 East and Middleton also printed, for Lucas Harrison, 'Calvin's Commentaries on the Psalms,' a thick quarto with the text in black letter and roman and italic as supplementary founts. The architectural border to the title-page clearly belonged to Harrison. It is found in books with his imprint, and has at the bottom the letters 'C. T.'

Two still more interesting books came from East's press in 1572: (1) 'The Bathes of Bathes Ayde: Wonderfull and most excellent agaynst very many sicknesses, approved by authoritie, confirmed by reason, and dayly tried by experience, with the antiquitie, commoditie, property, knowledge, use, aphorismes, diet, medicine and other thinges to be considered and observed;' (2) 'The benefit of the auncient Bathes of Buckstones which cureth most greivous Sicknesses, never before published.'

These were the work of a medical man named John Jones, who is believed to have practised in both Bath and Buxton during the season.

East's partnership with Middleton was ended some time during the year 1572; Middleton then moved to the 'Falcon' in Fleet Street, while East remained at London Wall. With the exception of an edition of Andrew Borde's 'Breviary of Healthe,' 1575, East's work during the next four years was unimportant, but in 1576 he printed a curious little octavo, entitled 'The Post of the World,' or as the fuller title-page runs: 'The Post for divers partes of the world: to travaile from one notable citie unto another, with a description of the antiquitie of divers famous Cities in Europe, etc.'

This was a translation by Richard Rowlands of a work

published in Germany, France, and Italy. It began with an almanac for seventeen years, running from 1572, and in addition to the description of the towns and the distances from one place to another, it also gave the value of the coin used in each country, a list of the fairs in England, and of the kings and queens from William the Conqueror. It is interesting to find that in the description of Basle occurs the note: 'In this citie are manie Printers of Bookes, for it standeth chiefly on that Art.'

The shorter of the two title-pages bears a woodcut of a Roman Emperor in his chariot; the fuller is inclosed within a border. The imprint, which occurs in three places, does not give the printer's address.

In 1577 East took as an apprentice a certain Henry Chettle, well known to students of Shakespeare, who, after serving his term and being enrolled a freeman of the Company, devoted himself to dramatic authorship.

East's name is found about this time in a protest made by the stationers and printers of London against the monopolies of the patentees.

On the 4th August, 1578, he entered in the Registers a work called the 'Mirror of Princely Deedes,' of which he published the first part shortly afterwards. It was a translation of a Spanish romance, made by a lady, Margaret Tyler, who, in a somewhat lengthy address, apologizes for her appearance as an authoress.

The second part, printed in 1583, is dedicated by East to his 'good friend, Master Edward Cordele,' and informs us that the original had been placed in his hands about three years before. East also wrote a preface, in which he praises romances as 'a whetstone to a dull mind.' The two succeeding issues, which did not appear till 1599, also contained preliminary matter by the printer.

In 1579 a much more noted book came from East's press, the famous 'Euphues' of John Lyly, the book which its author thought 'too bad for the press, and too good for the pack,' which the Elizabethan public welcomed

with enthusiasm, but which later generations have scoffed at. It has now become a bibliographical rarity, no library possessing a complete set of its issues. Like the bulk of East's books, it was a quarto, and it ranks among the best examples of his workmanship. The preliminary matter is printed in a very regular fount of Roman, the text in his ordinary fount of Black Letter, and the whole book is distinguished for its clear, regular, and clean appearance.

The 'Euphues' is noticeable also as containing the earliest use by East of a device of a black horse, marked on the shoulder with a white crescent, and surrounded by a framework on which is cut the motto :

'Mieulx vault mourir en vertu que vivre en Honste.'

The book was printed for Gabriel Cawood, who entered it at Stationers' Hall on the 2nd December, 1578, and it is possible, though hardly likely, that the earliest edition, which has no date, was issued before the close of the year. Two other editions, corrected and augmented, and with an additional prefatory Epistle, 'To my verie good friends the gentlemen schollers of Oxford,' appeared in the course of 1579.

The second part of the work, called 'Euphues and his England,' also came from East's press, in 1580, and both parts were reprinted by him in 1587.

Among East's other books of the year 1580 was an octavo edition of Sir Thomas Elyot's 'Boke named the Governour,' two medical works, Brasbridge's 'Poor Man's Jewel,' and Fioravanti's 'Short Discourse,' in which his device becomes a coat-of-arms, sermons of Ochino, and book of military history, as well as a broadside entitled, 'An Epitaphe on the death of the Earl of Arundell.'

In 1581 East was chosen by John Harrison the younger to print the second edition of Spenser's 'Shepheards Calendar,' which, apart from its literary value, is one of the few of his books that contain illustrations. The woodcuts are the same as had been used by H. Singleton in

Another interesting book of this year was that entitled : 'The Voyage of the wandering knight. Shewing al the course of mans life, how apt he is to follow vanitie, and how hard it is for him to attaine to Vertue. Devised by Iohn Carthenie, a Frenchman, and translated out of French into English, by W. G. of Southampton, merchant.' This book, in which the Knight is armed by Folly and carried to the castle of Worldly Felicity by Voluptuousness, and is afterwards rescued by Lady Virtue, was dedicated to Sir Francis Drake.

Under the 12th March, 1581-2, is the following entry in the Registers under Thomas East :

‘ Thomas Easte. Receaved of him for his licence to
print these xvi bookes folowinge iii. iiij.

A swete comforte willing to Die.
The Summe of the Scriptures.
Jacob and his xii sonnes.
Enchiridion in Englishe.
Olyver of Castell.
Erra Pater. Sir John Mandevile.
The book of Nurture.
King Arthure. Johannes de Vigo.
Exomedon. Arthur of little Britain.
Bartholomeus de proprietatibus rerum.
Prester John's land.
Bevis of Hampton.
Foure sonnes of Aymon.
Breviarie of health.
Guydo's question.

This was apparently the first entry of any of these books, although some of them, notably the 'Book of Nurture' and 'Mandevile' had been published fourteen years earlier. It is most curious that the number of books stated is wrong, there being eighteen instead of sixteen. Possibly two of them were ballads and not books. East seems to have made a bargain by entering so many at one time, the sum paid for the whole being only 3*s.* 4*d.*, whereas books were at that time charged at 6*d.* a copy.

As regards the books themselves, some of them are not easily identified by the titles given them, and others, such as 'Bevis of Hampton,' the 'Foure sonnes of Aymon,' and 'Olyver of Castell' appear to have perished.

The 'Bartholomeus de proprietatibus rerum' was a handsome folio volume issued by East in this year, 1582. It had a singularly good border to the title-page, and great care was evidently taken with the presswork, so that the book, though devoid of illustrations or any striking initial letters, is one of the best examples of typography of that period.

Another issue of 1582 was a translation into English of a Spanish work, giving a history of the discovery and conquest of the East Indies, dedicated by the translator to Sir Francis Drake. The issues of this year also included an octavo edition of 'The Golden Asse of Apuleius,' printed by East for Abraham Veale.

One of the rarest of East's productions is a little pamphlet of twelve leaves entitled: 'A Pleasant description of the fortunate landes, called the lands of Canaria, with their straunge fruits and commodities verie delectable to read, to the praise of God. Composed by the poore Pilgrime. Imprinted at London by Thomas East. 1583.'

In his epistle dedicatory, the poor pilgrim states that for five years he was a prisoner of the Inquisition in the islands, and in another place he says that he was engaged in the affaires of certain worthy merchants of London.

Having printed books of travel, it was but natural that

East should turn his attention to a kindred subject, navigation. His earliest book appears to have been William Bourne's 'A Regiment for the Sea ; Containing verie necessarie matters for all sorts of Sea-men and trauailers, as Masters of Ships, Pilots, Marriners, and Marchants.' The title-page of this is adorned with a block of a ship, no doubt a typical trader of those days. At her foremast head flies the cross of St. George, at the mainmast head the royal standard, and on the fourth mast is a flag which I judge must have been that of the East India Company.

The work embodies the sum of nautical knowledge of that time, giving instructions how to take the sun, with the cross staff, also tables of declination and means for obtaining the longitude, besides rules for constructing charts, taking soundings, and many other matters. At the end of the book is a portrait of John Wight, the publisher, for whom East printed the book.

The issues of 1584 included an octavo edition of Baldwin's 'Treatise of Moral Philosophy ;' the second edition of 'The Voyage of the Wandering Knight ;' and Thomas Lodge's 'Alarum against usurers,' in quarto.

To the year 1585 is attributed by most bibliographers East's reprint of Sir Thomas Malory's 'La Mort d'Arthur.'

This work had been first printed by Caxton, in 1485, afterwards by Wynkyn, in 1498 and 1527, and by William Copland in 1557. East's edition resembled that of Copland and Wynkyn, in being printed in black letter in double columns. He also appears to have secured some of the blocks that had been used by Copland, notably that on the title-page, and those preceding the 15th and 20th books. Other of his cuts again were smaller copies of Copland's blocks, and are improvements on their originals. Yet other illustrations appear to be entirely new.

East's edition of the 'Story of King Arthur' had no date nor device, but the imprint ran :

'Imprinted at London by Thomas East dwelling betweene Paules wharfe and Baynardes Castle.'

Another interesting book of the year 1585 which came from East's press was Christopher Clifford's 'Schoole of Horsemanship.' The author was a soldier of fortune, who had seen much service in the Low Countries and other parts.

His knowledge of horses probably was gained by practical experience, and though much of it may not recommend itself to veterinary surgeons of the present day, the book is of considerable value for the light it throws upon the life of a soldier, and the military affairs of the reign of Elizabeth. It was appropriately dedicated to Sir Philip Sidney.

Amongst the other issues of the same year were two medical works, a work on military affairs, and another upon Navigation, Robert Norman's 'New Attractive.'

The first entry of a music book in East's name is found in the Stationers' Registers under the 6th November, 1587, when he entered William Byrd's 'Psalmes, Sonets, and songs of sadnes and pitie.'

William Byrd, the author, was an organist of the Queen's Chapel Royal, to whom Elizabeth in 1575 had granted a license to print and sell music, and to rule, print, and sell music paper, and who assigned the printing of his works to Thomas Easte.

'The Psalmes Sonets and songs of sadnes' appeared in the following year, 1588, in quarto form. It consisted of five parts, each with a separate title-page, with the crest and motto of Sir Christopher Hatton, inclosed within an elaborate border, in the centre. Mr. Sayle in his 'Catalogue of Cambridge books,' mentions this among East's devices. He may be right in this, but it certainly was not his earliest, as he had been using the sign of the Black Horse for many years. The imprint ran: 'Printed by Thomas East, the assignee of W. Byrd, and are to be sold at the dwelling house of the said T. East, by Paules wharfe, 1588.'

From this time until his death, Thomas East's work

lay mainly with music books. In addition to printing for Byrd he became the assignee also of Morley. As this part of his work has formed the subject of a lengthy notice in the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' I shall confine my attention chiefly to the books of a miscellaneous character which came from his press during the remainder of his life.

Thus, in this same year, 1588, his imprint is found in an English translation of Terence's 'Andria,' as well as in a valuable work on military science, entitled the 'Arte of Warre,' which was illustrated with copious notes, plans and illustrations. So again we find him in 1590 issuing editions of Cæsar's Commentaries and Cicero's 'De Officiis,' as well as Leonard Mascal's work on planting and grafting trees. This last is an interesting book, not only from the information it contains, but on account of its popularity. First issued in 1572, from the press of John Denham, who printed it for John Wight, it went through seven editions before the close of the century. Of these two were printed by East, and one, that of 1596, was a piracy. The work was illustrated by a few woodcuts.

Between 1588 and 1590 East once more moved into new premises, and settled at the sign of the Black Horse, in Aldersgate Street near the gate. His work for the next ten years, outside his musical publications, was confined almost entirely to reprints, the only new book worth noticing being Breton's 'Auspicante Iehovah,' published in octavo in 1597.

On the 17th June, 1609, Mistress East transferred the copyrights of Thomas East's books to Thomas Snodham, or as he is entered in the register, Thomas Snodham alias East. There can be very little doubt therefore that the printer had died some short while before. The adoption of the alias by Snodham was, I believe, merely a trade advertisement to show that he was the successor to the business. It has however been construed by some writers to mean, that after carrying on business in his own name

for something like forty-three years, he chose for some unknown reason to hide his identity for another fourteen under an alias, a most unlikely proceeding.

On the death of Thomas Snodham in 1623, East's copyrights passed to William Stansby, while his printing materials eventually came into the hands of Thomas Harper.

HENRY R. PLOMER.

LEATHER FOR BOOKBINDING.



THE protection of bindings from decay must always have been an onerous duty with librarians, and all those devoted to the care of books, but the difficulties attending it were not so great of old as they are at present. The causes of decay, apart from ordinary wear and tear, resolve themselves generally into three, viz., damp, heat, and light. The first alone was formerly the great danger, for heat and light did little harm before rooms were overheated and overlighted. Certainly this may be said of most of the private libraries in the country, until systems of warming by hot air and hot water were introduced. Since then the houses have become too hot when the families are in residence, and too cold when they are away, so that the violent alternations of temperature are injurious to the books. Some instances, however, of the perishing of the backs of books are to be seen in country libraries where the sunlight, pouring in through windows with a southern or western aspect, has destroyed the freshness of the bindings. This was especially the case with the Sunderland Library at Blenheim Palace, and we ourselves have seen an old library in a Jacobean mansion in Norfolk where all the backs in the long gallery devoted to the books are bleached almost white.

On the whole, however, the books in country houses are in excellent condition, as those who are not acquainted with them in their original homes may see when the libraries come to the auction room in London. Here morocco bindings are often found as fresh as when first sent home, with the added tone and beauty given by years.

In spite of the purity of country air, special care must have been taken of the books, or they would not have remained in such fine condition. Probably they were in many cases protected from injury in glass cases, although the dust of the country is apparently fairly innocuous as compared with the fearfully greasy compound found in London and other great cities.

When large libraries became more common, and these were heated and lighted for night use, the difficulties of protection were greatly increased, and in 1842 a cry of alarm was raised owing to the condition of the books in the library of the Athenæum Club. In the summer of 1842 a committee of the club was formed to consider the subject, consisting of Professors Faraday and Brande, Mr. Aikin, Dr. Prout and others. Dr. Prout took two equal portions of the water used in the house, and exposed one of these for a fortnight to the air of the drawing-room of the club, by which means he found that it thereby acquired a striking increase of sulphuric acid, so that when evaporated nearly to dryness it distinctly reddened litmus paper, and showed the presence of free sulphuric acid. 'This,' said Dr. Prout, 'sufficiently explains the destruction of the books, nor will there be any improvement till either the gas is removed or its fumes conducted away by appropriate chimneys.' Mr. Faraday and Mr. Aikin agreed in this opinion, and the Committee resolved that as from the above experiment it appeared that much of the injury suffered by the books in the library was owing to acid vapours evolved by the combustion of the gas, it was advisable that for the preservation of the library, the gas should either be discontinued or that some arrangement be adopted for carrying off the fumes by an improved system of ventilation. Faraday urged the adoption of the latter proposal, and he designed lamp glasses for the gas jets,¹ and James Faraday read a paper on the same subject

¹ From the Minutes of the Committee, communicated by Dr. Letheby. 'Journal of the Society of Arts,' 1859, vol. vii., p. 215.

before the Institution of Civil Engineers on the following June 13th.

The question at once became an urgent one. From the first formation of the Library Association it was constantly discussed at meetings, and much difference of opinion expressed; but as no renewed scientific investigation has been undertaken since that of Faraday and the Committee of the Athenæum Club, the solution of the question did not progress.

The general results of experience were that the use of Russia was condemned except in the case of such books as were constantly handled, and calf was given up because it was wanting in strength on account of its being pared too thin.

In all libraries where books had much wear morocco was generally used, though in many cases cloth and buckram were adopted as more satisfactory than leather for the bindings of large books. Gradually, however, it began to be understood that so-called morocco was no longer to be trusted. Thus there came to be no longer one question but two:

(1.) The conditions necessary for the preservation of well-bound books in trustworthy leather.

(2.) The means of knowing what leather was bad, and would decay under any conditions.

This last point was a particularly disquieting one, and those interested in the matter felt that it could no longer be left in this unsatisfactory condition. Books in former times had been carefully preserved and could be so preserved again.

About two years ago a committee was formed under the chairmanship of Mr. T. J. Cobden Sanderson, and with Mr. Douglas Cockerell as secretary, to encourage the production of sound and durable leather for bookbinding. The committee held several meetings at the Central School of Arts and Crafts in Regent Street, but after a time its members came to the conclusion that the

subject was too large a one to be dealt with by an informal body, and the council of the Society of Arts was asked to undertake a thorough investigation of the whole question. In February, 1900, the council appointed a committee, and this committee has now issued a Report, which contains fresh materials of the greatest value.¹ Two sub-committees were appointed: (1) to visit libraries for practical illustrations of the points raised; and (2) a committee of experts, consisting of Dr. J. Gordon Parker, Prof. Henry R. Procter, and Mr. A. Seymour Jones, to carry out a series of scientific experiments. The general Report is founded upon the reports of the sub-committees, which are themselves printed as appendixes.

One of the first actions of the committee was to formulate a series of questions which were sent out to librarians. As the replies to these questions show the condition of opinion before the publication of the report, they may first be alluded to here. The four questions went to the chief libraries in London and other towns in England, Scotland, and Ireland. The results of the thirty-nine replies are as follows:

‘I.—(a) Do any of your leather bookbindings show marked deterioration; and, if so, (b) What is, in your opinion, the cause?

(a) Thirty-one replied yes; two replied no; four were undecided; (b) twenty-one, gas; six, bad leather.

‘II.—What class of leather do you consider the best for bookbinding?

Morocco and pigskin recommended by almost all; cloth by six; Russia by one; calf by three; vellum by three; bark-tanned leather by one; sealskin by one (a member of the Committee);

¹ The report is published in the number of the Society's ‘Journal’ for July 5th. It will shortly be reprinted as a separate pamphlet.

Persian recommended by one and condemned by one.

‘III.—What are the conditions of your library as to lighting, heating, and ventilation?’

Twenty-eight now use electric light where gas was formerly used; hot water and open fires generally used; ventilation good in twenty cases.

‘IV.—Have any regular means been taken to prevent your leather bindings from decaying, by the use of some preservative application?’

Twenty-five have not used regular means; four used vaseline; two used cuirine; one (a member of the Committee) used furniture polish.’

Sub-Committee No. 1 visited a number of libraries, including that of the British Museum, the Bodleian at Oxford, the University Library at Cambridge, the libraries of the Athenæum Club, of the Patent Office, and of the Chemical Society, also the valuable private library of Mr. Huth. The aim of the Sub-Committees was :

‘I.—To ascertain if the complaints of the premature decay of modern bookbinding leathers are justified by facts.

And if so :

‘II.—By comparing bindings of different times to ascertain at about what date the leather began noticeably to deteriorate in quality.

‘III.—By noting the conditions of ventilation, lighting (natural and artificial), heating, etc., in different libraries, and comparing the states of bindings in them; to ascertain the effect of environment on the durability of the leather.

‘IV.—By noting the state of various books bound in various leathers at about the same time and kept under similar conditions; to ascertain the relative suitability of the various leathers for bookbinding.

‘V.—To ascertain how far faulty construction is re-

sponsible for the want of durability of modern leather bindings.'

In addition to these the following points were dealt with in collaboration with Sub-Committee No. 2 :

- ' VI.—To ascertain the nature and special causes of the various kinds of deterioration noticed.
- ' VII.—To suggest practicable methods by which the quality of the leather can be improved, the stability of the binding insured, and the dangerous effects of light, heat, and other external influences in libraries minimised.'

No special report of the condition of the libraries visited is given, but the results of the inspection appear generally under each of these divisions. As the first point was answered unhesitatingly in the affirmative, the following six were fully discussed. It is not necessary here to deal with all these points, as most of them are summarised in the conclusions at which the General Committee have arrived. The main results of the investigations of the first Sub-Committee refer to

- (1) *The date of deterioration*, which they are inclined to put back for eighty or a hundred years, while the deterioration appears to have become more general about 1830.
- (2) *Ventilation, lighting, heating*, etc. Gas is credited with producing the worst effects, tobacco smoke is found to be injurious to bindings, and daylight is proved to have a disintegrating effect upon leather. Books kept in cases with close fitting doors are generally in a better condition than those exposed directly to the atmosphere.
- (3) *Stability of Leather*. Of old leathers white pigskin, probably alum tanned, is the most durable, but its excessive hardness and want of flexibility renders this leather unsuitable for most modern work; old brown calf has lasted fairly well, but since 1830 hardly any really sound calf seems to have been used. Some fifteenth and sixteenth century

sheepskin bindings have remained soft and flexible, but since about 1860 sheepskin, as sheepskin, is hardly to be found. Morocco bindings earlier than 1860 generally remain in fairly good condition, but after that date morocco seems to be much less reliable, and in many cases has become utterly rotten. In nearly every case Russia leather was found to have become rotten, at least in bindings of the last fifty years. Vellum has lasted fairly well, but is easily influenced by atmospheric changes, and is much affected by light. (4) *Faulty construction in binding.* The committee came to the conclusion that the bookbinder must share with the leather manufacturer the blame for much of the premature decay of leather bindings, and they have suggested two specifications, one for binding heavy or valuable books, and one for ordinary library binding. These are so important that they will be found quoted in full at the end of this article.

With respect to the Report of Sub-Committee No. 2, we may say, that it is the first exhaustive investigation of the subject and is of the greatest value. It is grounded on careful tests and analyses of various leathers, and on a long series of experiments upon the action of light and heat by which it was found that change of colour, either by bleaching or darkening, was a sign of the beginning of decay. Justice could only be done to this report by printing it in full, but the chief points dealt with may be summarised.

(1.) *The decay of leather.*—The most prevalent form is what the sub-committee term a red decay, which they divide into old and new, the old red decay being noticeable up to about 1830 and the new decay since that date.

(2.) *Causes which have produced this decay.*—These are both mechanical and chemical. In some cases inferior leathers are finished (by methods in themselves injurious) so as to imitate the better-class leathers, but in the main the injury for which the manufacturer and bookbinder are responsible must be attributed rather to ignorance of the effect of the means employed to give the leather the out-

ward qualities required for binding than to the intentional production of an inferior article.

(3.) *Methods of preparing leather.*—The sub-committee generally condemn the use of tanning materials of the Catechol group, although the leathers produced by the use of these materials are for many purposes excellent. The class of tanning materials which produce the most suitable leather for this particular purpose belong to the pyrogallol group, of which a well-known and important example is sumach.

(4.) *Conditions to which books are exposed.*—Leathers were exposed under various conditions to gas fumes, to light (sunlight, gaslight, and electric light), and to heat. As the result of these experiments the sub-committee consider that of the deleterious influences to which books are subjected the fumes of burnt gas are the most fatal. In respect to the action of direct sunlight it is suggested that all library windows which are exposed to the direct rays of the sun ought to be glazed with glass of a slight yellow or olive tint, so as to exclude as much as possible the more chemically active rays.

The summary of the General Committee's conclusions appear under four divisions, as follows:

(1.) They consider that the general belief that modern bookbinding leather is inferior to that formerly used, is justified, and that the leather now used for binding books is less durable than that employed fifty years ago, and at previous times. They believe that there ought to be no difficulty in providing leather at the present time as good as any previously made, and they hope that the instructions laid down in the report of the sub-committee will result in the production of such leather.

(2.) They think that the modern methods of bookbinding are, to some extent, answerable for the lessened permanence of modern bindings. The practice of shaving down thick skins is a fruitful cause of deterioration. They think that the adoption of the method of binding recom-

mended in the report of the sub-committee ought to result in a greater permanence of the books treated.

‘(3.) They consider that the conditions under which books are best preserved, are now fairly well understood, except that the injurious effect of light on leather has not previously been appreciated. They are satisfied that gas fumes are the most injurious of all the influences to which books are subjected. They consider that with proper conditions of ventilation, temperature, and dryness, books may be preserved without deterioration, for very long periods, on open shelves, but that there is no doubt that, as a general rule, tightly fitting glass cases conduce to their preservation.

‘(4.) The Committee have satisfied themselves that it is possible to test any leather in such a way as to guarantee its suitability for bookbinding. They have not come to any decision as to the desirability of establishing any formal or official standard, though they consider that this is a point which well deserves future consideration.’

There is one point of great interest which has not as yet been dealt with by the Committee, and that is the havoc which overtakes books exposed to the trying climates of India and China. The librarians who have the care of books in those countries would be glad of some hints which would help them to preserve from destruction the paper and bindings of the books under their charge.

The suggested possibility of obtaining again russia and calf fitted for lasting bindings is good news for the possessors of libraries, because the odour of russia gives us the same delight as does the odour of roses in the drawing-room, and because the appearance of the library has been duller to the eye since calf has been excluded from the shelves.

Viscount Cobham, the Chairman of the Committee, contributes some hints to owners and keepers of libraries which are of value as coming from the owner of a fine private library. He gives a good working guide for the preservation of sound bindings when he says, ‘the better

adapted a room is for human occupation the better for the books it contains.' The late Mr. William Blades, in his 'Enemies of Books,' places among the chief enemies water, gas and heat, dust and neglect, and writes: 'The surest way to preserve your books in health is to treat them as you would your own children, who are sure to sicken if confined in an atmosphere which is impure, too hot, too cold, too damp, or too dry.'

The conclusions of the Committee may be said to clear the ground for further investigation, and while it is eminently unsatisfactory to know that a large proportion of our leather is untrustworthy, it is pleasant to be told that as good leather as any previously made can be provided. We trust that all who use leather will demand that such is provided, and that it will be possible in the future to establish an official standard which will protect the purchaser from deception.

H. B. WHEATLEY.

REVIEW.

HISTOIRE DE L'IMPRIMERIE EN FRANCE AU XV^e ET
AU XVI^e SIECLE. Par A. CLAUDIN. Paris. Imprimerie
Nationale. Vol. I. Price 150 francs.



MONSIEUR CLAUDIN'S great history of early printing in France has been mentioned more than once in our pages, and we propose now to draw attention to some of the many points in which its first volume advances knowledge, and to discuss incidentally a few matters of controversy. We must begin by renewing our congratulations to M. Claudin on having made so excellent a start, and to the Imprimerie Nationale on the really magnificent scale on which the work is planned. Without rivalling in importance either of our two recent English achievements, the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' and the 'New English Dictionary,' it shares with them the distinction of being in no sense a commercial undertaking, but a work inspired solely by the desire to advance knowledge and increase national credit. Whatever has been needed in the way of illustration has been lavishly supplied, and the only defect of the book, its excessive weight, is the inevitable outcome of the conditions of modern book-illustration. We hope and trust that the grievously heavy paper contains in it no element of premature decay, and if this is so we may cheerfully set against its weight the great convenience of having every illustration in the immediate place where it is wanted to throw light upon the text. Many of these illustrations in the present volume are printed in gold and colours with a delicacy which rivals, without quite equalling, the work of Mr. Griggs in those 'Facsimiles of Illuminated Manu-

scripts' which may justly be considered his masterpiece, and it is an entire novelty to find such illustrations set in the text. Of the sharpness of the many reproductions of old types it is impossible to speak too highly. There seems to be but little thickening of the letters, and page after page is reproduced in absolute perfection. Another feature of the illustrations which is practically new in any form, and entirely new in the scale on which it has been carried out, is in the reproduction of the complete alphabets, majuscules, minuscules, contractions and stops, which make up the different old founts. No single page of a book ever contains examples of all these, and the alphabets form a most valuable supplement to the page-facsimiles.

M. Claudin's own work is conceived in the same generous spirit as that which has given it so lavish a setting. If a document is mentioned, it is almost invariably quoted in full in a note, and his history thus carries, in a very unusual degree, its own confirmation with it. Moreover, as every student of early printing knows, M. Claudin for many years has been an unwearying investigator of everything which relates to the history of printing in France, and this great work is thus written with a wealth of minute knowledge of detail which must command respect.

After an 'Avant-propos' which ends with a slightly uncritical glorification of French printing, M. Claudin has written a long introduction, mainly occupied with the early history of book-illustration in France. In putting this in the forefront of his work he is fully justified, because owing to the great rarity of copies of these early illustrated books, the majority of them have hitherto been practically unknown, even to professed students of woodcuts. The illustrated books of the middle of the sixteenth century, when France undoubtedly held the primacy of printing, have received a fair share of the attention they deserve. Of the earlier period M. Claudin is quite justified in saying that writers on art have ignored, because they were ignorant of, everything except the commoner Books

of Hours and the work of Geoffroy Tory. We shall recur to the newly revealed schools of illustration, but there are one or two points in the rapid survey of the introduction which have caused us some surprise. We should not ourselves have hailed Le Rouge's edition of 'La Mer des Hystoires' as 'le plus beau livre illustré français du XV^e siècle,' and we regret that M. Claudin has praised the late Henri Monceaux's monograph on 'les Le Rouges' without noting its very uncritical character. M. Monceaux gave a most impossible extension to the activity of this family—we have heard a French critic remark that he saw Red in everything—and a word of warning was certainly needed. On the other hand, M. Claudin seems to us unjust to Pigouchet, the printer and, as is generally assumed, the designer, of the finest French Books of Hours. After mentioning his editions with those of Du Pré and Vérard, he proceeds: 'Aucun cependant n'atteignit le degré de perfection auquel arriva un éditeur du nom de Simon Vostre, qui tenait boutique devant Nôtre Dame. Il créa de toutes pièces un matériel de bordures historiées et de grandes planches gravées sur cuivre en relief.' M. Claudin may have some new information as to the relations of Pigouchet and Vostre, and it will have been noted that he is careful to speak of Vostre as a publisher, but to contrast Vostre with Pigouchet as a superior, when his editions were uniformly printed for him by Pigouchet himself, seems misleading. It may also be noted that the 'bordures historiées' were originally started by Jean Du Pré.

Another small point in the history of 'Books of Hours,' in which M. Claudin seems to us unduly reticent, is in his allusion to the unique methods of the brothers Gilles and Germain Hardouin, who issued their editions sometimes with printed cuts, sometimes with no cuts, but, in their stead, illuminations painted by hand. What needs mentioning here is that these editions, which are spoken of with some respect, are the very scorn of educated collectors, the illuminations being so coarsely and hastily painted as

to disfigure rather than enrich the books to which they have been added.

Against these matters of controversy we may set the discovery of one of Vêrard's artists, a certain Jules de Besançon, who had been an illuminator; also a most interesting survey of the Lyonnese school of book-illustration, which, save by the late M. Natalie Rondot, has been almost entirely neglected.

Passing from M. Claudin's introduction to his text, we find in his first chapter a singularly clear-headed account of the so-called experiments in printing at Avignon by Waldfoghel in 1444. These have been hailed, even by writers of repute, as in some measure at least on parallel lines with the work of Gutenberg. M. Claudin points out that what we find mentioned are merely alphabets of single letters. To one of his customers Waldfoghel sold twenty-seven letters, to another forty, to another two alphabets. There is no mention of any casting from these, nor is there the slightest ground for treating them as punches. As M. Claudin points out, these letters seem to have been manipulated in turn so as to form words; but apparently the same letters had to be used repeatedly, and the whole invention appears to be much more akin to that of the typewriter than to any printing press for moveable types. Any mention of the essential feature of printing, the production of an unlimited number of copies from one setting-up, is entirely absent. The temptation to establish on French soil a rival to Gutenberg must have pressed strong on a French historian, and it is creditable to M. Claudin that he is the first writer on the Avignon documents who has demonstrated how little connection they have with printing properly so called.

On the reputed mission of Nicolas Jenson to Mainz to learn the art of printing, M. Claudin throws a little new light by mentioning that besides the seventeenth century record of it in the Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal, there is also in the Bibliothèque Nationale a copy of the same docu-

ment in a hand nearly a century earlier. A separate chapter is promised on Jenson and other Frenchmen who printed abroad, so that these rather doubtful documents may be discussed there anew. We may hope that M. Claudin will then resist the temptation to which he has here succumbed of expanding mere general hints with a whole wealth of imaginative detail. A mere statement in a sixteenth century colophon, that the early printers bound their workmen with oaths not to reveal the secret of the art, seems to be the only foundation for a series of definite assertions here made, such as, 'Jenson se soumet à cette clause rigoureuse, espérant bien, tôt ou tard, être relevé de son serment, soit par le roi son maître, dont il suivait ainsi les instructions précises, soit de toute autre manière.' The Mainz episode as a whole seems to us open to suspicion. This kind of embroidery upon it is surely unworthy of a critical historian. On the other hand, we are rather captivated by the suggestion that it was Jenson who designed the fount used by Johann of Speier, the first printer in Venice. If he did cut this fount as well as his own, he certainly improved vastly in the interval. But this is the first even possible explanation we have seen of the explicit statement of the contemporary Omnibonus, that Jenson was an inventor of printing. In the face of the privilege granted to Johann of Speier this statement, if it be construed as asserting Jenson's priority in setting up a press at Venice, is clearly untrue. The suggestion that it refers to the making of the types is at least worth considering.

M. Claudin's monograph on 'The First Paris Press,' issued by the Bibliographical Society in 1897, preceded the inception of his present history by so few months that there was practically no room for him to add to the considerable amount of new information which he put into his English paper. He has, however, much to say as to the competition to which Gering and his associates were exposed after they had left the Sorbonne for the 'Soleil

d'Or' in the Rue S. Jacques. M. Claudin suggests that Gering's naturalization as a French citizen was caused by anxiety to place his property beyond the reach of the inhospitable French law which confiscated to the King the goods of any foreigner dying in France. A Paris agent of Peter Schœffer of Mainz had recently thus died, and Schœffer's consequent troubles were an object-lesson not lightly to be neglected. In his next chapter M. Claudin points out that after Friburger and Crantz had returned to Germany the gap of nine years in Gering's career as a printer is really filled up by the fact that first Higman and afterwards George Wolf were printing in his house (a new Soleil d'Or in the Rue de Sorbonne), doubtless by an arrangement with him. When Gering himself resumed work he took Renbolt as a partner, and the career of the new firm (1494-1500) is duly traced here, though it might with advantage have been postponed to a later period, so as to come after the account of Pigouchet whose illustrations for Horæ Gering and Renbolt copied.

In his fifth chapter M. Claudin gives an excellent account of the interesting firm of Cæsaris and Stoll, distinguishing their work from that of their competitors at the 'Soufflet Vert,' and proving that the real name of Cæsaris was Wagener or Wagner, and that he came from Schwebus in the diocese of Posen, and was not, as has been generally supposed, a 'Keysere' from Ghent. In this chapter the episode of an edition of the 'Epistolares Formulæ' of Virulus or Manneken deserves special note. Veldener, who first published it, prefixed a preface in praise of himself as a printer. John of Westphalia copied this edition, substituting his own name in the preface for Veldener's. Cæsaris or Wagner must have done the same, but his edition has perished, and is now represented by a reprint by Guillaume Balsarin of Lyons, who, unlike his predecessors, suppressed his own name and allowed that of Cæsaris to stand. This is a good example of the pitfalls to be found in the history of printing. A

preface really written by Veldener appears as the work of two other printers, and a book printed by Balsarin contains only the name of Cæsar.

Chapter VI. is devoted to the printer of the 'Soufflet Vert,' of which M. Claudin writes: 'C'est un atelier co-operatif, le premier atelier typographique réellement français qui ait été crée à Paris.' This fact counts for much in his eyes as he records without evident disapprobation how Russangis and his fellows carried on 'une concurrence acharnée aux autres ateliers dirigés par des étrangers,' the competition taking the form of a close imitation of the types of Cæsar, and the appropriation of every especially saleable book published either by him or Gering.

In Chapter VII. we are made better acquainted with Pasquier and Jean Bonhomme of 'l'Image S. Christoph,' about whom very little has hitherto been known. Their 'Chroniques de France' was the first French book printed in Paris, and in 1484 and 1486 they issued two very notable illustrated books, Milet's 'L'Istoire de la Destruction de Troye le grant,' and 'Le Livre des ruraux prouffitz' of Crescentius, from both of which numerous woodcuts are reproduced.

Passing over an interesting chapter on an anonymous edition of Valerius Maximus (sometimes wrongly attributed to Lyons), and two notices of minor presses, we come (Chap. XI.) to the real originator of book-illustration in Paris, Jean Du Pré. His Paris Missal of 1481 contained two large wood-cuts in the Canon, and in a Verdur Missal of the same year there is not only a large cut of the Mass of S. Gregory, but many smaller cuts, very similar in subject and character to some of Pigouchet's designs in his earlier Horæ. Neither of these books has hitherto received the attention it deserves in England, but the 'Boccace' or 1484, with illustrations subsequently acquired by Pynson, has recently been bought by the British Museum, and the 'Vie des Saints Peres' of 1486, and most of the very in-

teresting Horæ of 1488-90, are either at the Museum or the Bodleian. We may note in passing that the British Museum copy of the Horæ with tinted cuts can no longer be reckoned unique, an inferior copy having been sold at the Inglis Sale and acquired by the Prince d'Essling. Towards the end of Du Pré's career M. Claudin records and gives numerous reproductions from another very rare work, 'Vigilles de la mort du feu Charles septiesme' (1493). Some of the cuts in this seem to have been copied by Trepperel.

In his twelfth chapter M. Claudin describes the work of a small press at the College de Narbonne, about which little has hitherto been known; in his thirteenth he deals in a very interesting manner with the work of Caillaut and Martineau. In this chapter he has frequently to mention the conclusions of Mr. Robert Procter, generally with agreement. He differs from him, however, in assigning to Caillaut an edition of the 'Eruditorium Penitentiale,' which Mr. Procter attributes to a press at Angoulême. According to M. Claudin, a book in the same type undoubtedly printed at Angoulême, was set up with type borrowed from Du Pré, the bulk of which subsequently passed to Caillaut, whose responsibility for the 'Eruditorium Penitentiale' rests on the character of the illustrations.

Chapter XIV. deals with Guy Marchant, and is profusely illustrated from his editions of the 'Danse Macabre,' 'Kalendrier des Bergers, and 'Kalendrier des Bergères,' with few of which English students of printing have previously been acquainted. They are all strikingly good, and we should incline to give to these rather than to the bulky 'Mer des Hystoires,' the primacy among French early illustrated books about which M. Claudin writes in his Introduction.

The last three chapters of this instalment of M. Claudin's great work are occupied with Jean Higiman, a learned printer who used few illustrations and issued no French

books; with Pierre Levet, to whom it is proposed to assign most of the books with 'imprimés *par* (instead of *pour*) Antoine Vérard' in their colophon; and, lastly, with Pierre Le Rouge, about whom M. Claudin here writes more cautiously than in his introduction. In this rapid survey of a very large book we have, of course, been obliged to omit many points of interest, but those to which we have called attention may be taken as fair samples of the value and interest of M. Claudin's book, so far as it has yet proceeded. They will, we are sure, cause our readers to look forward to the future volumes with something of the pleasurable anticipation with which we ourselves await them.

NOTES ON BOOKS AND WORK.



WHEN the usually industrious compiler of these 'Notes' heard that the first edition of 'The Pilgrim's Progress' had sold for £1,475 shame came over him, for, a little before the sale, he had held the volume in his hands, and, being very busy with other things, had omitted to examine it with the respect which the price it soon afterwards fetched seems to demand. Even the least mercantile of persons must confess that when a shabby little book fetches so large a sum, even if bidder and underbidder be no wise men, curiosity as to its 'points' is perforce aroused. A belated energy has brought the note-writer to a puzzling blind alley, with all the materials for a contribution to the bibliography of the book just hitched off from fitting the facts. As everyone knows, the large price paid for the book was mainly influenced by the presence of a portrait, not found in other copies of the first edition, or in any copies of the second, but which appears in the third edition with an error in the plate corrected. Now the curious thing is that the make-up of the first sheet of the first and third editions is closely similar, while that of the second differs from both. The first edition begins with a blank leaf (proved by its water mark to be an integral part of the first sheet), then follows title-page, then the Author's Apology for his Book, beginning at the very top of the page, and ending three leaves further on, at the very foot of leaf 6. In the second edition (made up in twelves instead of eights) there is no preliminary blank leaf, but an extra leaf is used for the 'Author's Apology,' eight fewer lines being printed on the first page and eight lines being carried over at the end to

occupy a new one. Now, in the third edition, which contains a portrait, instead of a blank leaf before the title-page, there is a return to the cramped arrangement of the 'Author's Apology' as in the first edition. It seemed obvious that it was intended originally to have a portrait in the first edition, that an error was found in the plate and the leaf left blank, that in the second edition (while the plate presumably was still unavailable) the blank leaf was used to improve the appearance of the 'Apology,' and that in the third edition, when the portrait was at last corrected, the original arrangement was restored. All this tended to prove the crucial point that the portrait in the £1,475 copy really belongs to it, and is not a mere insertion of a proof of a plate made subsequently. Unhappily, in 'Notes and Queries,' Ser. VII., vol. i., p. 376, may be read, 'Mr. George Unwin, who has also inspected the copy, concurs in thinking that the plate was inserted at the time of binding. He discovered that it does not form a leaf of the sixteen pages, signed A, with which the volume commences, but was edged on to a plain leaf (which has disappeared) in front of the title-page.' This seems to knock the foregoing theory to pieces, but the shifting of the eight lines of the 'Author's Apology,' so as to save or use an extra leaf, is so curious, that it is here noted in the hope that it may lead to some explanation. Obviously, if the portrait was inserted at the time of binding, everything depends on when the volume was bound, and the assertion that it is still in its 'original binding' is very questionable.

Mr. Gray of Cambridge wrote to 'The Library' a little time ago, calling attention to an apparent discrepancy between a statement in Mr. Fletcher's paper on John Bagford, read before the Bibliographical Society, and the remark in Mr. Duff's *Sandars Lectures* (privately printed, we regret to say, 1899), that 'the monstrous collection of title-pages in the British Museum generally associated with Bagford's name, was made by the venerable founder of English

bibliography, Joseph Ames.' It seems worth while to put on record that there are two collections of title-pages in the Museum, one, to which alone Mr. Fletcher referred as Bagford's, in a great number of small folio volumes, originally part of the Harleian collection, the other in nine mammoth volumes of uncertain provenance. The Harleian title-pages were undoubtedly collected by Bagford, the others, as Mr. Duff asserts, are at least probably those brought together by Ames, a proof of one of whose engravings is contained among them. The pity is that this Ames collection is incomplete. Some thousands more title-pages were probably acquired than have been pasted down, the arrangement being in the alphabetical order of the towns and ceasing at London. When Gough saw Ames's collection, it consisted of one series in three volumes, and another in two. The 'several bundles more' to which he alludes probably furnished materials for the four other volumes in the Museum which follow a separate arrangement. But the loss of the title-pages of books printed at towns L—Z, other than London, is irreparable. Whether it be good to collect title-pages or not, it is a pity that when collected they should be lost.

The following note is kindly contributed by Dr. Garnett :

'Mr. T. W. Williams, of Flax Bourton, Somerset, possesses what at present appears to be a unique curiosity in a copy of Sir Thomas North's translation of Guevara's "Dial of Princes" edition of 1582, on the fly-leaf of which is pasted a printed ticket giving the name and address of the binder by whom the book was rebound, and the name of the then owner. No such ticket is now remembered as occurring in any other old English book, and Continental examples are exceedingly rare. The ticket reads :

"This Booke was bound by *John Browne*, Citizen and Stationer of *London*, dwelling in *Little Brittain*, right

over-against Great *S. Bartholomewes* Gate; For *William Rich*, of the *Middle Temple, London*."

'There is a MS. addition, "Wilms Rich filius Robertus [*sic*] Rich natus fuit 3 die marcii An° 1567."

'The present binding of the book is not John Browne's, the late owner, the eminent Yorkshire antiquary, Mr. Edward Hailstone, having rebound it, but preserved the ticket.

'On the same fly-leaf are several lines of MS. verse headed U. S., expressing the emotion of the writer on parting from "Spencer." They are in a different hand from the inscription relating to Robert Rich, and may be conjectured to be written by a person of the name of Spencer or Spenser. They can scarcely relate to Edmund Spenser, as they must have been inscribed after the book was rebound, and the typography of the binder's ticket seems to indicate a date about 1610. There are a few MS. notes in the book, apparently in the same hand as the verses.'

By the kindness of Mr. Winship I have received a cutting from 'The Evening Bulletin' of Providence, Rhode Island (May 23, 1901), giving an account of the presentation to the Brown University of the John Carter Brown Library, with its endowment of £130,000. The gift is made by the trustees of the late Mr. John Nicholas Brown, and has the incidental advantage of bringing the Brown University within easy distance of another £50,000, promised by Mr. J. D. Rockefeller, when £150,000 should have been raised from other sources. But the Library itself would be a princely gift quite apart from any endowment or other increments. Beginning with the earliest books about New England, its scope has been extended to include everything that relates to the history of North and South America before the year 1801, and it is rich in specimens of American printing, in Mexico, Peru, and Massachusetts, while the New England books include

the famous 'Bay Psalter.' The collection of Americana is said, indeed, to be the richest in the United States, and unless the British Museum can challenge it (though handicapped by lack of the Psalter), it is not likely to have any serious competitors elsewhere. That so fine a library has been presented to a public institution is good news for all scholars.

The very valuable Report of the Committee on Leather for Bookbinding is fully dealt with in another part of this number, but the two Specifications for binding valuable and ordinary books respectively, seem likely to be of so much interest to both librarians and collectors, that I venture to reprint them here :

(1) SPECIFICATION FOR BINDING HEAVY OR VALUABLE BOOKS.

Sheets and Plates.—All sheets broken at the back to be made sound with guards. Any single leaves or plates to be guarded round adjoining sections. Folded plates to be guarded with linen at folds. No pasting-on to be allowed.

End Papers.—End papers not to be pasted on or overcast, but to be made with stout linen joint and sewn on as a section. Some system of folding or zigzagging which allows a little play without danger of breaking away is advocated. End papers to be made of good paper.

Sewing.—Sewing to be flexible, round the bands and all along the section. Thread to be unbleached linen, and bands to be of stout hempen cord and at least five in number.

Boards.—To be of best black millboard. The edge of the millboard in the joint to be slightly rounded, instead of perfectly sharp as at present. The sharp edge sometimes cuts the leather.

Lacing in Slips.—All five slips to be laced into each board and not reduced unduly. It would be better to

sink places in the board to receive the slips than to weaken them by injudicious fraying out.

Cutting.—This will depend on the librarian's orders.

Headbands.—Headbands to be worked on stout cord, vellum, or catgut, with very frequent tie-downs, and to be firmly set with stout brown paper, linen or leather.

Lining up.—If it is necessary to line up the back it is best done with leather or linen, leather for preference.

Covering.—Leather not to be unduly pared down and not made very wet before covering. Care to be taken not to stretch the leather more than necessary. No hollow backs to be used, but the leather to be attached to the back.

Handles for Pulling Out of Shelf.—In the case of very large books that are likely to be much used, it is advisable to have a strap of leather going loosely across the back and each end fastened to a board of the book. The Sub-Committee saw some such arrangement at one or two of the libraries visited, and it seemed that a great saving of the binding resulted from the use.

(2) SUGGESTED SPECIFICATION FOR ORDINARY LIBRARY BINDING.

Sheets and Plates.—All sheets broken at the back to be made sound with guards. Any single leaves or plates to be guarded round adjoining sections. Folded plates to be guarded with linen at folds. No pasting-on to be allowed.

End Papers.—To be of good paper sewn on. No pasting-on or overcasting to be allowed.

Sewing.—To be sewn on not less than four unbleached linen tapes, with unbleached linen thread of suitable thickness. Books to be glued up and backed in the ordinary way, or left square.

Boards.—To be made 'split boards' like those the vellum binders use. Straw board lined with a thin black board liner.

Cutting or Treatment of Edges.—To depend on orders.

Attaching Slips.—Slips to be pasted on to waste end papers which should be cut off about two inches from the back and inserted with slips in the centre of split board. The board to be left about one-eighth of an inch from the back of the book to form a French joint.

Head-binding.—Headbands to be worked on round cord or gut with frequent tie-downs, so as to be able to bear the strain of the books being taken from the shelf, or in cases where the expenses of a worked headband is thought to be too great, a piece of string may be inserted into the fold of the leather at the head or tail.

Covering.—Leather *not* to be unduly pared down. The French joint should make it possible to use far thicker leather than is usual. As there are no raised bands on the back the leather need not be unduly stretched in covering. For small books leather from comparatively small skins that will need but little paring should be selected.

Among bibliographical books which have recently appeared, the Library has to welcome a new volume of M. Dauze's 'Index Bibliographique,' bringing the record of French book sales up to 1898; an inspiring lecture by Prof. Ferguson on 'Some Aspects of Bibliography' (Johnson, 5s.), reviewing the many fields in which there is room for bibliographical workers; a handsomely illustrated volume on 'German Book-Plates,' by Count zu Leiningen-Westerburg (Bell, 12s. 6d.), and the first instalment of a 'Bibliographie des Bibles et des Nouveaux Testaments, en langue français, des XV^{me} et XVI^{me} siècles par W. J. van Eys,' this last an excellent piece of work. A notice of an extremely useful 'Index to Book-Prices Current' (Stock, £1 1s.) will appear in our next number, for which also is unavoidably held over the conclusion of the present writer's notes on 'Early Illustrated Books.'

A. W. POLLARD.

SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON & CO.'S PUBLICATIONS.

CAPTAIN MAHAN'S STORY OF THE WAR IN AFRICA

By Captain A. T. MAHAN, U.S.N., Author of "The Life of Nelson," "The Influence of Sea Power on History," etc. Third Edition. In 1 vol. crown 8vo, cloth extra, with Map, 10s. 6d. net.

"The clearest compilation of the general outlines of the campaign that has yet appeared."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

"Perhaps nowhere else there exist in brief compass so well written a narrative of the campaign."—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

CAPTAIN MAHAN'S THE PROBLEM OF ASIA AND ITS EFFECT UPON INTERNATIONAL POLICIES

By Captain A. T. MAHAN, D.C.L., LL.D. With Map, 250 pp., post 8vo, 10s. 6d. net.

"Sound and valuable, and contains less matter to be skipped than any book written of late about China and the Transvaal."—*Academy*.

SAILING ALONE AROUND THE WORLD

By Captain JOSHUA SLOCUM. Being a Personal Narrative of the Experiences of the ship "Spray" on her single-handed voyage of 25,000 miles. With 23 Illustrations. Second Edition. Crown 8vo, cloth extra, 8s. 6d. net.

"This wonderful story of resolute adventure. I do not hesitate to call it the most extraordinary book in its way ever published."—*Sir Edwin Arnold*.

"Should find millions of readers. A wonderful record of human pluck, endurance, and perseverance."—*Chambers's Journal*.

FAMOUS HORSES

By THOS. TATWYSON. With Portraits, Pedigrees, Principal Performances, Descriptions of Races, and various interesting items, extending over a period of nearly two centuries. New Edition. With 200 Portraits. Crown 4to, 42s. net.

"This edition brings the work as nearly reck and reck with Time as to have a portrait and a life of the latest Derby winner, the brother to Persimmon and Florio, James being latterly included in the portrait. Burke does little more, and in some ways less, for a duke than this book does for its equine celebrities; and the new edition keeps the work worthy of its reputation."—*Stamman*.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S FAVOURITE NOVELS.

It may be interesting to state that, of the last HALF-CROWN Edition of Mr. Black's Novels, upwards of a QUARTER OF A MILLION have been sold.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

RE-ISSUE OF

WILLIAM BLACK'S NOVELS.

IN NEW UNIFORM BINDING AT
TWO SHILLINGS.

READY.

MACLEOD OF DARE.
GREEN PASTURES.
MAID OF KILLEENA.
KILMENY.
BEAUTIFUL WRETCH.
IN SILK ATTIRE.
IN FAR LOCHABER.
SUNRISE.

TO BE ISSUED IN APRIL.

LADY SILVERDALE'S
SWEETHEART.
WHITE WINGS.
WOLFENBURG.
NEW PRINCE FORTUNATUS.

There will be followed by a similar Monthly Issue of Mr. Black's other Novels in due course.

LONDON: SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

MUDIE'S LIBRARY

For the CIRCULATION and SALE of all the BEST

**English, French, German, Italian, Spanish
and Russian Books.**

TOWN SUBSCRIPTIONS:

From **ONE GUINEA** per annum.
LONDON BOOK SOCIETY (for
weekly exchange of Books at the houses
of Subscribers) from **TWO GUINEAS**
per annum.

COUNTRY SUBSCRIPTIONS:

From **TWO GUINEAS** per annum.
N.B.—Two or Three friends may
UNITE IN ONE SUBSCRIPTION,
and thus lessen the Cost of Carriage.

**LIBRARIES AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, TOWN AND
VILLAGE CLUBS SUPPLIED ON LIBERAL TERMS.**

Prospectures and Monthly Lists of Books gratis and post free.

Cheap Parcels suitable for Village Clubs and Libraries.

The following **Special Parcels of Second-hand Books** are
made up and offered at the **low prices** affixed, net for cash with
order:

50	Complete 7 Volume Novels by Popular Authors, re- bound in strong cloth, gilt lettered	63s.
50	Volumes Assorted (25 Volumes of Travel, Biography, etc., and 25 Volumes Fiction)	63s.
100	Complete 1 Volume Novels by favourite Authors, in the original covers	84s.
12	Volumes of Recent Travel (demy 8vcs), newly re- bound in cloth, gilt lettered	40s.
16	Volumes of Miscellaneous Biography, newly rebound in cloth	40s.
20	Volumes of Miscellaneous Books, newly rebound in cloth	40s.

Full particulars on application.

MUDIE'S LIBRARY, LIMITED,

30-34, NEW OXFORD STREET,

141, BROMPTON RD., S.W., & 48, QUEEN VICTORIA ST., E.C., LONDON;
AND AT BARTON ARCADE, MANCHESTER.



THE LIBRARY.

A REVIEW (QUARTERLY).

EDITED BY

J. Y. W. MAC ALISTER, in collaboration with LÉOPOLD DELISLE,
CARL DZIATKO, MELVIL DEWEY, and RICHARD GARNETT, C.B.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
MELVIL DEWEY (<i>Portrait</i>)	357
IRISH PROVINCIAL PRINTING PRIOR TO 1701; by E. R. McC. DIX	341
EVELYN'S ESSAY ON 'PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT AND AN ACTIVE LIFE'; by GILBERT R. REDGRAVE	349
THE KING'S PRINTING HOUSE UNDER THE STUARTS; by HENRY R. PLUMER	353
LEARNING AS A LIBRARIAN; by ARCHIBALD CLARKE	376
JAMES GAVEN; by W. H. ALLKUTT	384
FORGERIES IN BOOKBINDING; by CYRIL DAVENPORT	389
A FAMOUS PRINTER: SAMUEL RICHARDSON; by W. B. THORNE	396
THE CHURCH LIBRARY AT MICHELSTADT IM ODENWALD; by WILLIAM E. A. AXON	405
IMPRESSIONS OF THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE; by X.	413
REVIEWS	420
NOTES ON BOOKS AND WORK	432
INDEX	437

NOTICE.—All communications respecting Advertisements in THE LIBRARY should be addressed to the Manager, "The Library," 20, Hanover Square, W.

CATALOGUE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND BOOKS, (*Post Free*)

Specially suitable for Free Libraries at greatly reduced prices.
Many current works withdrawn from Library
in fine condition.

WILLIAM POTTER, 30, EXCHANGE ST. EAST, LIVERPOOL.

LEWIS'S MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC LIBRARY.

Annual Subscriptions from One Guinea.

The Library includes all the Standard Works and Current Literature in Medicine, Surgery, and the Allied Sciences. All New Works and New Editions are added to the Library immediately on publication.

CATALOGUE, WITH CLASSIFIED INDEX OF SUBJECTS.
Price to Subscribers, 2s.; to Non-Subscribers, 3s.

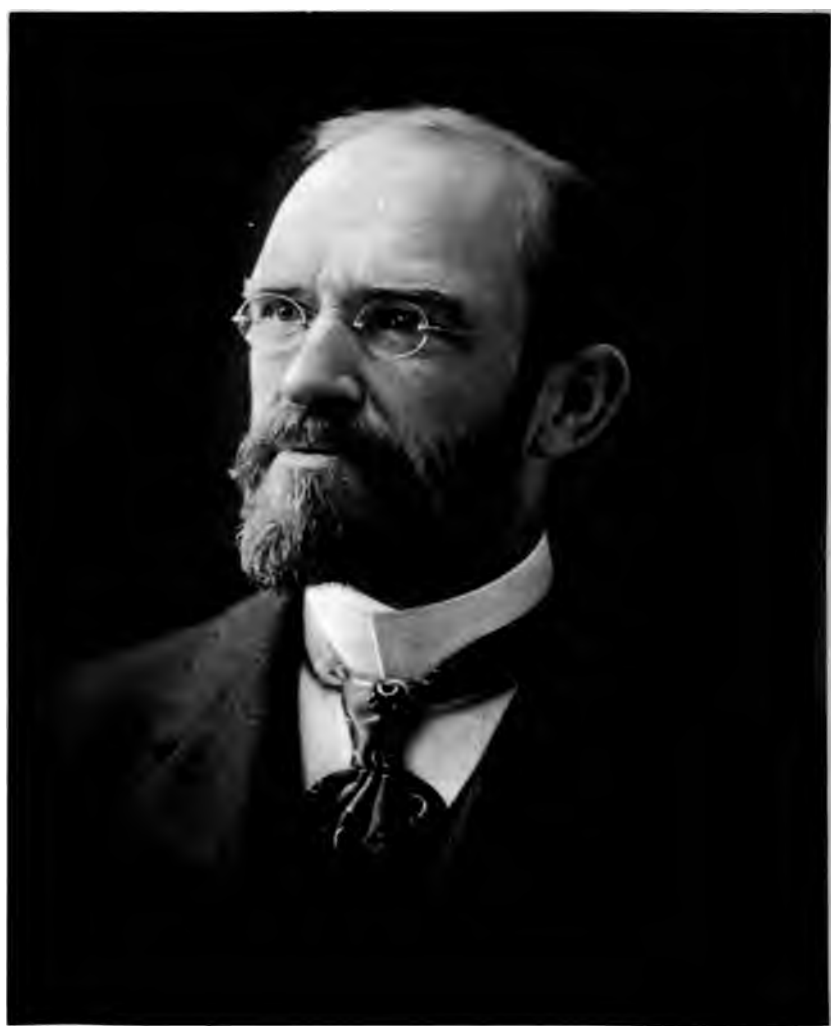
A bi-monthly List of Books, added to the Library, free on Application.

To Book Clubs:—Specially advantageous Terms are arranged with Book Clubs throughout the country generally.

To Book Buyers:—All New Medical and Surgical Works kept in Stock, and supplied at Largest Discount for Cash. Orders received by Post promptly attended to.

Detailed Prospectus sent free on Application.

H. K. LEWIS, 136, GOWER STREET, LONDON, W.C.



Melvil Dewey

THE LIBRARY.

MELVIL DEWEY.



THAT the name of Mr. Melvil Dewey is familiar to librarians all over the world is no doubt mainly due to his Decimal System of Classification, which has attracted so much attention and been so widely adopted. But the Decimal Classification may almost be described as only an incident in the work which Mr. Dewey has done for libraries and librarianship, and library work, though perhaps the chief, is yet only one of the interests to which he has devoted his life. Born in Adams Center, Jefferson County, New York, December 10th, 1851, Mr. Dewey became librarian of Amherst College in 1873, the year before he graduated there, and held the librarianship till 1876, when he moved to Boston to devote himself simultaneously to the promotion of libraries and systematizing library work, the introduction of the international or metric weights and measures, and the simplification of English spelling, the triple programme which he judged most essential to the spread of education. The Philadelphia Centennial Celebration of 1876 gave him his opportunity, and he became the active organizer of three national associations for spreading the ideas in which he believed, the American Library Association (of which he was secretary for fifteen years and subsequently president), the Spelling Reform Association, and the American Metric Bureau. To furthering the work of

these societies, as secretary and executive officer, Mr. Dewey devoted the best years of his life, conducting a steady propaganda by articles in newspapers and magazines, and starting two periodicals for the advance of each of his subjects, 'The Library Journal' (founded in 1879 and edited by Mr. Dewey for the first five years), 'Library Notes' (started in 1886 as a quarterly, now replaced by the monthly 'Public Libraries'), 'Metric Bulletin,' 'Metric Advocate,' 'Spelling Reform Bulletin,' and 'Spelling.' He also in 1876 founded, himself acting as sole manager, the 'Library Bureau' and the 'Readers' and Writers' Economy Company,' both the first institutions of their kind, and the model from which a dozen large manufacturing and commercial houses in the United States and other countries have taken their ideas. With his hands thus full it is not surprising that Mr. Dewey was obliged to decline the request made to him in 1881 that he would take charge of American library interests as a part of the United States Bureau of Education. But it is significant of the position he occupied that on his enforced refusal the proposal to create such a post was allowed to drop.

In May, 1883, Mr. Dewey was chosen chief librarian of Columbia College, and the following year he was appointed Professor of Library Economy and Director of the Library School. During the six years he was at Columbia more volumes are said to have been added to the library than in the previous hundred and thirty; but he found time also to take an active part in the general work of the college and its development into a university. In 1888 he was employed by the State as consulting librarian to supervise the preparation of rooms in the Capitol for the State Library, and in December of that year he was elected secretary, treasurer, and executive officer of the University of the State of New York, and also Director of the State Library. Since he entered on these offices the University has been wholly reorganized,

all the statutes relating to secondary, higher, and professional education having been replaced by the new University law drawn up by Mr. Dewey to embody his conception of present educational ideals.

The University now comprises, besides the usual faculties, a High School department for the organization of secondary education, a Home Education department, which includes libraries, museums, and all the machinery of University Extension work, and special summer, evening, vacation, and other continuation schools. The State Library and State Museum are also departments of the University. More than half of the States of the Union during the past five years have paid this organization the compliment of embodying some portion of it into their own systems, and the Legislature has recognized its practical value by providing with yearly increasing liberality for its growth, which in many fields represents a tenfold increase under Mr. Dewey's management. He has thus had the satisfaction of carrying out to a large extent the idea with which he became imbued at the outset of his career, that in any satisfactory system of public education the library was the necessary complement of the school and college.

In January, 1887, Mr. Dewey opened at Columbia a school for the training of librarians, of which he remains the director, having taken it with him on his removal to Albany. Upon this school several similar institutions in the United States have been modelled, and nearly all of these have taken as their first and second officers students whom Mr. Dewey has trained.

In 1889 Mr. Dewey was elected the first president of the Association of State Librarians at the national meeting at St. Louis. In 1890 he started the first library association for an individual State, and as usual the example he set in New York has been extensively copied. In 1892 he drafted the most comprehensive and far-reaching library-law yet placed among the statutes of any

state or nation, since in it the library was for the first time in legislation fully recognized as taking its place beside the public school as part of the state's educational system. This was followed by his organization of the public libraries department, with the now famous system of travelling libraries and state inspection, since adopted by other States. In 1896, when the National Educational Association organized for the first time a library department, in recognition of the broad views which Mr. Dewey had advocated before its council he was elected its first president. In 1897 he was commissioned by the United States Government to represent it at the International Congress of Librarians held that year in London.

Of Mr. Dewey's manuals of rules for accession, shelf, and cataloguing departments, and of his system of Decimal Classification first promulgated in his '*annus mirabilis*,' 1876, we need say nothing, for they are sufficiently well known. As '*The Library*' has had the good fortune to secure his help as its '*corresponding editor*' for the United States, we have preferred to give the bare facts of his career and let them speak for themselves. But if no one can have read the simple enumeration of these facts without being struck by the large part which Mr. Dewey has played in the remarkable evolution of librarianship during the last twenty years, it still remains true that only those who know the history of this evolution intimately can realize how great is the debt which his fellow-librarians owe to Mr. Dewey's inventiveness, perseverance, and enthusiasm.

IRISH PROVINCIAL PRINTING PRIOR TO 1701.

THE printing press did not make extensive progress in Ireland for a considerable time after its first introduction. As far as is on record at present printing presses, outside Dublin, were only at work in four cities, namely, Waterford, Kilkenny, Cork, and Belfast, during the seventeenth century, and in the last town only at the very end of that century. There is, however, still too little recorded research to make any decided statement at present. It is only within the last thirty years that special attention has been paid to Irish bibliography, and the results have chiefly taken the form of contributions to antiquarian journals and other periodical literature. In this way I am indebted for most of the information contained in this article to the valuable and persistent labours of Mr. James Coleman of Southampton, as regards the productions of the presses of Waterford and Kilkenny, information which he has published from time to time, for some years past, in the 'Journal of the Waterford and South-East of Ireland Archæological Society,' commencing in No. 17 of vol. iv. Mr. James Buckley (now Hon. Librarian of the Irish Literary Society) also contributed an article to the same 'Journal' upon the three earliest instances of Waterford printing, his article appearing in vol. ii., p. 209. The information as to the Cork presses is taken from the List, three parts of which have now appeared, in the 'Journal of the Cork Historical and Archæological Society' (1900, etc.). This List, though appearing under my name, was compiled from information for which I am mainly indebted to

Messrs. Coleman and Buckley. The pioneer, however, in modern times, of compilers of lists of Irish locally printed books is Mr. John Anderson, formerly Hon. Secretary of the Linen Hall Library, Belfast, and his 'Catalogue of Early Belfast-printed Books' (new edition), published in 1890, with a Supplement four years later, is the main source of all information as regards Belfast-printed books from 1694 to 1830.

WATERFORD.

Waterford comes chronologically next to Dublin as the second place in Ireland where printing was introduced. This statement, however, revives the old controversy as to whether the three books stated to have been printed there in 1555 were really so printed or not. Two of them the late Archdeacon Henry Cotton considered were not printed there; one of them he did not question. The two books he rejected are 'The Acquittal or Purgation of the Most Catholyke Christen Prince Edward VI.,' by John Olde; and 'An Epistle written by John Scory, the late Bishop of Winchester.' The book which Archdeacon Cotton (no mean authority) apparently admitted to have been printed at Waterford was the 'Confutation of Unwritten Verities,' by Archbishop Cranmer. I would here again refer to Mr. Buckley's article, already mentioned, and merely remark that, in my opinion, there was nothing in the historical or political circumstances of the time to cause any hindrance to the printing of these works in Waterford then. The fact that Waterford was an important port, in constant communication, through its merchants, with London and other places, that the presses of that day were portable, that it was by no means unusual for a printer to move from town to town with his press, seem to me to confirm the likelihood of a printing press having been there for a time, and that the works in question were all printed there. It seems to me most

natural that a London printer, having mercantile friends in Waterford, should remove quietly to this latter town, where he could print in safety and send his publications to many ports.

The next instance of alleged printing in Waterford is, I admit, very uncertain. It is a Sermon by the Rev. Robert Daborne, published in 1618. Lowndes, in his 'Bibliographer's Manual,' gives Waterford as the place of its publication, and he is followed by Mr. W. C. Hazlitt; but I am inclined to think that this Sermon was printed in London, from the way it is referred to in the preface to the work written in answer to it, an answer which was printed in Waterford, but not till many years afterwards.

The first certain fact in connection with printing in Waterford is that in 1643 Thomas Bourke set up his printing press there as the authorized official printer of the Catholic Confederation and worked as their printer for a few years. Most of the specimens of his press now extant are political documents, such as Remonstrances, Orders, Manifestoes, Declarations, Letters, Reports, etc., printed by the authority of the Confederation. With these, however, were printed one or two books of historical or literary value, such as the 'Argument delivered by Patrick Darcy in the Irish House of Commons,' 1643. This is a quarto volume containing 144 pages. The only copy that I know of is in the British Museum, but it was reprinted in Dublin in the following century. The following also may be specially noted: (1) a dramatic piece called 'Titus, or the Palme of Xtian Courage; To be exhibited by the Schollars of the Society of Jesus at Kilkenny' (1644, quarto, 2 leaves); (2) 'Alexipharmacon, or a Sovereign Antidote against a Virulent Cordial,' by Walter Enos, D.D. (1644, quarto, 118 pages + 3 leaves, table); (3) 'The answer to Daborne's Sermon' (1644); and (4) An Almanack for the year 1646, by a Menapien. Dr. Walter Enos also published 'A Survey of the Articles

of the late rejected peace,' etc. The first part was printed in Waterford, and the second in Kilkenny, both in 1646. A copy of the first part, a quarto of seventy pages, is in the British Museum.

After the change of Government brought about by the overthrow of the Royalists and the establishment of the Parliamentary or Cromwellian party, a change may be noticed in the character of the productions of the Waterford press; and we find that in 1652 there were printed and published there by Peter de Pienne, who had come from Cork, first, 'An Act for the Settlement of Ireland' (16 pages, quarto); and secondly, a very curious piece with a long title that may be given shortly as 'Monarchy no Creature of God's making,' by John Cook, of Gray's Inn, Chief Justice of the Province of Munster in Ireland under Cromwell.

One other book is recorded as printed in Waterford in 1654, but after that the press at Waterford appears to have sunk into silence, and no other examples of printing there in the rest of the seventeenth century are now extant.

Before passing from this press I should mention that another very valuable and earlier source of bibliographical information is the late Dr. R. R. Madden's 'History of Irish Periodical Literature.' In vol. i., p. 152, he mentions an Order of the Council for the Affairs of Ireland, directing the Commissioners of the Revenue at Waterford in the year 1652 to secure the printing press belonging to the Commonwealth in that city, locking it up in the room where it was, that nothing appertaining thereto might be embezzled or disposed of until further orders. The Commissioners were also forbidden to pay Peter de Pienne any salary from that time.

KILKENNY.

Closely connected with Waterford printing was that of Kilkenny. Here the first work from the press is a

Tragedy, the second of the kind printed in Ireland. Its author was Henry Burkhead. It is in five acts and in verse, and is entitled 'A Tragedy of Cala's Furie, or Lirenda's Miserie' (quarto). The unique copy known is in the British Museum. Kilkenny was the headquarters of the Confederate Catholic chiefs, and accordingly most of their official Proclamations, Manifestoes, Declarations and documents of a like nature were issued from the Kilkenny press. In the Bodleian Library, Oxford, among the Carte papers are many of these Manifestoes, Proclamations, and Declarations. These political documents are of considerable historical value. In some cases they were reprinted in London by the Parliamentarians, and in one instance the converse is the case, as I possess a Kilkenny reprint (quarto, 1648) of a Declaration of the Commons of England. After 1648 we hear of no more printing during the seventeenth century in Kilkenny.

CORK.

Turning now to Cork, we find that the first work credited to the press here was a sermon preached at the funeral of Richard Boyle, Archbishop of Tuam, in 1644, by the Rev. Edward Worth, Dean of Cork. No copy, however, is now known. The authority for its existence is Walter Harris's edition of Ware's 'Writers of Ireland,' a highly valued source of early information on Irish writers and their books. The next productions from this press, not till 1648, however, were chiefly political documents, Declarations by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Articles of Peace, and the like. There is, however, one most interesting example of printing at Cork, namely, an edition of the 'Eikon Basilike.' This is a duodecimo of 320 pages, and was printed by Peter de Pienne in 1649. The extant copy of it is unique, and Mr. Robert Day, J.P., Cork, is the fortunate owner of it. Cork, too, has the credit of being the first place in Ireland where a journal

was published. It only, indeed, extended to two numbers; still it was the herald of all other periodical literature in the country. This journal was the 'Irish Monthly Mercury,' known solely by the London reprints. Both this periodical and the succeeding productions of the press were published by the Cromwellian party, the earlier ones by the Royalists. Besides these political publications there are two curious works worth mentioning, viz. : (1) 'A True relation of Mr. John Cook's Passage by Sea from Wexford to Kinsale, in that great Storm, Jany. 5,' and (2) 'Mrs. Frances Cook's Meditations.' These also are only known by the London reprints (both in the British Museum) of the original Cork editions. From this time to the end of the century the works now known to have come from the Cork press are few, and copies of some of them do not appear to be extant. A Sermon by Dean Worth on Infant Baptism in 1653 was in existence in the Cashel Library when Archdeacon Cotton was librarian there, and is given by him in his 'Typographical Gazetteer.' Most of the political productions in Cork at this time, that is, those of which the originals are now extant, bear no printer's name. In 1657 we come upon another Cork printer, William Smith, who appears to have done printing from 1657 down to 1690. He succeeded De Pienne, and is the second known Cork printer. He printed 'The Agreement and Resolution of Severall Associated Ministers in the County of Corke for the Ordaining of Ministers' (quarto, 22 pages). He also printed in 1662 a Sermon preached by the Rev. John Butler, and in 1679 an edition of Archbishop Usher's 'Prophecies and Predictions.' Lastly, about 1690 he printed a very rare little book entitled 'A Chronological Table of the Pedigree and lineall Descent down from Adam of the Right Honourable Justin Lord Viscount Mountcashel,' etc. It is in twenty-fours, and the only known copy was the property of the late Sir John T. Gilbert, Ireland's eminent historian, whose rare library has been acquired by the Municipal Corpora-

tion of Dublin. There were, however, other works published during this period, the 'Inquisitio in Fidem,' etc., by Roger Boyle, and the 'Moderate Cavalier,' said to have been printed in Cork. This latter work is to be found in the British Museum. At the very close of the seventeenth century there were two theological pieces published by John Brent in Cork, one entitled 'Pastoral Admonitions,' and the other a 'Sermon,' both by Bishop Wetenhall. They were certainly published in Cork and sold there, but the printer's name is one which is to be found amongst the Dublin printers of the time.

BELFAST.

Coming lastly to Belfast, we find from Mr. Anderson's valuable catalogue that, though it is believed that printing was carried on there in 1694, no existing specimen from the press is to be found earlier than the year 1697. The works of these last few years of the century were almost entirely of a religious character. The first printer at Belfast was Patrick O'Neill, and it is interesting to note that it appears from Mr. Anderson's catalogue that Patrick O'Neill printed the New Testament in Belfast in 1700, the second separate edition of the New Testament printed in Ireland, I am inclined to think. An edition of the 'Pilgrim's Progress' and another of Bunyan's works were also printed here, but the Belfast press did not reach much eminence until well into the next century.

In concluding this article I should allude to the fact which appears in the preface of Mr. Anderson's Supplement, that it is believed that a travelling press accompanied William III. on his landing in Ireland in 1690. He landed at Carrickfergus, and there may therefore have been some Proclamations, etc., issued from that press there, and also when he moved up to Belfast. In the British Museum there is a Proclamation by William III. and

348 IRISH PROVINCIAL PRINTING.

Mary conjecturally assigned to Londonderry; but it is, I think, at present doubtful whether there was any printing press there at that date.

Very much research is still needed, in England particularly, to throw further light on our Irish presses.

E. R. McC. DIX.

EVELYN'S ESSAY ON 'PUBLICK EMPLOYMENT AND AN ACTIVE LIFE.'

AMONG the most delightful of the minor writings of the famous and learned diarist and philosopher, John Evelyn, is his reply to the work of Sir George Mackenzie, who had written what he termed 'A / Moral Essay / preferring / Solitude / to Publick / Employment, / and all it's Appanages; such as Fame, / Command, Riches, Pleasure, / Conversation, &c.' / This octavo was published at Edinburgh in 1666, and Evelyn's rejoinder, taking up the argument in favour of a public career, appeared in the following year. The title-page of Evelyn's work reads as follows: 'Publick Employment / and an / Active Life, / with its / Appanages, / such as Fame, Command, Riches, / Conversation, etc. / Preferr'd to / Solitude: / In Reply to a late Ingenious Essay / of a contrary Title. / By J. E. Esq.; S. R. S. / . . . (quotations). / London / Printed by J. M. for H. Herringman at the Sign of / the Blew Anchor in the Lower Walk of the / New-Exchange, 1667.' / Evelyn thus alludes in his 'Diary' to the publication of this work under date of 15th February (1667): 'My little booke, in answer to Sir Goe. Mackenzie on Solitude, was now published, intituled 'Public Employment and an active Life with its Appanages preferred to Solitude.' We learn from a letter from Evelyn, written to Cowley in March, 1666-7, that this Essay was far from expressing his real convictions, for he says of himself: 'there is no person alive who dos more honour and breathe after the life and repose you so happily cultivate and advance by your example.'

I think that there can be but little doubt that this work,

dedicated by Evelyn 'to the Honourable Sir Richard Browne . . . my most honor'd Father-in-Law,' attracted much attention at the time of its issue, but so far as I am aware no bibliographer has noticed that there are several distinct types of the first edition, which contain some curious variations. Certain copies were, I believe, pirated at some considerably later date than the genuine original edition.

I have given above the arrangement of the title-page of what I consider to be the true first edition; the later issues, printed on thicker and better paper, may be at once known by the following variations. Instead of 'with its' in the fourth line, the spurious first editions have 'with all its,' and the two lines after 'Solitude,' 'In reply,' etc., down to 'Title,' are omitted. In this type there is no imprimatur, whereas the genuine edition has on the verso of the first blank page: 'Imprimatur, / Dec. 13. / 1666. Roger L'estrangé.'

A more curious difference is that in the original work we have, beginning on signature A 3, the address 'To the Reader,' which occupies three unnumbered folios, and then follows the dedication on the three next folios. Page 1 of the actual work begins on signature B. This pagination would be perfectly correct as an octavo, thus: (A) the bastard title, (A 2) the title-page, A 3 and A 4, with the four remaining folios of sheet A, given up to the preliminary matter. In this pirated issue the dedication, and not the address, comes next to the title-page; the former begins on signature A 3; the signature A 2 would seem, in my copy, to have been cut out; at any rate there is a shred of a page, but I cannot think what it may have contained. After 'The Epistle Dedicatory' follows that 'To the Reader,' and page 1 of the Essay begins on signature B. The pagination from this point onwards is identical in all issues, and the work ends on p. 120, verso of f. 60; but the imposition differs entirely as respects the preliminary matter in the genuine and in the spurious copies. In the

latter the dedication occupies eight pages, and the address four only. In the former each occupies six pages.

In the course of my inquiry I examined the reprint, as it appears in 'The Literary Remains of John Evelyn, Esq., F.R.S., edited with notes by Wm. Upcott. London, 1834.' (Mr. Wheatley cites an edition of 1825.) Here on p. 501 the title-page differs from that of the genuine first edition, but, strange to say, it differs also from the one above described. It reads as in the pirated issue, 'with all its appanages,' and, like it, has 'prefer'd' in lieu of 'prefer'd,' as in the genuine issue; but it also follows the genuine copy in adding after 'Solitude' the two lines 'In reply,' etc.

This somewhat puzzled me, though I found that the text resembled the spurious copy in having the dedication placed before the address, and this seemed to establish the fact that Mr. Upcott did not consult the true first edition when he compiled his work.

Further search enabled me to prove that there are two different states of the pirated issue, and the copy of the pretended first edition in the Forster Collection at South Kensington coincides in some respects with the Upcott reprint. It is of the thick-paper type. The water-mark of the foolscap is identical in each case, and the paper and type point to the work of the same press, certainly some thirty years later, I should say, than the genuine issue. The Forster copy presents, however, this most singular difference from both the issues previously described, in that on the title-page the words 'prefer'd to Solitude' follow immediately after 'Active Life.' I quite expect an original first edition will be found in which Upcott's form appears. In the Forster copy there is also no trace of signature A 2, but there are only seven leaves in the first quire. There is good reason to think that this issue is an earlier publication than the spurious one I have before described, as the type is clearer and sharper.

It will be remembered that Mr. Forster edited the fourth

edition of Evelyn's 'Diary,' published in 1850-2, and he possessed a fine collection of early editions of Evelyn's works, the list occupying more than three columns of the admirable catalogue compiled by the late Mr. R. F. Sketchley, but Mr. Forster considered his copy to be the authentic first edition. While on the subject of the present Essay I may mention that Upcott prints on pp. 503-504 two letters, the one from Mackenzie to Evelyn, dated 5th March, 1667, and Evelyn's reply, dated 15th March, 1669. It would be interesting to know where these letters, the originals of which Upcott states were then in his possession, are now to be found. From the phraseology and spelling of Mackenzie's letter it is evident that he must have been indebted to some friendly hand for the correction of his proofs. His Essay, which in its earliest issue is very rare, was reprinted in London in 1685, and again in 1693, and it may have been at the later of these dates that the spurious editions of Evelyn's reply came into existence.

GILBERT R. REDGRAVE.

THE KING'S PRINTING HOUSE UNDER THE STUARTS.



DURING the later years of Queen Elizabeth's reign, there sprang from the ranks of the Drapers' Company a man who was destined to leave his mark on the history of English printing for upwards of a century. Christopher Barker, who is believed to have been related to Sir Christopher Barker, Garter King of Arms, began to publish books in 1569 (Arber, i. 398). On the death of Richard Jugge in 1577, the office of Royal Printer was granted to Sir Thomas Wilkes, who, for a consideration, transferred a portion of it to Christopher Barker, and on the disgrace of Wilkes in 1589 Barker obtained an exclusive patent for himself and his son Robert. Some years before his death Christopher retired from business and lived in the manor house of Sudely or Southly, near Datchet. He died in 1599, and was buried in the parish church of Datchet, where a monument still remains to his memory.

At the accession of James I. in 1603, Robert Barker held the office of King's Printer by virtue of the reversionary patent granted by the late Queen to his father Christopher.

Very few biographical details are available concerning Robert Barker. He was the eldest son, and was in all probability born in the manor house of Sudely or Southly, near Datchet, in the county of Bucks, where his father had lived for many years. He was brought up to the trade of a printer, and obtained the freedom of the Company of Stationers on the 25th June, 1589, from which time, until his father's death in 1599, he held a partner-

ship in the royal printing house. He is said to have married Rachel, a daughter of William Day, afterwards Bishop of Winchester, who died in 1607, leaving him with a family of five sons, Christopher, Robert, Charles, Francis, and Matthew, and three daughters. From a statement made by his younger children at a later date, Robert Barker's income at this time was £3,000 a year, and he possessed, besides, great personal estates.

The patent which Barker held gave him the sole monopoly of printing the Bible, either as a whole or in parts, the Book of Common Prayer, and all official documents, and this was extended by King James to include all Statutes, hitherto the monopoly of other printers. But over and above the official work, for which we may be sure he recouped himself, there is reason to believe the office of King's Printer brought with it a large amount of outside custom, and was a highly profitable business.

Soon after James's accession, Robert Barker obtained the reversion of the office for his eldest son Christopher (grandson of Christopher I.), and a further reversion for thirty years to his second son Robert, after the death of Christopher and himself. In 1604 a conference of divines was held at Hampton Court, when it was decided to issue a new translation of the Scriptures. This, which is known as the 'authorized version,' was finished in 1611, and the whole cost of its printing is said to have been borne by Robert Barker, the King's Printer. Whether it was this that crippled him, or whether, as seems more probable, he had for years been living above his income, or speculating in other ways, the fact remains that very shortly after the issue of the Bible the office of King's Printer passed away from him; and, though nominally recovered for a short period, and carrying on the name of the family till the close of the century, was never really in the hands of those whose names appear in the imprints.

Students of English printing have been sorely puzzled to account for the numerous changes that are found in the

imprints of books printed by the King's printers in the reigns of James and Charles I. First we meet with Robert Barker alone, then we find Bonham Norton and John Bill, and Robert Barker and John Bill in conjunction at different times. The provincial imprints on the proclamations and other documents issued by Charles I. after he left London are still more puzzling, as it has been established beyond doubt that Robert Barker, whose name they bear, was in prison from 1635 to 1645, and, finally, the numerous changes that are subsequently found, make it difficult to know who was, or who was not, the King's Printer.

A chance discovery at the Record Office, with the help of the State Papers, and the Reports of the Historical Manuscripts Commissioners, has supplied the material necessary for giving a fairly clear history of the King's Printing House under the Stuarts, which I hope will be found to settle the doubtful points, and to throw light on much that has hitherto been unknown. The most important of these documents are the records of the Court of Chancery.

In 1618 Robert Barker commenced a suit in that court against Bonham Norton and John Bill for the recovery of a moiety of the office and stock of the King's Printing House. Bonham Norton, the principal defendant in this action, was, next to Barker, the most important stationer in the city of London. He was the only son of William Norton, of the King's Arms, in St. Paul's Churchyard, who had married one of the daughters of William Bonham, 'stationer,' the friend and contemporary of John Rastell. Norton was a native of Shropshire; in the subsidy rolls of the reign of Henry VIII. the name is found in the neighbourhood of Church Stretton, there being a Thomas Norton in the parish of Bloomfield, and a Richard Norton in the parish of Onybury (Lay Subsidies, Shropshire, P.R.O.). It was from the latter place, most likely, that this particular family came, as William Norton was possessed of property there at the time of his death; but the name is also found

at Cleobury Mortimer, and Billingsly, in the same parish. Bonham Norton was born in 1565, and was made free of the Company of Stationers in 1594. His father had died in the previous year, leaving him the bulk of his property (P. C. C., 5 Dixey). He married Jane, the daughter of Sir Thomas Owen, of Conover, and he had a family of six sons, William, Thomas, Arthur, Roger, John, and George, and five daughters. He was master of the Stationers' Company in 1613, 1626, and 1629.

In 1612 Bonham Norton, already a rich man, received a legacy from his cousin John Norton, also a Shropshire man, and the printer of Sir Henry Saville's edition of 'Chrysostom' (P. C. C., 5 Capell).

The other defendant, John Bill, was another native of Shropshire, the son of Walter Bill, of Wenlock. He apprenticed himself to John Norton, and was admitted a freeman of the Stationers' Company in 1601. He will be remembered as the stationer who was employed by Sir Thomas Bodley to purchase books abroad for his new library at Oxford.

Robert Barker, in his bill of complaint, says that for years he had been on intimate terms with Bonham Norton, and that in 1615 a marriage was arranged between his eldest son Christopher, and Norton's eldest daughter Sarah. After reciting the settlements made on both sides he goes on.

'And afterwards [*i.e.* after the marriage] your said orator did place the said Christopher his sonne in the present execution of your said orator's office of his Majesties printinge, hoapinge and expecting that the said Bonham Norton, who had some interest in some part of that office during your said orator's life, would ayde and direct your orator's said sonne for his best advantage in the execution of the said office of printinge (hee the said Bonham Norton being also a stationer and one of the ancients of that Company) . . . And thereuppon your said orator did make choice of the said Bonham Norton & one John Bill (named by the said Bonham Norton)

to make them . . . co-partners in trust of the benefit of the said office for the good of your said orators sonne . . . But the said Bonham Norton & the said John Bill of London also stationer, being imployed in the said office of printinge as aforesaid and perceiving great profit and benefit to arise & come thereof, and being desirous to enrich themselves thereby & finding that your said orator & his said sonne Christopher after three years experience of their hard dealing . . . were determined to have noe longer partnership with the said Norton & Bill, but to make their best benefit by sale of the said office: the said Norton & Bill did cunningly devise & practise how to obteyne & get the said office of printing wholly into their own hands and to discourage and divert all others from dealing therewith, and therefore not onely concealed and deteyned the benefit and profit of the said office from your said orator & your said orators eldest sonne, & refused to give any profit accompt or reckoning of the said office for the space of three yeares & upwards amounting to the sum of three thousand pounds & upwards & the same was altogether unknown unto your said orator, for that . . . Bonham Norton had persuaded your orator's eldest sonne Christopher to conceal his [? B. N.'s] dealings from your said orator, & to deale with your said orator & obteyne of him . . . to make sale of the said office vnto the said Norton & the said John Bill & unto noe other . . . Your said orator was persuaded by his . . . sonne Christopher to make sale of the said office unto . . . Bonham Norton & John Bill (the said office with the stock & furniture thereunto belonging being well worth thirtie thousand pounds to bee sold according to the true value thereof) which in regard of farther promises & great somes of money to be paid & of debts and accounts to be cleared & discharged . . . by the said Bonham Norton & John Bill; the said Bonham Norton & John Bill faythfully promised . . . both before & after the subscribing of certaine articles for the said bargain . . . that they

would be true accomptants to your said orator & to his eldest sonne Christopher (to whom they were bound formally in 4000^{li} a peece for that purpose) of all the profits of the said office during the lives of your . . . orator's sonne Christopher & of your . . . orator & the longer liver of them; and they also then faithfully promised & agreed that if your said orator or his said sonne (after the finishing of the said bargain) within the space of one whole yeare & a daie after the assignment of the said office could gett or procure any greater some or benefit for the said office, stock or furniture, then that they would give true accompt unto your said orator for all the reckonings between them & of the said yeares profits of the said office & to discharge & paye two hundred & two pounds unto some of the Company of Stationers which some of the Company demanded for satisfaction of imperfect books, & suffer your said orator & his sonnes Christopher & Robert to make their best benefit thereof, and thereupon about the month of July in the 15th yeare of His Majesty's reign (*i.e.* 1617) your orator & his said two sonnes . . . did make & depute the said Bonham Norton & John Bill their deputies and assignes in the said office & did assigne over all their interest in the said office of His Majesties printer unto . . . Bonham Norton & John Bill for and in consideration of the som of 6000^{li} & 500^{li} to bee paid unto your said orators (and for & in consideration of the some of 200^{li} which your . . . orator did then stand indebted unto the said John as the said John Bill pretended & for & in consideration of the some of 200^{li} which the said Christopher Barker stands indebted to the stock . . . as both the said Bonham Norton & John Bill falsely pretended) at certain times agreed on . . . & the overplus of the value thereof was agreed to be paid unto your orator's said two sonnes Christopher & Robert according to the interest which either of them had therein.' . . .

Barker goes on to say that shortly after the signing of

this agreement a fire occurred in his library at Southly, in which all the deeds were destroyed, and that taking advantage of his misfortune, Bonham Norton and John Bill had refused to yield possession of the office at the end of the twelve months and a day, and had refused to render any account of the profits, and that further Bonham Norton had not paid the marriage portion agreed on.

Norton's answer is set out at great length, covering two large skins of parchment closely written. He declares that when he gave his consent to his daughter's marriage, he believed Barker to be a richer man than he appeared to be. With regard to the assignment of the business he says, that in 1617 Barker and his son Christopher being greatly in debt, it was agreed between all the lessees of the patent, that they should try to sell all their interest in it and the lease of the printing house in Aldersgate Street, known as Northumberland House. No purchaser, however, could be found for it, and it was finally offered to Norton and Bill, who were not particularly anxious to have it. But Norton hearing that his son-in-law was indebted on his father's behalf in a sum of £5,000, and thinking that the purchase of the office might free him, agreed on behalf of himself and John Bill to buy the reversions unreservedly. He absolutely denies that there was any condition or stipulation whatever. He further says that he and Bill had paid upwards of £5,800 in settlement of the debts of the Barkers, a list of which is given, and these they considered should be set off against the purchase money of £6,500. Finally, Norton declares that he and John Bill did not consider themselves bound in law to show their profits or the value of the things they had bought.

Three hitherto unknown facts are made clear from these documents : first, that Bonham Norton and John Bill were in partnership with Robert Barker before 1615, probably at the time of the printing of the 'Authorized Version,' and it may very well be that they advanced money to Barker, to enable him to carry through the undertaking.

We have proof of Bill's connection with the office at this date in a handsome edition of the 'Works' of King James printed in 1616, which bears the imprint: 'London: Printed by Robert Barker and John Bill, Printers to the King's most excellent majestie. Anno 1616. Cum Priuilegio.'¹

The second fact of importance is the date of the assignment of the business to Bonham Norton and John Bill, in July 1617. It proves that all books bearing Barker's name issued in that year were printed before July. The third is the location of Barker's printing house. Northumberland House was situated in St. Martin's Lane, Aldersgate Street. It had at one time belonged to the Percys, and Stow, in his 'Survey,' mentions it as a printing house, but does not say to whom it belonged.

The Court of Chancery referred the case for arbitration to Sir Henry Saville, of Eton, and Sir Marmaduke Darrell, but no settlement was arrived at; and finally, on the 7th May, 1619, the Court pronounced its decree. It held that there had been a release made by the plaintiff, Robert Barker, of all debts due to him in the office amounting to £4,000; and it also held that Norton had promised to reassure the office at any time within one year to Barker and his sons. The transaction, in fact, was only an assignment by Barker, as security for moneys lent, and the court styled Norton's denial as 'presumption.' He was ordered to reassign and reassure to Barker all his estate and title in the office and stock, and to render a true account of the profits before the following Christmas. Barker on his part was to repay Norton all such money as had been disbursed for him. John Bill was held to be a *bona-fide* purchaser, and was entitled to enjoy his share in the business. It was further decreed that nothing in the order was to be held to prejudice the co-partnership that existed before the assignment.

¹ It is difficult to understand why Norton's name was omitted from this imprint.

This decree took effect at once, and explains the change of imprint which is found in books printed at the King's Printing House during the latter half of 1619 and the early part of 1620. Thus from July, 1617, to May, 1619, the imprint was Bonham Norton and John Bill, now it became once more Robert Barker and John Bill. Two editions of the Book of Common Prayer, one in folio and one in quarto, are found with the new imprint, as well as a duodecimo edition of the Bible; and a reissue of the unsold copies of the Works of King James with several additional pieces.

It is somewhat difficult to follow the subsequent proceedings in this strange and complicated case; Barker had clearly obtained what he wanted, reinstatement as King's Printer; but hardly was the ink dry on the lately pronounced decree than both parties entered into a fresh agreement, which received the assent of the Court on the 9th December, 1619, the former decree being cancelled. By this new arrangement Barker was to pay Norton £11,000 for his moiety of the office, £10,000 of that amount to be paid before Michaelmas, 1622, and £1,000 per annum by quarterly payments in the meantime. As security he was to convey to Norton and his heirs the manor of Sudely, or Southly, and if he failed in his payments, or any part of them, Norton was to be reinstated in the office. Under cover of this new agreement, Norton some time in the year 1620, appears to have ejected Barker from the office, and again the imprints of the King's Printing House changed, becoming, for the second time, Bonham Norton and John Bill. As a result, all parties reappeared in the Court of Chancery, and the fight between them raged furiously for the next ten years, to the great profit of the lawyers. Barker endeavoured to regain possession of the office, and Norton harassed him in every way and evaded every decree or order of the court in order to gain time. It would be wearisome even to summarize the mass of documents, petitions, answers, certificates, and decrees,

that mark the history of this case, but a few of the leading features may be noticed. No sooner was Barker ejected than he presented a new petition, dated the 20th February, 1620; this document, however, has not been found. In 1622 Norton presented a cross petition (Chancery Proceedings, James I., n. 7, 44) in which he incidentally stated, that Barker, 'very unadvisedly used (for present money) to sell his books . . . before they were half printed, at half the prices he might otherwise have sold the same,' and so glutted the market. This statement, taken in connection with that already noticed in Barker's first petition, that certain stationers demanded money for imperfect copies, gives us, perhaps, the clue to what has for many years puzzled Bible students, namely, the innumerable variations found in the different issues of the Bible after 1611. The first edition of the Authorized Version was no doubt completed and issued at once, and a second edition put in hand. This last, however, and later ones, were printed in parts, when other work was slack, and these incomplete parts Barker sold whenever he could.

This bill of 1622 also hints at a statement that was made on the authority of certain other stationers who had been called in as auditors, that Norton had attempted to overreach Barker by charging £3,000 more for the stock in the office than he had given for it. It is interesting to note that at this time Humphrey Dyson was acting as counsel for Norton.

Recourse was again had to arbitration, the commissioners appointed on this occasion being Sir Ewbald Thelwall, Knt., Principal of Jesus College, Oxford, Philip Gerrard, and Thomas Jones. They presented their certificate on the 25th May, 1623, and it was thereupon decreed by the court that the terms were to be ratified and all other actions between the parties stayed (Chancery Decrees, 1622, p. 1003). By this award Barker was to be restored to the office and title of King's Printer on the payment of the sum of £8,000 at certain times, the payments to be made in the common

dining hall of Gray's Inn. Each party was to appoint one person to see that the best profit was made from the office, 'the money was to be kept in a chest with Mr. Bills money, Mr. Nortons man to have a key to the chest and a key to the warehouses'; accounts to be audited by two stationers. But the most important clauses were those which were to enable Barker to pay the money. If he resolved to sell any lands which he had previously conveyed to his daughter-in-law as a jointure, Bonham Norton was to influence his daughter to consent to such sale, and Barker, on his part, was to obtain the consent of his son Christopher. As a recompense, he was to make over to his son and daughter-in-law the reversion of Southly, making proper provision, meantime, for their maintenance. Lastly, in view of the fact that the creditors of both parties were pressing for payment, the arbitrators petitioned the Lord Keeper to direct letters to them asking them to hold their hands for three years, interest being allowed at the rate of 10 per cent. Provision was also made for the younger children of Robert.

Nothing came of this decree. The fact was, Norton knew very well that Barker could not pay the money without the sale of lands, and he used his influence with his daughter to prevent Barker from selling the lands he had given her as a jointure, and although a writ of sequestration had been granted against him to John Bill and Matthew Lowndes, on the 12th December previous, he determined to keep Barker out at any cost. What that cost was is shown by the statement that the creditors of both parties were getting impatient. So the matter dragged on from term to term and from year to year. On his accession, Charles I. confirmed the office of King's Printer to the then holders, Bonham Norton and John Bill. At length the Court of Chancery grew weary of the repeated evasions of Bonham Norton, and on his refusal to comply with their latest order, on the 5th December, 1628, ordered his committal to the Fleet Prison, in spite of his having

been chosen for the third time Master of the Company of Stationers for the year 1629. Having thus vindicated the power of the law, the Court proceeded, on the 20th October, 1629, to give its final judgment regarding the King's Printing House (Decrees, 1629). Through this we get a further glimpse of Norton's actions. It appeared that he had made a conveyance of the office and stock to a kinsman of the name of Hungate on the 23rd March, 1621, that is, almost directly after he had seized the office from Barker. But it was clearly proved that the matter was then in the hands of the court, Barker having entered a petition in February, 1620. The court therefore declared the conveyance void. It also expressed its disapproval of Norton's action in making a conveyance of the reversion of the office to his son Roger, upon his marriage three years before. It was decreed that Robert Barker the elder and Christopher his son should be forthwith restored to the moiety of the said office and the name of the King's Printer, and that Norton and all holding under him should deliver up possession of the same from the preceding 20th September, and should reconvey the same to Barker. It was also incidentally mentioned that the office was then in Hunsdon House, Blackfriars.

So once more the imprint of the King's Printers became Robert Barker and John Bill, and all books found dated 1629 bearing their imprint, must have been printed after the 20th October.

Subsequent events show that Bonham Norton was greatly enraged over this defeat, so much so that he made rash and dangerous speeches, which brought about his complete ruin and disgrace.

It is remarkable that although the Calendar of State Papers for this period has been in the hands of the public since 1860, no one seems to have noticed the interesting series of documents relating to the Star Chamber case of the Attorney-General *versus* Bonham Norton and others, which was tried in July, 1630 (Domestic State Papers,

Charles I., Vol. 169, Nos. 5, 6, 7, 20, 21; Vol. 175, Nos. 123, 124).

The defendants were fourteen in number: Bonham Norton, John Norton, his son, Sir Francis Ashley, Knt., Thomas Smyth, Thomas Hungate, Thomas Harper, John Troute, William Lewes, Richard Slake, Gyles Winston, Lawrence Lownes, William Lee, Robert May and Gyles Digges, and the charge against them was that of 'preferring a most false and scandalous petition to his Majestie against the Rt. Hon. the Lord Keeper,' and of 'raysinge and spreading abroad false tales and rumours concerning his Lordship and other great Lordes and other offences'; in other words, of 'raising a false and infamous scandal of injustice and brybery, against the Lord Keeper, in making a decree betwixt Barker against Norton, for the office of King's Printer, and made 20th Oct. last.'

The first of these papers is headed 'Causes specially to be heard this sitting,' the first and most important on the list being the case against Norton, and the paper has many marginal notes concerning the various defendants.

Thus John Troute and William Lewes are described as 'Norton's servants, who say that what they did was by commaundment of their master'; Gyles Winston is declared to have been 'a prisoner in ye Fleete, where his acquaintance grew with Norton, he went to Serjeant Ashley for counsail'; Slack and Hungate, 'pleade not guiltie'; Sir Francis Ashley pleads 'that he did nothing except as a counsellor; and that he is not to discover his client's cause.'

The second paper gives an outline of the case with a running commentary. The heaviest indictment against the prisoners was that they had circulated a statement that Barker had bribed the Lord Keeper by a present of £600 made to his secretary. The 'other offences' with which they were charged included such as this: 4 Jany. 'hee [*i.e.* Norton] maketh a note of a relation of a health drunke by Mr. Barker's sone to a lady that did all the good,

intending to cast the aspersion upon the Lord Keepers lady. Whereas its proved by him that drank the health and another in the company that it was drunke to an old woman, mother to one of the witnesses.'

The petition in which these charges were embodied was drawn up by John Norton, and presented by Susan, the wife of Roger Norton, another of Bonham Norton's sons.

It was proved on oath that Bonham Norton was very bitter against the Court of Chancery. He declared that Barker had procured the decree of 1619 by bribing Sir Francis Bacon with £1,000. He declared that the court was 'like hell' and 'worse than purgatory,' and that he ~~declared~~ everything was done by bribery.

His kinsman Hungate also declared that 'another decree might be had for money.' They both of them expressed the hope that the result of their action would be to drive the Lord Keeper from office, in which case Norton would be restored to the place of King's Printer.

On the other hand the Attorney-General shows that there was not a shred of proof produced by the defendants in support of their calumny; that it rested solely upon ale-house gossip. 'They cannot find soe much as a New Years gift at Christmas, onely a continuall usage of a vessell of wyne paid by the kinge's printer.' The remaining papers are apparently notes made by defendants' counsel and the defence set up.

On the last of these papers are the following memoranda, which doubtless outline the punishment that was inflicted by the court.

'Bo: Norton. 3000^{li} to the k: 3000^{li} damages to the Lord keeper. Imprisonment during his majesties pleasure. bound to good behaviour, submission. Confession of his faults in y^e Chancerie. Papers on his head.'

'John Norton. 1000^{li} fine, prison, confession and submission.'

Lee and May were each fined a thousand pounds, im-

prisonment during life, 'ye pillorie where to be nayled, bound to their good behaviour during life, confession, submission.' Sir Francis Ashley and other defendants were acquitted.

But the troubles of the King's Printing House were not over with the decree of 1629, nor had the Court of Chancery heard the last of it. No sooner had the courts reassembled after Christmas than Robert Barker appeared declaring that on the decree of October, 1629, being pronounced, Norton and his agents, among them his two sons, John and Roger, broke into the printing office by night and carried off the stock and implements, so that neither the stationers nor the King's subjects could be supplied with books; and, further, that Bonham Norton refused to say where his son Roger was. As a result of this declaration, on the 12th May, 1630, the court ordered all the persons named to be committed close prisoners to the Fleet, with leave to go abroad to attend the proceedings then pending against them in the Star Chamber. (Chancery Decrees, 1629, A., pp. 591, 608.)

It may here be mentioned that Hunsdon House, Blackfriars, to which the King's printing office had been removed by Norton was the scene of that memorable accident to a congregation of catholics, when the floor gave way, and Father Drury the preacher and many others were killed. It was a great rambling place, very much after the style of Somerset House, and the King's printers appear to have had rooms in various parts of it. The rental of these offices was £35 per annum.

On the 5th May, 1630, John Bill died, and his death caused a further alteration in the imprints of the King's Printing House, which now became 'Robert Barker and the assignes of John Bill,' those assigns being his son John, his executor, Martin Lucas, and others whose names have not come down to us. Robert Barker the second also seems to have died about this time, as we hear no

more of him, and in 1634 Christopher the second died intestate, leaving a son, Christopher the third. Meanwhile, Robert Barker the elder was still in financial difficulties, and in 1634 he mortgaged his moiety of the office to Miles Flesher or Fletcher and his partners. On the 5th April in the following year, 1635, his great adversary, Bonham Norton, died, but whether he was a free man at the time or still a prisoner, there is no evidence to show. He was buried in St. Faith's, and a monument was erected in St. Paul's by his widow (Dugdale's 'St. Paul's,' p. 123), to whom administration of his effects was granted in the absence of any will. In the same year Robert Barker was committed as a debtor to the King's Bench prison, where he remained until his death in 1645. He was still nominally the King's Printer, and all official documents continued to bear the imprint, 'Robert Barker and the assignes of John Bill.'

In 1639 Charles I. marched north with an army to attack the Scots. Upon reaching Berwick-on-Tweed he sent to London for his printer and presses, and several pamphlets and proclamations bearing the imprint, 'Imprinted at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by Robert Barker, Printer to the King's most excellent Majestie, and by the assignees of John Bill,' are still in existence ('*Bibliographica*,' vol. ii., pp. 280, 281). Clearly Robert Barker could not have gone to the King, and the printer of these papers has remained unknown. But among the Domestic State papers of the reign of Charles I. is one which clears the matter up. It is a certificate signed 'Joseph Ronscatt,' dated the 5th February, 1643, and relates to the trial of Archbishop Laud. It runs as follows:

'Mr. Legatt being too attende on the printing presses at Berwicke for his Majesties yoose at the first pasification he sent a proclamation to the printing hooose in Blackfriars and the partners sent me with it to the Bishop to know his pleasure whether they should print it . . . but his answer was it was disonorable . . . and it should not

be printed and was very angry at the secretary for drawing it. But I have not the proclamation nor cannot mete with it now, nor the other for burning the papers, but their was such a one printed at the King's Printing hoose in Blackfriars.'

Undoubtedly then it was John Legatt, the son-in-law of Barker, who attended the King at that time. This document also bears out Mr. Allnutt's conjecture, that the printer did not actually accompany the army, but sojourned for the time in some adjacent centre.

In another of these State Papers, Legatt is described as the 'farmer of the printing-house' (Dom. S. P. Chas. I. vol. 482, No. 85).

On the 18th March, 1641-2, King Charles and his army entered York, and shortly afterwards a printing press was established there, and some thirty-nine pieces are known to have been printed at it between that date and September, 1642. These all bear the imprint of Barker and Bill, or Barker only. In this case Legatt does not appear to have been the printer. In the seventh report of the Historical MSS. Commission (p. 84*b*), which deals with the records of the House of Lords, is a petition of Christopher Barker dated May 17th, 1660. This was, of course, Christopher the third. He says that the office of King's Printer had been granted to his great-grandfather and grandfather for their lives and for thirty years after their decease. The surviving patentee died in 1646, and the office then devolved upon petitioner for the remainder of the term of years, and he enjoyed it until sequestered for delinquency, then so called, viz. 'for carrying the printing presses to the city of York, as commanded by his late Majesty, whereupon the office was disposed of by the assumed government, to the almost undoing of himself, his wife and children.'

This can only refer to the York press of 1642, and the inference is, that it was Christopher Barker the third who subsequently carried the presses to Nottingham, Shrewsbury and Bristol.

Meanwhile, another claimant to a share in the Royal Printing House stepped forward, in the person of Matthew Barker, Robert's youngest son. He declared that his father had in 1639 made an assignment of the business to him, and further that Christopher Barker the third had in 1642 granted him the moiety of the office. He had attempted to eject Miles Flesher and his partners, but unsuccessfully, and he further said that he had paid certain money for the assignment. There are two copies of this claim in the Record Office, and one has some important marginal notes, evidently made by the then lessees of the office, probably Hills and Field. They declare that Barker the elder, having previously mortgaged the office to Miles Flesher and his partners, had no power to make another assignment. They state that no money passed between the parties, and that it was in the nature of a letter of attorney given by Robert Barker to protect his interests. Matthew Barker, they declared, was himself an attorney, and therefore incapable of carrying on the printing office. In connection with this claim, a certain William Ball wrote a pamphlet in which he declared that the sole right of printing of the Bible was Matthew Barker's, in regard that his father paid for the amended or corrected translation £3,500, 'by reason whereof the translated copy did of right belong to him.'

Throughout the period of the Commonwealth the King's Printing House remained in the hands of Henry Hills and John Field, who, as Christopher Barker tells us, had been appointed by the assumed Government. But if we may believe the writer of a pamphlet, entitled 'The London Printers Lamentation, or, the Press oppress and overprest,' published about 1660, the manuscript copy of the Bible had been transferred to them by Barker and Bill for a consideration.¹

¹ 'Have they [Hills and Field] not invaded and still do intrude upon his Majesties Royall Privilege . . . ; and by the pusillanimous cowardice and insignificant compact of Master Christopher Barker [the

Whatever the rights of this story, the Barkers, the Bills and the Nortons disappear from sight until the Restoration. All the patentees were naturally Royalists, and as soon as the King was restored, they clamorously shouted for recognition, and struggled to repossess themselves of the Royal Printing House. Christopher Barker the third was one of the earliest to apply for restitution in the petition that has already been quoted. Roger Norton, son of Bonham Norton, was not long behind him. Two of this printer's petitions are preserved in the State Papers (Dom. S. P. Chas. II., vol. xl., p. 118; Dom. S. P. Chas. II., vol. ii., p. 81), and one of these is of special interest both on account of the statements contained in it, and the document which is annexed to it.

'TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MA^{TIE}

'THE HUMBLE PETITION OF ROGER NORTON PRINTER.

'Sheweth

'That yo^r pet^r hath a legall right to the moyety of the Office of Yo^r Ma^{ties} Printer but debarred his right therein by a decree in Chancery p^rtended to be made by the late Lord Keeper Coventry the legality of w^{ch} decree is now depending before the Lord Chancellor.

'Those now clayming to be yo^r Ma^{ties} printers and who of late have been imployed to print for yo^r Matie are Gent. not brought up in the trade of printing or ever used it, and they are forced to heir others to print for them, and imploy those who allwaies printed for them who usurped the power dureing the late troubles.

younger] and another of his name, and (not without probable suspicion) by the consent and connivance of Master John Bill (though he was artificially defeated in his expectations of profit;) Have they not obtained (and now keep in their actual possession) the manuscript copy of the last translation of the Holy Bible in English.'—Arber's 'Transcript,' vol. iii., p. 28.

'That yo^r Ma^{ties} at present hath noe settled printing office as yo^r Predecessors allwaies had, and the printing of the Bible and Service Book etc. being privilege inherent to yo^r Ma^{ties} and grantable and allwaies graunted to yo^r Ma^{ties} printers w^{ch} priviledge was invaded by the late usurper Cromwell and granted by him to such persons who tooke upon them the name of his printers and continue to print Bibles and other Bookes belonging to yo^r Ma^{ties} printer.

'That yo^r Pet^rs father was one of the Printers to y^r Majesties late father and Grandfather of blessed Memorie until ye said ptended decree and yo^r petitioner himself was brought up in the same trade and office and keepeth the same printing house and furnished with fitt and convenient Letters and all other materialls for printing.

'The premises considered yo^r pet^r humbly prayeth yo^r Ma^{ties} will bee graciously pleased to give order that yo^r Pet^r may bee admitted and settled in Yo^r Ma^{ties} service.

'And yo^r Pet^r (as in duty bound) shall ever pray, &c. &c.

(1) 'Wee whose names are hereunder written doe certify that Roger Norton of London Printer during the time of his Ma^{ties} being beyond the seas, was very serviceable to his Ma^{ties} in printing such letters declarations and papers as were conducing to his Ma^{ties} service. And further that hee at several times and upon severall occasions did conceale and entertaine at his house, soundry (*sic*) persons of trust and quality being employed by his Ma^{ties} from beyond the seas upon his most weighty affairs where they held frequent consultations concerning his Ma^{ties} service with other persons of honor and trust residing in and about London.

(Signed) 'OSSORY' (eleven others).

No date.

The King, as he was legally bound to do, recognized the claims of Christopher Barker and John Bill; but almost immediately Christopher Barker assigned his moiety of the office to George Sawbridge, Henry Hills, Kirton, Roycroft, Martin, and Mearne, for a sum of £300 down and an annuity of £100 per annum during the remainder of the patent, and annuities to his mother and sisters. This assignment, like everything with which the Barkers were connected, became the subject of lawsuits between him and both John Bill his partner, and Roger Norton. In the course of these we get another interesting reference to the manuscript of the 'Authorized Version.' It occurs in the action brought by Roger Norton against Christopher Barker concerning the printing of Statute Books, etc., and 'concerning the moiety of a manuscript of a Bible in English called the Bible of K. James his translation.' Norton declared that Barker in 1664 agreed to convey to him the remainder of his term, about twelve years, for a sum of £1,300, whereas the co-defendants, Sawbridge and Hills, recited the assignment above alluded to, including the manuscript of the Bible. In the end Barker was condemned in damages and costs, the bill against Roycroft, Martin, and Mearne was dismissed, and John Bill was to have precedence of Norton in all matters of payment (Enrolled Decrees, No. 688, P. R. O.)

Bagford has an interesting note concerning Roger Norton, which he took from Hearne's 'Life of Sir Thomas Bodley,' 1703.

'Mr. Roger Norton lived before the dreadful fier which consumed London in Black Friars, and had a proper house and garden adjoining to it on ye ground [on] which Mr. John Williams house standeth. He the said Norton was then in possession of the Kings printing office but being burnt out in Blackfriars took a house on Clerkenwell Green wher he continued for some time and there printed several books. At last he took part of

Britan's House which formerly had been a noble pallas and toke up a grat dele of ground and reached to the gateway of the Grey Friars and had large gardens. And this house gave name first to letle Briten Strete, and likewise that which we call Duk lane, ye right name was Duke Lane leading into Smith or Smithfield and in that part of the Pallas he erected a printing office and therein printed severall bokes of his owne and other peoples copies. In time this house or palace came into the hands and possession of ye Mordens after[wards] Earls of Peterborough' (Harl. 5910, vol. iv., p. 158).

The remainder of the history of the King's Printing House under the Stuarts is soon told. Christopher Barker's name is found in all imprints in conjunction with those of his lessees and the assigns of John Bill until 1680, when his patent apparently ran out, and the name of Barker disappears from English printing. For the remainder of the Stuart period the descendants of John Bill and his partners Hills and Newcomb, carried on the business, and it was bought from them by John Baskett early in the eighteenth century.

The foregoing history is largely that of a squalid family quarrel; but I hope it has made clear the causes of the extraordinary variations in the imprints of the books issued from the King's Printing House during the period it covers. It has revealed to us also: first, that the Barkers' printing house was in St. Martin's Lane, off Aldersgate Street, and was known as Northumberland House, and that it served as the King's Printing House until Bonham Norton removed the office to Hunsdon House, Blackfriars. It shows us, further, that it was John Legatt, Barker's son-in-law, who printed the series of documents bearing the Newcastle imprint, and Christopher Barker the third who had charge of the press at York in 1642, and presumably at Nottingham and Bristol during the King's sojourn at those places. Finally, it shows that

although the names of John Bill the second and Christopher Barker the third occur in the imprints of the Bible and Service Books till the close of the Stuart period, they were not the printers of those books, the actual holders of the King's Printing House being their assigns, Hills and Newcomb.

HENRY R. PLOMER.

LESSING AS A LIBRARIAN.



R. GARNETT, in his 'Essays in Librarianship and Bibliography' (p. 34) refers to Lessing as a typical specimen of the old-fashioned librarian, 'installed at Wolfenbüttel nominally to catalogue books, but in reality to write them.' That Lessing availed himself of what was then regarded as a librarian's privilege was much to the world's advantage. I hope, however, to be able to show that he was not altogether devoid of a modern librarian's attention to his proper duties, while his great learning and scholarship were placed at the service of those who studied in the Grand Ducal Library.

I may begin by mentioning that a footnote in Laude's translation of Graesel's '*Manuel de bibliothéconomie*' (p. 107) runs as follows: 'Sur l'activité déployée par Lessing comme bibliothécaire à Wolfenbüttel voir K. Landsteiner: "Gotthold Ephraim Lessing als Bibliothekar"'—a most misleading reference, since a perusal of the pamphlet shows that Landsteiner (who was not a librarian, but a teacher at a Vienna 'gymnasium') has little to say on the subject apparently implied by his title. The essay is a useful enough record, so far as it goes, of the early history of the library, of Lessing's appointment as librarian, of his literary labours while at Wolfenbüttel, and, at considerable and disproportionate length, of his quarrel with his former friend, Pastor Goeze of Hamburg, in the matter of the Wolfenbüttel 'Fragments.' But as to Lessing's actual work as a librarian it leaves us little the wiser.

Fortunately, there are better sources of information, to which M. Laude, when he edited and amplified Graesel's work, would have done well to refer. The latest of these

is Dr. O. von Heinemann's 'Die herzogliche Bibliothek zu Wolfenbüttel,'¹ in which several pages are devoted to the history of the library during the term of office of the author's illustrious predecessor. Judged by the standard of modern times, there was much, Dr. von Heinemann considers, which Lessing left unsupplied. The books were not regularly catalogued, nor were entries regularly made in the accession-book; volumes, moreover, were lent out without being registered, and Lessing apparently considered that it was superfluous to enter those which he borrowed himself, since, after his death, a large number which no one could trace were brought back by his brother. As Dr. von Heinemann suggests, all this shows a lack in Lessing of that sense of orderliness which is the first necessity in a good librarian. But orderliness, it need hardly be remarked, is not a common characteristic in men of literary genius.

Another work, throwing some interesting side-lights on our subject, is an earlier study from the pen of the same author, comprising some biographical details of Lessing and transcripts of his official correspondence.² For his shortcomings in the library, Lessing came in for a terrible share of posthumous blame. The chief bestower of this abuse was Langer, his immediate successor. This worthy, according to Dr. von Heinemann, was profound in his learning and a born librarian, but, unlike his predecessor, he was destitute of genius, and it is not too much to conjecture that jealousy was the mainspring of his irritable rancour. In those days there was not that 'esprit de corps' existing which would prevent a modern librarian from publishing an attack on his predecessor. One of his remarks in disfavour of Lessing was that he would give a

¹ Von Heinemann (O.), 'Die herzogliche Bibliothek zu Wolfenbüttel; zweite Auflage,' Wolfenbüttel, 1894.

² Of this there is a good review in the '*Serapeum*' entitled 'Horowitz (A. H.). Lessing als Bibliothekar. *Serapeum*, 1870, xxxi. (*Intelligenz-Blatt*, p. 153).

ducat to anybody who could show him a trace of Lessing's handwriting in the library.¹ His scepticism, it must be confessed, was very well founded, for to this day, Dr. von Heinemann tells us, there is no trace of Lessing's manuscript at Wolfenbüttel, with the single exception of some notes or memoranda attached to a collection of engravings. Langer was backed up by more than one sympathetic friend. Geissler, writing as early as 1781 to the new librarian, said: 'That Lessing left you far too much to do was natural, because he was a genius: for this class seldom do their duty, but always follow their inclinations.' The grudge lived long and died hard, for, in 1801, Heyne, the librarian of Göttingen University and another of Langer's correspondents, wrote him that he was often tempted to express his opinion pretty freely of the vanity and folly of Lessing's admirers, who had thought him fit for every calling in the world, including that of librarian and second-hand bookseller! Thirty years after the great author's death, Heyne was again writing to Langer and telling him that it was common talk how Lessing had turned everything upside down in the library. The correspondence suggests that Langer himself may have had some shortcomings to excuse, since his friends made so much of his troubles on entering and during his term of office.

It is all the more pleasant to find some direct evidence that although Lessing may have been weak in matters of routine, he could be strong where the general welfare of the library under his charge was concerned. Among the official correspondence published by von Heinemann, and quoted by Horawitz in his review of that work in the 'Serapeum,' is an interesting letter of Lessing's to the Grand Duke of Brunswick, the son of the duke from whom he received his appointment. In this letter Lessing propounds a scheme for clearing the Library at Wolfenbüttel of duplicates. He suggests that a catalogue should

¹ Von Heinemann, 'Die herzogliche Bibliothek zu Wolfenbüttel,' 1894, p. 166.

be printed of them, and copies of it presented to learned authors and booksellers, so that the library might obtain by exchange an equivalent value in works it did not possess. The following is an English version of his letter :

‘ To His Most Serene Highness, the Duke.

‘ HONOURED SIRE,

‘ I am far from grudging the University Library at Helmstedt the important present of duplicates from this Electoral Library which your Serene Highness has been graciously disposed to make it. It would, however, little become me if I remained indifferent to so large a depletion of the library that has been entrusted me, and did not make bold to represent to your Serene Highness what was really the intention of your honoured father when he requested me to separate out all unnecessary duplicates.

‘ The library itself was not absolutely overwhelmed with these duplicates, for they still help to fill up spaces which in a building like ours have a bad effect on the eye when left empty. But the annual income of the ducal library is seldom sufficient to allow of 120 thalers out of the 200 that are assigned it being set aside for accessions, after deductions of such sums as must be paid to the bookbinders and for learned journals and writing materials. In view of this fact, might it please your Serene Highness to assign the above-mentioned duplicates to a special fund, out of which the various gaps in the library might be filled? As soon as they are collected, a catalogue of them should be printed and distributed among scholars and booksellers, so that they might obtain what they liked out of it in exchange for their own works or publications.

‘ An exchange of this nature is usual among all the natural history museums of Europe; and if it has not been customary among libraries hitherto, doubtless the only reason has been the fact that libraries so rich in

duplicates as ours are very few. Exchange is far more advantageous than the usual sale by auction; the library gets one book in place of another, whereas the issue of an auction is dubious, and one must often part with books for little or nothing, if the money that has already been spent on them is not wholly to be without return.

‘In consequence of this arrangement, his late Serene Highness, the Duke, in answer to several applications for our duplicates made successively by the Gymnasium at Schöningen and that at Holzmünden by the Collegium Carolinum, and by the Ministry of Religion at Brunswick, either totally refused them, or only assented to them when the respective libraries had acceptable duplicates to offer the ducal library. To this the library of the Collegium Carolinum so far submitted, that it was not only ready to give back in exchange the single parts of such works as had been divided by mistake in that institution (so that the halves remained with us, while the remaining portions were assigned to them), but also everything generally, whether suitable to a college library, or fit for a general library only.

‘It was only last October that, at his kind invitation, I conferred with Professor Tünzel, with a view to searching out books of both classes that might profitably be exchanged. Thus, for example, it was no small misfortune that the “Thesauri” of Graevius and Gronovius, which were to be found in the library of the college, were wanting in the Grand Ducal Library, in which only the Supplements of Sallengre remained behind; and I already had the hope of receiving back this important work, which so many foreigners are anxious to see, in exchange for a large number of books certainly smaller, but of more use to a college library. At this point the University of Helmstedt interposed, and persistently begged as a free gift everything that I had in my power to offer in exchange. For the non-delivery up to the present to the college I am solely to blame, and I humbly beg your Serene High-

ness to allow either one library or the other to reap some return, as they both have a good claim to indemnification from the duplicates in the Helmstedt Library, and that in no small quantity.

‘In conclusion, may it please your Serene Highness still to take into careful consideration the fact that there is much in the catalogue of our duplicates that the library would fain preserve. For of certain books a circulating library, which, even in the opinion of its present possessor, has such extraordinary facilities for lending, often cannot have copies enough.

‘Till death, in deepest devotion,

‘Your very humble servant,

‘G. E. LESSING.’

‘Wolfenbüttel,

‘3 September, 1780.’

Only malice will deny that this is the letter of a zealous and capable official. It shows what a good librarian Lessing would have been had he only possessed a little of the method in which his biographer, von Heinemann, tells us he was so conspicuously wanting. But I think that the date of the letter (1780) does more than anything to show that Lessing had not entirely missed his vocation in being appointed to the post he held. Those who know anything of his personal history will remember that he had passed through, but a year or so before, deep sorrow in the loss of his wife. In addition to that he had been exposed to much petty persecution on account of his publishing the manuscript of *Reimarus*. We hear no more of the enthusiasm for library work which he had expressed in earlier days. It is all the more creditable to him that he is found in this letter so keenly alive to the interests of his library. A careful inspection of Lessing's ‘*Kleinere Abhandlungen*’ affords other evidence of his aptitude in other branches of library work. His essay on the history of the German language and literature from the time of the Minne-Singers to the

age of Luther, containing a bibliography drawn largely from the Grand Ducal Library, is a model of exactitude which modern workers might well copy; and the same may be said for 'Ueber das Heldenbuch.' The titles of the many books he reviewed are nearly always carefully transcribed in proper catalogue fashion.

It is somewhat difficult to form a correct estimate of the general proficiency of librarians in Germany during the second half of the eighteenth century. Langer, as already stated, is said to have been an able and industrious official; and Heyne, who was never tired of traducing Lessing's memory as we have seen, did high credit to his professorship and librarianship at Göttingen University; but of the rest we know little. Equally difficult is it to obtain reliable statistics as to the number of volumes in the great German libraries. We know that in 1786 the Royal Library in Berlin contained 150,000 volumes; that the Royal Library, Stuttgart, was opened to the public in 1777 with 6,000 volumes; that the Ducal Library, Gotha, contained in 1746 about 30,000 volumes; and that the Royal Library of Bamberg, at the end of the eighteenth century, had about 18,000 volumes.¹ The Royal Library, Munich, in common with other institutions, profited greatly by the suppression of the Jesuits. The library at Wolfenbüttel increased largely by donations, though, as Lessing states in his letter to the Grand Duke, there was little money to spend on the purchase of books. Taken altogether, the Royal University and municipal libraries at this period grew and flourished, and it was the rule, not the exception, to catalogue and classify their contents.

It may thus be guessed that librarianship in the German States at the close of the eighteenth century was at a moderately high standard, so far as the larger institutions were concerned. In some respects Lessing certainly attained

¹ These figures have been taken from Edwards's 'Memoirs of Libraries' and the article 'Libraries' in the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.'

this standard; if in others he fell short of it, we may remember the conditions upon which, according to his English biographer,¹ he was appointed to an office that yielded him a salary at first only of 600, afterwards of 800 thalers a year. 'To the mere mechanical duties of librarian he was to attend just as much or just as little as he pleased. For these he was to have two assistants and a man-servant. His main function would be thoroughly to investigate the library and bring to light its chief treasures.' Was not this the very thing he did? As compared with the more active spirits among his contemporaries, Lessing certainly did not shine; but the central idea of his relation to the library, and one that he kept steadily in view, was no less than that contained in the terms of his appointment. It was to draw forth the essence of the library and give it to outsiders. It was on principle that he based his objection to spending his time on cataloguing books. 'A catalogue of treasures,' he said, 'is good enough; but it is no new treasure.'² From the year 1773 up to the time of his death he was constantly expanding the treasures of the library in his 'Zur Geschichte und Litteratur. Aus den Schätzen der herzoglichen Bibliothek zu Wolfenbüttel.' In other words, he was clothing the dry bones of a catalogue with the living vestments of real literature. Those within and those without the library were alike to benefit from his labour. And none will deny that this was other than a noble ideal.

ARCHIBALD CLARKE.

¹ Syme, 'Lessing: his Life and Writings,' 1877, vol. ii., p. 92.

² Lessing's 'Sämmtliche Werke,' Band xvi. (Kleinere Abhandlungen), p. 162.

JAMES GAVER,

A NEWLY DISCOVERED ENGLISH PRINTER IN 1539,
AND OTHER PRINTERS AT THE SIGN OF THE SUN
IN FLEET STREET, 1502 TO 1556.



ALTHOUGH much research has been made as to the history of English printing and publishing previous to the incorporation of the Company of Stationers, much still remains to be done, especially for the half century immediately preceding the Company's inception in 1556. The discovery, therefore, of a binder's-waste fragment, giving the name of a man hitherto unknown as a printer, is of sufficient importance and interest to bring to the notice of the bibliographical student.

'Imprynted in London in [Fletestrete] by James Gauer dwellynge at the sygne of the Sonne. In the yere of our lord god m.ccccc. and. xxxix.' So runs the imprint of the fragment in question, which was found in the library of Viscount Clifden, and consists of the last two leaves, including the colophon and printer's device, of an edition of John Stanbridge's 'Accidentia' in English. No other specimen of Gaver's printing is at present known, and he has hitherto been looked upon as a bookbinder, in which capacity he probably entered the service of his master Wynkyn de Worde.

In the John Rylands Library at Manchester is a copy of 'Accidentia ex Stanbrigiana editione nuper recognita et castigata lima Roberti Whitintoni, Lichfeldiensis in florentissima Oxoniensis academia Laureati. Imprynted in London in Aldersgate strete, by Nycholas Bourman. In the yere of our lord god m.ccccc. and xxxix.'; and with this, Mr. E. Gordon Duff assures me, the Gaver fragment is identical,

with the exception of the printer's name, address and device in the colophon.

The matter, therefore, resolves itself into a case of co-printing ; but whether the text of the book was set up in the office of Gaver or Bourman is open to question. No other book or fragment printed by Gaver is known to exist, and although Bourman was a man of some importance in the Stationers' Company so late as 1560, very few books bearing his name have survived, and his dated specimens are confined to the years 1539 and 1540.

After the death of Caxton, towards the close of the year 1491, Wynkyn de Worde carried on the business of a printer in the same premises at Westminster for just about a decade, when he removed his establishment to 'Flete strete in y^e sygne of the sōne.' Here he printed in 1502 the 'Cronycle of Englonde with y^e fruyte of tymes,' also 'Hore beate marie virginis ad vsum insignis ecclesie Sarū,' and several other books. De Worde continued to reside at the Sign of the Sun until his death, and the productions of his press were very numerous down to the year 1534. His last will and testament is dated June 5th, 1534, and was proved by his executors (formerly his servants), James Gaver and John Bedill (or Byddell), January 19th, 1534-5.

John Byddell has hitherto been considered De Worde's successor at the Sign of the Sun, while James Gaver has been looked upon as a bookbinder and not a printer. De Worde had, in his later years, printed books for his former servant Byddell, for some of which the latter appears to have been still in debt to his late master, for we read in the said will, 'I remitte and forgive John Bedill, citizen and stacionner of London, late my seruante, for his labour in executing the same my said testament and last will, all suche monney and dettes as he owith me.'

In November, 1534, Byddell was dwelling at the 'signe of our Lady of Pitie, nexte to Flete brydge,' where he

printed 'A supplicacion vnto the most gracyous prynce Henry the VIII.,' by Dr. Robert Barnes; but on June 16th, in the following year, he printed a 'Primer' for 'Wylliam Marshall,' and was dwelling at his former master's address in 'Fletestrete at the signe of the Sonne, nexte to the cundite.' Here Byddell continued in business for about ten years. His will has not been discovered; but he probably died early in 1545, an English edition of Erasmus's 'Enchiridion Militis Christiani,' having been issued by him on November 19th, 1544.

From a consideration of the above, it appears that Gaver and Byddell both dwelt at the Sign of the Sun in 1539, and being co-executors to Wynkyn de Worde's will, it might be inferred that they continued the business in partnership, especially as De Worde appears to have died leaving no direct heirs; but not one of the twenty or more books known to have been printed by Byddell at the Sign of the Sun discloses the name of Gaver in any connection. De Worde's business must have been an extensive one, requiring large premises, which, after his decease, were probably shared by Gaver and Byddell, working independently of each other.

The successor of Gaver and Byddell was Edward Whitchurche, of Common Prayer and Bible-printing fame, who, it is said, afterwards married the widow of Archbishop Cranmer. Having previously dwelt and printed at other addresses in London, Whitchurche issued on June 19th, 1545, 'The Primer, set foorth by the Kynges maiestie and his Clergie, Imprinted at London, in Fletestrete at the signe of the Sunne, ouer agaynst the conduyte.' Here Whitchurche remained till 1552, in which year he printed an edition of 'The Boke of Common Prayer.'

Ames, in his 'Typographical Antiquities,' 1749, says that John Wayland dwelt at the sign of the Blue Garland in Fleet Street, and in the year 1541 at the Sign of the Sun against the conduit. The latter part of this state-

ment must, however, be an error, though it is repeated by Herbert, the editor and elaborator of Ames. Wayland's business career at the Sign of the Sun in Fleet Street, was as successor to Whitchurche about 1552, and did not continue later than 1556, after which Fleet Street knew its Sign of the Sun no longer.

And now let us return to our newly-discovered printer, James Gaver. For a very considerable period previous to our date, 1539, several members of the family of Gavere are known to have been bookbinders at Bruges and Ghent, and it was probably as a bookbinder that James Gaver first entered the service of Wynkyn de Worde. In the Patent Rolls, 26 Hen. VIII., p. 2, m. 42, we find Letters of Denization granted March 2nd, 1535, to 'James Gaver, stationer, from the dominion of the Emperor.' This points to his starting business on his own account immediately after De Worde's death. In 1541 Gaver's name occurs, in the Return of aliens, taxed at 1*li*. 1*s*., while in his will, dated May 16th, and proved June 15th, 1545, he styles himself a bookseller, and desires his 'body to be buried in the paryshe church of sainte Bryde of London before thaltare of sainte Catheryn in the same church nere vnto Wynkyn de Worde somtyme my Mr. And I bequethe vnto William Stewarde my sonne in lawe and to Mary his wyf my doughter . . . bookes . . . worthe the sōme of eighte poundes sterling . . . Item . . . to Barbara Steward, Johan Steward and Catheryn Steward the children of my saide doughter Mary . . . bookes . . . to the value of nyne poundes in thole . . . Also . . . to William Stewarde . . . and Mary his wyf, my naturall doughter, after the decease of my wyf, the lease of my house. Also I bequethe vnto Edward Taylebusshe my servaunte twentie shillinges vpon condition that he shall trulie serue foorthe all the resste of his yeres with Joan my wyf or ells to haue nothing . . . The Residue . . . I holye and frelie gyue . . . to the saide Johan my wyf . . . whom I make . . . sole

executrix, and the saide William Stewarde over seer . . .
and for his paynes . . . xx^s.'

It is worth noting that Gaver's son-in-law, William Steward, appears as the twenty-fifth, and Nicholas Bourman as the twenty-seventh, in order apparently of seniority, in the list of the ninety-seven original members of the Company of Stationers of London, enumerated in Queen Mary's Charter of Incorporation, dated May 4th, 1556.

W. H. ALLNUTT.

FORGERIES IN BOOKBINDING.



PRIVATE collectors have always been the especial prey of the forger. Now and again in a large museum or library some purchase which has hastily been made is quietly withdrawn from exhibition because doubts have arisen as to its genuineness, but as a rule the officials whose task it is to examine all objects submitted for purchase have sufficient experience and knowledge to reject any doubtful specimens, and forgers have a wholesome dread of offering their productions where they are most likely to be detected, and where detection is most likely to be followed by unpleasant consequences.

But the libraries brought together by gentlemen with small experience and large purses are the hopes of the forger, bibliopegist or otherwise, and it is to private negotiations that he prefers to trust. Collectors of this kind have sometimes good advisers, but they cannot always resist the temptation to make purchases by the light of their own wit. Their libraries are rarely visited by anyone likely to be able to distinguish between originals and good forgeries, and even if a well-informed visitor may entertain a doubt as to the authenticity of one of the family treasures, he will seldom be impolite enough to express it, or if he does must be prepared to find his criticisms attributed to jealousy or ill-nature.

The shady antiquities in all likelihood come eventually with the rest of the collection to the hammer, and encounter the criticism of capable judges. The more there are of them the more easily they are detected. A single forgery may be only silently avoided by the wary; half a

dozen will suffice to throw doubts on any genuine books by which they may be accompanied. The result of the sale is in this case the realization of a very small portion of the money that has been spent upon the books; but nevertheless the forgeries are sold, sometimes to incautious amateurs, sometimes to unscrupulous dealers, who think they know where to 'place' them, and by-and-by they make a new appearance.

In the meantime, however, the private owner's eyes have been gladdened by the sight of rich bindings on his shelves, and his ambition has been gratified by the belief that he possesses some of the finest bindings ever executed perhaps for any of the Valois kings. Until the candid friend, if he has one, comes to criticise, the fact that they were recently made in England, France, Belgium, or Italy, in no way lessens his pride or pleasure. The awakening is left for his heirs.

There appear to have been two distinct periods during which historical bindings have been fraudulently copied either by altogether new productions, or by means of additional ornamentation added to really old bindings.

The earlier work of this kind was done by one man, while the later was, and perhaps is still, produced by several workmen as a regular trade. The binder who started this ingenious method of making an unduly large profit is supposed to have begun work in England somewhere about 1850, and after much wandering on the Continent, where he followed his trade with varying fortunes, at last died in Paris about 1880.

It is supposed that this binder, who was employed as a cleaner and mender of his books by the well-known collector, Count Guglielmo Libri, did, in fact, make numbers of the bindings which belonged to the Libri library. These bindings were largely distributed by means of public sales held from 1859 until 1866, and among them were several reputed Groliers.

The knowledge gained by this workman during his

employment with Libri was not allowed to remain unused after the dispersal of his master's library. His skill and experience were now employed for his own profit. While continuing his mending of books as an ostensible trade, he became the originator of scarce bindings signed with the well-known names of Grolier and Maioli, and other simpler examples, which nevertheless had a high market value.

Old books with plain covers were bought one by one, and carefully gilded on lines at first traced from true originals, ultimately, for our forger was an artist, merely copied in the same style. In time the more ambitious and showy styles were attempted, compensation for the increased risk of detection being found in the higher prices which might reasonably be expected. The favourite period chosen for imitation by the ambitious forger is the French sixteenth century. During this time were made the gorgeous bindings intended for the libraries of Francis I., Henri II., Charles IX., Henri III., Henri IV., and for members of the royal families.

The marks and emblems of these great personages, all well known, can without much difficulty be added to any plain binding of the right date, the various heraldic bearings and devices being impressed in gold, dulled carefully to match the gilding, if any, which already exists. Such old gilding would, however, in many cases be obliterated, thereby obviating the necessity of troubling much about the colour of the new gold, and also adding a certain amount of apparent wear.

The examination of the gilding on such a book is indeed the only test that can well be applied. A clever forger will have all his tools right—it is not at all difficult to copy any binding tool or curve—but when it comes to matching old worn gold (probably thick) with new gold (probably thin), he is extremely likely to go wrong. There are many reasons for this; the leather is now in a different state to what it was then; the alloy in the gold is nearly sure to be different, and the fixative may very

likely be different too. So that if a superficial survey causes any disquiet, a microscopic examination of the doubtful gildings will probably betray the secret fully.

Again, on several of these bindings colour is found, and this in all frauds is too bright, and generally, also, too consecutive, since in old work such colour, having been added as a kind of coloured varnish, is largely chipped off, and where chipped off leaves an old looking patch of leather exposed. In this respect of colour the sham specimens are much handsomer than they should be. In some of his earlier work the original forger showed some carelessness, the old plainly bound books which he selected for doctoring bearing dates later than those of the deaths of their supposititious owners. Profiting, however, by sad experience of police interference, and even legal proceedings, in France, he eventually became much more careful, and his later work is unfortunately correct in all particulars of this kind. Moreover, his work is by this time acquiring such genuine signs of age that it becomes more and more difficult every year to say decidedly that any particular piece of his work is really a forgery.

Some examples became known in time. There is, for instance, one splendid volume purporting to have belonged to Mary Queen of Scots, which has been already twice brought to me as an original. It bears the Scottish coat-of-arms on the sides, and although very handsome, there is luckily something wrong with the Scottish lion.

Of later books, those with the coat-of-arms of Marie Antoinette are perhaps the favourites with forgers, because they are easy to make, the arms being the only ornament, and attract a ready sale. Such small books as these are really safer for the forger than the splendid imitations of an earlier style, because they are less noticeable. Fortunately, sham bindings are usually large and purport to be of the first importance.

Bindings made for Jean Grolier and Tommaso Maioli were undoubtedly largely imitated by the first forger, and

for them he found an excellent market. These bindings are easy to imitate and very difficult indeed to discover. A fair copy, properly lettered, is quite enough, and with a little practice and a small set of tools carefully chosen and cut, a clever binder could turn out such books very quickly, and by giving them afterwards a little treatment with acid and brown stain, he probably got rid of them at a large profit. Of course, at sales, where his work was suspected, this was not the case, but the books were, nevertheless, bought by speculative dealers at a low price, which probably still repaid the author for his work, though not enriching him to the extent he may have hoped for. But, alas for the public! although bought at a low price at the first sale, these books have not always gone on being sold at a low price, but by means of a little patience, and perhaps a journey across the water, they have eventually found a good market, and now adorn the shelves of some too confiding amateur.

These now somewhat old forgeries are the most difficult to judge; later ones are no longer produced in the same way or with the same skill, owing to the death of the original workman. But his example has been followed, though not in so dangerous a way, because the later forgers have not taken the trouble to procure genuine plain bindings to decorate with false tools, so that the newer forgeries more easily arouse suspicion. Yet here, too, there are difficulties. The gold in these instances is no guide, for it has all been put on and 'aged' at the same time, and under the same conditions. The colour, if there is any, remains too brilliant, but I think that the best test can be found in the leather itself, which is usually morocco, although calf is sometimes found.

This test consists in a careful scrutiny of the flatness of the leather on the boards of the book. Taking the originals as by French binders of the sixteenth century, which the majority are, it will be found that the paring or shaving of the under side of the leather is more or less

uneven. This paring is a difficult operation, and was always done by hand, but is now largely effected by machinery. There is a distinct difference in the 'lay' of leather prepared by these two methods, and the difference can be perceived either by touch, or by sight, if the book be held slantingly towards the light. It is, however, less perceptible in calf than in morocco. Another important difference, arising indirectly from the same cause, is found in the comparative depth of the impressions of the gilding tools. The older leather is thicker, so the impressions are deeper; the newer leathers are thinner, so the gilding is nearer the surface.

Bologna seems of late years to have been the chief manufactory of these false bindings, and one great trouble about them is the extremely clever way in which agencies for their sale are contrived. An exposition of these methods will be found in a pamphlet entitled '*Les Faus-saires de Livres*,' signed 'I. Verax,' but really from the pen of that veteran book-lover, Monsieur Anatole Claudin. The pamphlet, which I have only recently come across, is undated, but was written about 1890, and deals at length with the subject of this paper.

Forged bindings of a very interesting kind seem lately to have come from Siena, curious book-covers of wood, covered with gesso or some other composition, and painted. They often have lettering upon them, and often heraldic designs; sometimes, however, excellent copies of full-page illuminations are substituted. These covers purport to have contained account books, and they are made to imitate closely originals of the fifteenth or sixteenth centuries. The artistic work in the forgeries appears to be quite as good as the old, and there is no reason why it should not be. The worst of them is that they tend to cheapen and degrade the few really genuine bindings of the kind, which have a long and excellent history. It may be said, not only with the Siena bindings, but with regard to all apparently valuable ones, that such a pedigree should

always be required, and with the majority of first-class bindings it would usually be forthcoming. For safety's sake it should go back at least for fifty years, so as to extend to the time when the great forger was still occupied in his harmless profession of cleaning and repairing old bindings, his skill in which processes, no doubt, tempted him gradually to restore damaged gilding, and eventually gave him the dangerous knowledge that he could successfully imitate the whole thing.

The value of really old and fine bindings is increasing daily, both here and on the Continent; and, indeed, there are few things more interesting, and possibly beautiful, than a binding which has been made for and adorned with the personal marks of some great person. It is to be hoped that collectors will take some pains to learn a little about the craft and its history, and thereby help to check-mate forgers.

I should, perhaps, add one more warning. In cases where fine bindings have originally been put upon books of little value, it sometimes happens that they are taken off and re-fixed upon valuable books of the proper size. This proceeding, though less distinctly fraudulent, deserves almost as strong condemnation as forgery itself, for the value of the rare binding is unfairly enhanced by its being transferred to a more interesting book. As a rule, however, such a transfer leaves marks which are readily seen by a binder.

CYRIL DAVENPORT.

A FAMOUS PRINTER: SAMUEL RICHARDSON.



SAMUEL RICHARDSON was born in the year 1689 in Derbyshire. The name of the place of his birth has not been discovered, although considerable pains have been taken to find it out. So far back as 1885 the late Mr. Malcolm Macmillan advertised in the 'Derby and Derbyshire Gazette' (now extinct), offering a reward of £5 to any parish clerk in the county who could give conclusive evidence as to the registration of the birth of the great writer. Although the advertisement appeared several times, it failed to elicit the information required. We know, however, that Richardson was born of middle-class parents, his father being a carpenter and joiner. Surrey was the original home of the family, but owing to the elder Richardson's connection with some political movement on the part of the Duke of Monmouth, he came to be looked upon by his neighbours with an unfriendly eye, and thought fit to remove into Derbyshire, where Samuel was born.

His parents first selected the ministry for his future calling, but misfortune fell upon them, and they were unable to give the boy the needful education. It was not, however, until he was nearly sixteen that he had to begin to look about for an occupation. He was given a free choice, and after some consideration decided in favour of the craft of printing. Like Benjamin Franklin, his love of reading probably influenced him, as he doubtless thought that this trade would naturally give him greater opportunities for study than any other. In 1706 Richardson was bound apprentice to a certain John Wilde, member of

the Stationers' Company, and, as he afterwards wrote, 'served a diligent seven years to a master who grudged every hour to me that did not tend to his own profit.' He found that he had very little opportunity for reading, and, in fact, the only time he got was obtained by sitting up late at night and getting up early in the morning. He was, apparently, a very conscientious apprentice, and, again like Benjamin Franklin, did not hesitate to boast about it in later life. Writing of this period and his love of reading, he says, 'I took care that even my candle was of my own purchasing, that I might not, in the most trifling instance, make my master a sufferer (who used to call me *the pillar* of his house).' Truly, he must have been a very paragon among the apprentices of his day.

For six years after the termination of his apprenticeship he worked as a journeyman and corrector of the press, probably for his old master, John Wilde, although there is nothing to confirm this belief. After having become a Freeman of the City in 1719, he commenced business on his own account. It is possible that he opened his first office in Fleet Street, but in the year 1724 we find him located in Salisbury Court, the particular spot, however, being unknown. For some years he was only a struggling printer, and used to fill up his spare time by compiling indexes, writing prefaces, and doing other such small literary jobs for the neighbouring booksellers and publishers; but by steady application and perseverance, he built up a good substantial business, and executed some really large orders. One of his earliest commissions of which record remains was the printing of a newspaper called the 'True-Briton:' it was a bi-weekly sheet, and the sixth number is dated June 21, 1728. It was the property of the 'wicked and witty' Duke of Wharton, who used it as a political weapon to stir up strife in the City. Of the six issues published, four were pronounced libellous, and the publisher—a Mr. Payne—was prosecuted and found guilty. Richardson escaped because his name did

not appear anywhere upon the papers. He had already decided that the politics of the journal were too violent, and had determined to sever his connection with it on the publication of the sixth number, which he did.

In 1736 he published another paper called the 'Daily Journal,' which continued through that and the following year. He also brought out the 'Daily Gazetteer' in 1738, which, apparently, did not live the year through. In 1740 the first edition of his novel 'Pamela' appeared. This, with the early editions of all his other works were produced from his own press, and there is a legend which states that some portions of 'Pamela' were composed direct from the type-cases by Richardson himself.

On September 14th, 1753, he published a pamphlet, entitled: 'The Case of Samuel Richardson, of London, Printer, on the invasion of his property in the *History of Sir Charles Grandison*, before publication, by certain booksellers in Dublin.' This aired a grievance which caused the author much worry and anxiety. It was a great trouble to him, as his letters of that period give ample evidence. He was now in the zenith of his fame as a novelist, his literary works were valuable property, and, unfortunately for him, his last and greatest novel was pirated by some Dublin printers, and an unauthorized incomplete edition was issued in Ireland, before anything was published in London.

It appears that he had arranged with Mr. George Faulkner, a bookseller in Dublin, to take sheets of the work to be set up and printed there. Mr. Faulkner had previously cautioned Richardson to secure himself against piracy, and he, acting on the advice, gave strict instructions to all his workmen and servants to be on their guard against any mishap. He also printed a notice, the substance of which was as follows: 'A bookseller of Dublin has assured me that he could get the sheets of any book from any printing house in London before publication. I hope I may depend upon the care and circumspection

of my friends, compositors and pressmen, that no sheets of the piece I am now putting to press be carried out of the house ; nor any notice taken of its being at press. It is of great consequence to me. Let no stranger be admitted into any of the workrooms. Once more, I hope I may rely on the care and integrity of all my workmen—and let all the proofs, revises, etc., be given to Mr. Tewley' [his foreman] 'to take care of.' All his employes declared their disgust at the idea of such underhand proceedings, and he had no reason to doubt their assurances, most of them being persons of tried trustworthiness. Further, to provide for the security of the sheets, however, he ordered them to be placed, as they were printed off, in a separate warehouse, where they were given into the charge of one man. This man's name was Peter Bishop, and his duties were to read proofs to the corrector and to employ his leisure hours in the warehouses. Richardson's suspicions became aroused, however, concerning him, and he was discharged, and, while there is not enough evidence to condemn the man positively, there appears sufficient to justify Richardson's action. It was a certain Thomas Killingbeck who, apparently, was the more guilty individual. He was a compositor, and was suspected of being a confederate of Bishop's and of having received sheets of the work from him. Accordingly he was subjected to an examination, the result of which did not lessen his employer's fears. He was requested to draw up an affidavit which would firmly establish his innocence, but tried to be excused this, and finally asked to be allowed till the next morning to consider. On the morrow he presented himself and said he had been advised not to make any declaration, and gave such evasive answers as induced a general belief in his guilt. Thereupon Richardson discharged him, and he left saying he would produce some such written statement as was desired, but he never returned. Shortly after this, Richardson received a letter from Bishop protesting that he had never given a single

sheet of the work to Killingbeck, and inferring that Killingbeck must have stolen them, telling how such a theft could have been accomplished. While trying to prove his own innocence by this letter, he admitted great negligence in guarding the sheets, and this, together with the fact that the letter did not clear away all doubt as to his honesty, prevented his re-engagement.

John Exshaw, Henry Saunders, and Peter Wilson were the booksellers who issued the pirated edition. There was no legal remedy, but the pirates earned a good deal of contempt. The 'Gray's Inn Journal' of October 13th, 1753, after enumerating the pains and hardships of eminent authors, goes on to say : 'What then should be said of Messrs. Exshaw, Wilson and Saunders, booksellers, in Dublin? They should be expelled from the Republic of Letters, as literary Goths and Vandals, who are ready to invade the property of every man of genius.' Continuing, it says, there being no laws of the land to secure to authors the property of their works the 'Courts of Parnassus' must issue judgment, which judgment condemns the booksellers to be taken by the students of Trinity College, Dublin, and tossed in a blanket—'but not until they are dead.' This tirade is signed 'Jonathan Swift, Secretary.'

The pamphlet also states that, 'He [Richardson] is further assured that these worthy men are in treaty with booksellers in Scotland, for their printing his work in that part of the United Kingdom, and also, that they purpose to send a copy to France to be translated there before publication.' Richardson's friends in Dublin were greatly incensed at the unseemly conduct of their countrymen, and tried to be of some assistance to him. Considerable correspondence passed between them, but nothing resulted from it. He afterwards sent a cheap authorized edition of the work to Ireland, but made small profit from it, as the pirates undersold him everywhere, and he did not get the money for even those that were disposed of.

At this time Richardson must have been a printer in a large way of business. In the pamphlet just referred to he speaks of workmen to the number of forty being in his employ. The amount of work he turned out must have been considerable. Each of his own novels he printed himself, and as these ran into four and seven volumes, it speaks well for the size of his plant, to say nothing of the materials and labour at his command. He also secured the privilege of printing the first edition of the 'Journals of the House of Commons,' in twenty-six volumes folio. If it be remembered that all this had to be worked off on hand presses, one may conceive some idea of the extent of his printing-office. He received £3,000 in payment for this commission. In the following year, too—1754—he was made Master of the Stationers' Company, another proof of the important position he held in the trade. This office, it is said, he filled with every satisfaction, except as regards presiding at the banquets given by the Company. In this he was not a great success, as his delicate constitution necessitated almost a vegetarian diet, and he was unable to participate in the feasts with any enthusiasm.

In 1755 his business demanded larger premises, so he pulled down eight houses in the north-west corner of Salisbury Court, somewhere near the spot now occupied by 'Lloyd's News,' and built, says Nicholls, 'an extensive and commodious range of warehouses and printing offices.' The following year, in writing to a certain Eusebius Sylvester he says: 'My weekly expenditures to journey-men are between £30 and £40,' which, a century and a half ago represented a larger sum of money than it does now. The same letter also gives an insight into his financial position, for he says he lent £450 to a dear friend to make his last hours easy; £300 his removal from one suburban residence to another cost him; stocks to the value of £500 he had to sell at a disadvantage of ten per cent., in order to complete the purchase of a small

estate for the family of a brother who had lately died; and his removal into the new printing-office he calculated would cost upwards of £400. These figures assure us that he was a man of means, and that his business and his novels brought him in a good income.

In 1760 he purchased a moiety of the patent of Law Printer to the King. This he shared with a Miss Catherine Lintot, with whom he worked in partnership in that department of his business. After Richardson's death his widow and Miss Lintot were for some time joint patentees. This probably did not last long, as Nicholls says that 'Miss Lintot married Henry Fletcher, esq. one of the knights of the shire for Westmoreland, and the patent passed into other hands.'

It is curious how few books bearing Richardson's imprint are to be found, and also the meagre number there are noted at all. A diligent search in all likely directions has revealed less than a score, including all of his own works, and the newspapers. In forty years a busy printer would turn out a large number of volumes, yet, nowadays, one is very seldom met with. From the one or two examples of his press that I have been able to examine, his work seems to have been carefully executed. The printing of that period is not remarkable for its excellence, but Richardson's work stands examination very well—his types were good, so was his paper, the set of the page, justification, etc., all give evidence of trouble having been taken to secure good results, and a book from his press lends itself to easy perusal.

During the last two years of his life he allowed himself some relaxation from business, and only paid periodical visits to his London office, spending most of his time at his suburban residence at Parson's Green; but, as often happens, though he had now honourably secured his leisure, his health would not permit him to enjoy it. Ailments settled themselves upon him, and on the 4th July,

1761, he died rather suddenly from a stroke of apoplexy, being seventy-two years of age.

His fame as a novelist, of course, altogether eclipses his reputation as a printer—although he attained a position in his craft such as very few printers can boast of. As a man he was of rather a querulous disposition, jealous of attention, very vain, delighting in flattery, and very conscious of class distinctions; but, on the other hand, he was reported a good master, was known to be very generous, and was undoubtedly a persevering and conscientious workman. His love of industry cannot be better exemplified than by the anecdote which relates that he used to secrete half-a-crown in the type-boxes overnight as a reward for the first man at work in the morning.

By his own desire he was buried in St. Bride's Church, Fleet Street, where other members of his family already lay, and which contains the remains of another celebrated printer—Wynkin de Worde.

In 1758 a gentleman, whose name is not known, requested Alexander Pope to celebrate the invention of letters, in a poetical manner; Pope refused, so the gentleman himself wrote a poem bearing the following title: 'A Poem on the Invention of Letters and the Art of Printing.' Addressed to Mr. Richardson, the author and printer of 'Sir Charles Grandison.'

I quote the last few lines, which will give some idea of the esteem for Richardson held by his contemporaries:

'Mark how thy dictates Richardson obeys;
Assertor of thy rights in impious days!
His virgin sheets no prostitution stains,
His moral ink no venom'd gall profanes.
O'er Elzevir or Bleau his worth to raise,
Gives but mechanic fame or vulgar praise;
To shine *first printer*, in his lowest sphere,
While the *good* man and *author* all revere.
See him, like censer'd Aaron, dauntless stand,
"Twixt wrath divine, and a devoted land!

From his pure press see hallow'd incense rise,
 As from an altar, grateful to the skies!
 See for his country obstinately brave,
 He still persists, nor yet despairs to save.
 Men, whom as man he loves, he wishes saints;
 And lives himself the *Grandison* he paints.'

Beyond his own writings, and the newspapers already mentioned, the following are the only books I have been able to find which were printed by Richardson:

Churchill's Voyages. Fo. 1732.

De Thou's History. 7 vols. Fo. 1733.

Stuart's Dissertatio de Structura et motu musculari. 4°.

1738.

Negociations of Sir Thomas Roe. Vol. I. Fo. 1740
 (not completed).

Young's Night Thoughts. 1749.

Conybeare's Sermons. 2 vols. 8°. 1757.

Eliz. Carter's Epictetus. n.d.

W. B. THORNE.

THE CHURCH LIBRARY AT MICHELSTADT IM ODENWALD.



WHEN accident first made me acquainted with the existence of the Pfarrbibliothek of Michelstadt, it was too late in the evening for any examination. A few days later my wife and I were driven from Miltenberg am Main, where we were then staying, and spent some pleasant hours in hunting over the shelves. The September morning on which this reconnaissance was entered upon was cold, and the mist from the Main obscured the landscape; but as the morning advanced the sun dissipated these glooms, and the ride, by Amorbach and Vielbrunn and past Schloss Eulbach, lay for nearly four hours through lovely forest and woodland. At Michelstadt we quickly found admission to the Church Library. It can be entered either through the church or by a separate door. The books are housed in a lofty room, whose stone walls, where not covered by shelves, are whitewashed. There is a manuscript catalogue, compiled a few years ago by the late Herr A. Wagner, then Minister of Michelstadt. The custodian of the library or his deputy must be present while the reader is engaged in his studies or researches. During part of our visit this duty was performed by a quiet little damsel of ten or eleven.

The founder of the Michelstadt Pfarrbibliothek was Nicolaus Matz, 'der freyer Künht und der heiligen geschrift Doctor,' who gave twenty gulden towards the cost of a building, and 117 volumes bound and chained. The foundation deed was executed on the Monday after the feast of St. Ambrosius, 1499. Associated with Matz

were the other clergy and the burgermeister, who were each to have a key. There was no desire to be exclusive, and any literate person, layman or cleric, was to have free admission. The general rule was against the lending of books, except in cases of great need, and then only with fourfold security for the value of the volume.

Matz was born at Michelstadt in 1443, and educated at Vienna, where he distinguished himself. He was a professor at Freiburg and at Vienna. He succeeded the famous preacher Geyler von Keyserberg, and made some trouble for himself by the vigour with which he denounced both dances and the then fashionable pointed shoes. His selection of these two follies would unite against him the young and frivolous of both sexes. He does not appear to have been an author, and even in the library he formed there is no relic of his literary activity.¹

A small library which has been in existence for four centuries must almost necessarily possess mainly an archæological interest. This is the case at Michelstadt, although there have been later additions to the library which includes some theology of quite recent date. Many books appear to have come from the collection of one of the Counts of Erbach in the last century, and have his book-plate. The Aldine edition of Aulus Gellius (1515) has on its cover 'Schenckh Eberhard Dns et Baro in Erpach.' There are a good number of stamped bindings, mostly of pigskin. Thus the leather binding of a book of Melanchthon has on it pictures of the crucifixion, of the brazen serpent, etc., some of which occur more than once. A Virgil (Basel, 1543) has effigies of Francis I., Charles V., Virgil, Horace, Juvenal, and others. A copy of Valla 'de Linguae Latinæ Elegantia' (Colonia Agrippina, 1563) has figures of Justice, Hope, Faith, etc. Many of the bindings testify to the destruction of MSS. which went on in the

¹ An account appears in the 'Görres-gesellschaft historisches Jahrbuch' for 1880, but I have not been able to consult it.

fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. It would be rash to say how many missals and other manuscripts have been despoiled by the bookbinder in covering the volumes on these shelves. In one case a student's exercise book has been fastened into a cover made of the parchment that was laboriously and piously covered with writing by some monk who in the 'dark ages' showed a devotion to literature that has been too often lacking in later days. In one volume are six plays of Plautus, issued separately, in an Italian translation of 1530. The Homer, printed at Strassburg in 1525, is also here. The 'Cosmographia' of Sebastian Munster (1603) is a compendium that once had a great vogue. We found no books in our own language, and the only trace of English influence was a German translation of Doddridge—unless we include Bartholomew de Glanville. There is a curious tract of six leaves entitled: 'Historie van sent Ursulē vnd den eelff dusent Junkferē. Ind eyn Juuerlich geystlich liedt vā sent Ursulen Schyffader broderschaff Dae by alle Kyrchē ind gotzhuyser mit yr principail heyldom der werdiger stat Colne.'

An American collector would look with longing, if not covetous, eyes at the tract, printed in 1494, which contains, in the first place, the panegyric by Carolus Verardus of King Ferdinand, and, in the second, the Latin edition of the letter of Columbus, 'de insulis nuper in mari Indico repertis.' This has a fine figure of the Spanish king, and the well-known woodcuts in which the marvels of the New World are interpreted by a somewhat imaginative artist. Behind the title of the eulogy are verses by Sebastian Brant. There are echoes of the Reformation in the works of Luther, Calvin, Bucer, and in the Spanish Bible of 1569. The eternal question of fiction in libraries is raised by the presence of 'Palmerin d'Oliva' (Venetiis, 1611).

The manuscripts include a MS. of Jerome, a fifteenth century Biblia, and some collections of sermons for Sundays and festivals, perhaps the most notable being those of Thomas Hasselbach. One interesting volume contains

various tracts against the doctrines of the Waldenses, the Lollards and other heretics. The name of Johannes Meustetter appears on p. 219, and the date, 1461, is notable for the archaic form of the 4. Of this MS. there is a brief notice by Dr. Herman Haupt in the "Zeitschrift für Kirchengeschichte" (B. x. S. 328). He notes that in the Prague University Library there is a MS. which agrees closely with that at Michelstadt in the ordination form, and is in some respects an improvement on the text printed by Friess in Wiedemann's "Oesterreichischer Vierteljahrsschrift für Katholische Theologie" (1872, B. xi. S. 258). It may be well to give this: 'Nota quomodo ordinantur heresiarche secte Waldensium primo promittunt certa vota: primum veram obedienciam in omnibus faciendam eundi de terra ad terram ad preceptum seniorum et reliqua ad obedienciam perfectam spectancia, secundo castitatem, tertio voluntariam paupertatem, quartum omnino non [wanting in M] vivere de laboribus manuum suarum, quinto quod non redimant vitam suam in quocumque corporis periculo mendacio vel falso iuramento, sexto quod non debent habere maiorem confidenciam de parentibus aut consanguineis suis quam de aliis hominibus quibuscunque. demum instruuntur in articulis fidei, qui apud eos sunt septem: primus, quod deus in principio creavit celum et terram; secundus, quod pater et filius et spiritus sanctus sunt unus deus; tertius, quod deus dedit legem Moysi in monte Synai; quartus, quod Christus natus sit de pura [wanting in M] virgine; quintus, quod ascendit in celum; sextus, resurrectionem mortuorum; septimus, iudicium vivorum et mortuorum. post quam professionem iubentur ad genuflexionem, tunc omnes et singuli heresiarche imponunt manum ordinando super caput et videtur eis, quod tradatur eis spiritus sancti gracia. deinde surgunt et transeunt [am]plectendo se brachiis suis et quilibet eorum dicit cuilibet ordinando: bene venisti [sic] dilecte frater, et videtur eis, quod sint ordinati apostolorum more, et quidam eorum putant, quod sic ordinentur in sacerdotes; alii non

THE LIBRARY

EDITED
BY W. MAC
F.S.A.

JULY
1901



KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRUBNER & CO. LTD.

PRICE 3

THE LIBRARY.

A REVIEW (QUARTERLY).

EDITED BY

J. V. W. MAC ALISTER, in collaboration with LÉNFOLD DELILLE,
CARL DEHATKO, MELVIL DEWEY, and RICHARD GARNETT, C.B.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
ANTONY PANIZZI (<i>Portrait</i>)	225
SOME POPULAR ERRORS AS TO OLD BINDINGS; by CYRIL DAVENPORT	231
THE FACULTY LIBRARY; by MELVIL DEWEY	238
NOTES ON THE INTRODUCTION OF PRINTING-PRESSES INTO THE SMALLER TOWNS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, AFTER 1750 TO THE END OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY; by W. H. ALLNUTT	242
THE LIBRARIES OF GREATER BRITAIN; by J. R. BOOSE	260
THE LICENSING OF MONTAGU'S 'MISCELLANEA SPIRITUALIA'; by WILLIAM E. AXON	269
THE CENTRAL CATALOGUE OF THE PRUSSIAN LIBRARIES; by X	274
MECHANICAL BOOK-CARRIERS IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS; by R. GARNETT and BERNARD R. GREEN	282
THOMAS EAST, PRINTER; by HENRY R. FLOMER	298
LEATHER FOR BOOKBINDING; by H. B. WHEATLEY	311
REVIEW	321
NOTES ON BOOKS AND WORK; by A. W. POLLARD	330

NOTICE.—All communications respecting Advertisements in THE LIBRARY should be addressed to the Manager, "The Library," 20, Hanover Square, W.

CATALOGUE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND BOOKS, (*Post Free*)

Specially suitable for Free Libraries at greatly reduced prices.
Many current works withdrawn from Library
in fine condition.

WILLIAM POTTER, 30, EXCHANGE ST. EAST, LIVERPOOL.

LEWIS'S MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC LIBRARY.

Annual Subscriptions from One Guinea.

The Library includes all the Standard Works and Current Literature in Medicine, Surgery, and the Allied Sciences. All New Works and New Editions are added to the Library immediately on publication.

CATALOGUE, WITH CLASSIFIED INDEX OF SUBJECTS,

Price to Subscribers, 4s.; to Non-Subscribers, 5s.

A bi-monthly List of Books, added to the Library, free on Application.

To Book Clubs:—Specially advantageous Terms are arranged with Book Clubs throughout the country generally.

To Book Buyers:—All New Medical and Surgical Works kept in Stock, and supplied at Largest Discount for Cash. Orders received by Post promptly attended to.

Detailed Prospectus post free on Application.

H. K. LEWIS, 136, GOWER STREET, LONDON, W.C.

The present issue of "THE LIBRARY" is delayed through the breakdown of the Paper Maker's Machinery. The paper being of a special make it could not be procured elsewhere.

S. P. 17. 11

THE LIBRARY.

A REVIEW (QUARTERLY).

EDITED BY

J. Y. W. MAC ALISTER, in collaboration with LÉOPOLD DELISLE,
CARL DZIATZKO, MELVIL DEWEY, and RICHARD GARNETT, C.B.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
ANTONY PANIZZI (<i>Portrait</i>)	225
SOME POPULAR ERRORS AS TO OLD BINDINGS; by CYRIL DAVEN- PORT	231
THE FACULTY LIBRARY; by MELVIL DEWEY	238

Many current works withdrawn from Library
in fine condition.

WILLIAM POTTER, 30, EXCHANGE ST. EAST, LIVERPOOL.

LEWIS'S MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC LIBRARY.

Annual Subscriptions from One Guinea.

The Library includes all the Standard Works and Current Literature in Medicine, Surgery, and the Allied Sciences. All New Works and New Editions are added to the Library immediately on publication.

CATALOGUE, WITH CLASSIFIED INDEX OF SUBJECTS,

Price to Subscribers, 2s. ; to Non-Subscribers, 5s.

A bi-monthly List of Books, added to the Library, free on Application.

To Book Clubs:—Specially advantageous Terms are arranged with Book Clubs throughout the country generally.

To Book Buyers:—All New Medical and Surgical Works kept in Stock, and supplied at *Largest Discount for Cash.* Orders received by Post promptly attended to.

Detailed Prospectus sent free on Application.

H. K. LEWIS, 136, GOWER STREET, LONDON, W.C.



Anthony Panizzi.

dubitant.' In both MSS. there follows the passage given by Friess (S. 257): 'Rectores vero secte hereticorum Waldensium nominantur inter eos apostoli,' etc. Dr. Haupt thinks that the Michelstadt MS. offers some improvements upon the text of Friess. The Bohemian origin is evident in both MSS. in the form of the oath: 'Ich schwere ein eyt . . . myn herren von Prag.' It would be well if this Michelstadt MS. were carefully analysed and examined. Our knowledge of the 'heretics' of the Middle Ages is somewhat scanty, and even unsympathetic opponents may throw some real light on their methods of thought and life.

The main interest of the Michelstadt Library is in its incunabula, more than a hundred in number. The catalogue of these, drawn up, as already mentioned, by the late Herr Wagner, should be printed. It is carefully compiled and has references to Hain. We are probably justified in regarding these books, though no longer chained, as once the personal possessions of Matz and those who helped him in the foundation of the library. It is, therefore, of interest to see what is their character, as they probably represent the library of an active and learned priest at the close of the fifteenth century. It is almost exclusively professional in its outlook, as will be seen from the following partial enumeration in which the references to Hain are added to save any full transcript of the titles. There is the Vulgate Bible (3053), and German translation (3135), the Concordance of Conradus de Alammannia (5629), the 'Glossa' of Nicolaus de Lyra (10369), the harmony of the Evangelists of Zacharias Chrysopolita (5023), St. Gregory (7946, 7983), Gritsch (8075), Guillerinus (8238), the comments on the Psalter of Bruno, Bishop of Würzburg (4012), of Peter Lombard (10202), and of Johannes de Turrecremata (15689, 15707). Of this once famous divine there are three other works (15721, 15738), including a tract on the efficacy of holy water. This was written 'contra Petrum Anglicum

hereticorum defensorem in Bohemie.' The names of Anselm (1131), Jerome (8565), Bernard (2863), Augustin (2103), and Bonaventura (3483), also occur. The 'Jhesuida' of Hieronymus de Vallibus (15839) is a poem on the passion of Christ. The 'Variloquus' of Melber was a vocabulary for the use of preachers (11022). Sermons form a strong feature in the library. The collections of Caracciolo (4421, 4469, 4493), of Albertus Magnus (471), Soccus (14827, 14829), Peregrinus (12581), Jacobus de Clusa (9329), Dan (5919), Leonardus de Utino (16126), Martinus Polonus (10855-6), and Bernardinus de Busti (4162, 4164), must often have been a godsend to a hardworked priest with no leisure for the composition of a sermon. The Mainz Missal (11331) and the undated indulgence of Adolf, bishop of the see, would have a local as well as a professional interest for the founders of the Michelstadt Library. The 'Constitutiones' of Clement V. (5413, 5418), and the 'Rationale' of Durante (6465, 6483) may be named. Of miscellaneous theological writers there are Alanus ab Insulis (391),

- Thomas Aquinas (1402, 1430, 1459), Gerson (7652, 7688, 7717, 7724), Hugo de S. Victore (9023), Nider (11813, 11838), Anthoninus de Florentia (1245), Guillelmus, Bishop of Paris (8310, 8317). There would probably be anxious references, at times, to Bernardin of Siena, on contracts and usury (2835), to Johannes Andrea on the tree of consanguinity (1018), to the book in which Annius foretold from the Apocalypse the triumph of the Church over the Turks and Saracens (1129), to the treatise on tithes of Conradus of Summenhart (15177), and to the 'Malleus Maleficarum' of Henricus Institoris (9238). The treatise on the four cardinal virtues by Henricus Ariminensis (1649) may once have been a useful work on ethics, but now, like so many books of that period, has ceased to be literature, and is only a document for the history of printing! The colophon reads: 'Arte impressoria Argentine artificiose effigiatas, feliciter explicit.'

There is humour of a kind in the title of the '*Summa Angelica*' of Angelus de Clavisio (5385). The '*Epistolae in Cardinalatu editae*' of Æneas Sylvius, the '*Martyrum Sanctorum*,' and '*Panoramia*' of Bishop Ivo, would also be useful to clerics.

Literature in the Middle Ages was largely theological, but even then there were books which, more or less, dealt with things in general. With these we may perhaps place the '*Pantheologia*' of Reynerus de Pisis (13014), the better known work of Bartholomew de Glanville (2502, 2504), and the '*Speculum Peregrinarum Questionum*' of Bartholomew Sibylla, which treats of theology, law, philosophy, and astrology, of the soul, heaven, hell, good angels, bad angels, and many other things. Philosophy, which was Aristotelian, of a kind, is represented by Michael Franciscus de Insulis (7341), Evrardus de Annofordia (6756), and Johannes Versor (16028, 16033). The literary articles are few. There is Johannes Tortellius's '*Commentarium grammaticum de orthographia dictionum e Graecis tractarum opus*' (15566), and the '*Catholicon*' of Johannes Balbus, printed by Koberger in 1476 (2258). The '*Institutes*' of Justinian (9609, 9625) should be named. The only other classical writer is Boethius (3355). With him we may name Johannes de Tambaco, the author of '*Consolatio Theologiae*' (15236).

The historians make a poor show. To Eusebius (6708), Comester (5529), Schedel (14509, 14511), and Rolewinck (6919) must be added some tracts relating to events that were recent in the days when the Church Library at Michelstadt was founded. Verard's eulogy of Ferdinand (15942) has already been named. There is also the Panegyric on the Emperor Maximilian of Jacobus Locher (10153), and the '*Epithalmion*' on his marriage by Jason de Mayno (10970).

The desire and hope of Eastern travel may account for the presence of Brant's '*Hierosolymae*' (3735) and

412 CHURCH LIBRARY AT MICHELSTADT.

Ludolf's description of the Holy Land (10307). For the study of the Jewish question there was provided an edition of Josephus (9455) and the tract (9464) entitled: 'De Judaeorum et Christianorum communione et conversatione ac constitutionum super hac re innovatione' (Argentorati, Martin Flack).

The notions of the middle age as to political economy and kingcraft are represented by the edition printed at Venice in 1498, of 'Egidius Romanus de Regimine Principum.' This work is now only remembered as the place whence Jacques de Cessoles collected most of the material for the moralization of chess, of which Caxton's version is an interesting document in our earlier English literature. It was from his love for 'De Regimine Principum' and its author that Sir Richard de Clare first planted the Augustinian order in England.

A library like that at Michelstadt is one in which a book lover might be content to browse for a long while and in a leisurely fashion. The limited time at our disposal passed all too quickly. Our way back was once more through the green forest, and when, late in the evening, we again reached Miltenberg am Main, it was with pleasant memories of the little library founded by a lover of learning in the heart of the Odenwald four hundred years ago.

WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE.

THE commercial capital of Devonshire is justly proud of its historic record, and it will, no doubt, duly cherish the fact that the first Annual Conference of the Library Association during the twentieth century, being also the first during the reign of King Edward VII., was held at 'Mother Plymouth sitting by the sea.' It will have an additional reason for this remembrance, since the date of the Conference synchronized with the completion of the first quarter of a century of public library work in Plymouth itself, where the library was opened in 1876.

The programme, if lacking in novelty and daring, was of a decidedly useful order, and contained possibilities of spirited and educative debates, which—to be perfectly frank—were seldom realized. This, however, is perhaps less unfortunate than might be imagined, for it is the writer's firm conviction that a large part of the value of these conferences arises from the private conversations and the unofficial interchange of opinion which goes on between members during the period they are together assembled. That, at least, has been one member's experience.

The presidential address, delivered by Mr. G. K. Fortescue, of the British Museum, consisted of two unequal parts. The first was by way of prelude, and remarked upon the real and lasting good accomplished by the Association. It suggested, in passing, that, as the Association held its first meeting in 1878, and would presently reach its twenty-fifth year, "we may keep our jubilee year, after the precedent of Papal jubilees"—a

merely pious opinion, we fear, for the jubilee of the passing of the first Public Library Act has recently been permitted to pass without notice of any kind. In the second portion of his graceful address the President turned to the congenial task of tracing the recent history of the British Museum Library. The accession of His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII. to the throne had, he regretted, deprived the Museum of a trustee who had 'done very much to promote the very best interests of every department of it'; but the election of H.R.H. the Duke of Cornwall and York to fill the vacancy happily preserved the Royal link from being broken. These were the preliminaries, and now he approached the real subject of his discourse, the completion of the great printed Catalogue of Printed Books in the Museum. The failure of 1841, when the first and last portion of a printed catalogue, consisting solely of the letter A, was produced, retarded the printing of a complete catalogue for exactly forty years, and during this time the children of letters wandered in a wilderness of manuscript catalogues, three thousand in all. In 1881 the printed catalogue, now just completed, was decided upon. During the ensuing nineteen years the work was pushed steadily forward, and now in its completed form it consists of four hundred parts, containing an estimated aggregate of nearly four millions and a half of entries. Each year sees an addition of between thirty and forty thousand entries, and a supplement is in course of publication. It is, of course, an author catalogue—the world knows what Mr. Fortescue himself has done in the provision of subject-indexes—but the old manuscript lists have been revised and edited, and long headings, Bible, Liturgies, Shakespeare, and a hundred others have been brought into helpful order by sub-headings and by skilful arrangement. The catalogue was very far from perfect, but in comparison with possible rivals it was a case of 'Eclipse first and the rest nowhere.' Speaking of different forms of catalogues, Mr. Fortescue expressed the opinion

that, 'for student and librarian alike, the two-fold catalogue, author and subject, each in its own division, is the best catalogue a library can have, and the dictionary catalogue the very worst.' It must be added, however, that later, during the Conference, the President confessed that the modern dictionary-catalogue differed from the particular form of which he spoke, a fact which somewhat modified the views above expressed. A few discursive remarks upon librarianship brought his interesting address to a close.

It will not be necessary to attempt an epitome of all the papers brought before the meeting. That of Mr. Wright (Plymouth) was printed and taken as read; a most sensible precedent, followed in the case of the other local papers. The gain in time for discussing debatable points was felt and appreciated. The Association will do well to follow this custom whenever local circumstances will permit of it. Mr. Greenwood's paper on the late Mr. Edward Edwards threatened to run to a great length, and he was well advised to omit long passages. Evidently Mr. Greenwood has gone to great pains to acquire information, and he may claim to be the best authority upon the subject. No doubt his appreciation of this founder of the public library movement will appeal with great force to members, when it can be quietly read in the official journal of the Association. Mr. E. A. Baker (Derby) was the first to touch practical subjects, his paper on 'Book Reviews' being suggestive and amusing. He summed up reviews as falling into one or other of the following groups: (1) the learned or judicial; (2) the appreciative and discursive; (3) the 'slating'; and (4) the smart journalese, which was no review at all. Annotated guide-books were of more real help than reviews, and he suggested that by combination a fuller series of such guides could be produced. The members would have none of his suggestion that the safest plan was to cut out various reviews for comparison, as in many instances much of the interest in the book would

have evaporated ere this comparison could be made. Mr. Dent's (Ashton) paper on the 'Librarian as a help to the reader,' was quietly suggestive. It amounted to a plea for a study of the idiosyncrasies of readers, and for higher culture of the library staff. Mr. Minto (Perth) dealt with the 'Bibliography of local literature.' He urged the importance of preserving every scrap of printed matter which could conceivably be of interest to the future historian of the district. He expressed the view that the compilation of local bibliographies could not well be undertaken by a single person, and that while co-operation would facilitate their compilation, the Association should draw up a code of rules to promote uniformity of treatment.

The second day's meeting was held at Devonport, and was chiefly devoted to reference library work. Mr. Pacy (Westminster) dealt with the question of the reference library *versus* the lending department, upon broad and general lines. Each had its allotted sphere of usefulness, but whereas the latter showed the greater figures, the quality of its work could not compare with that of the former section. Having established this position he deprecated the rage for statistics, and urged that the reference library should be carefully and jealously built up. The quality of the work done would atone for a paucity of figures in the report. Various methods of treating the reference library were considered; selection, local collections, specialization, and centralization; but space forbids their recapitulation here. The point to be noted is that the Conference woke up to a spirited discussion, which, if it elicited few suggestions of practical value, showed, at all events, that librarians are paying increasing attention to the work of this department. One suggestion was that too much is expended upon magazines and newspapers, and that newspaper-rooms should be discontinued. There is something to be said for this. The question was discussed at a comparatively recent monthly meeting, and it was then seen that there was also something to be said against it. Mr. Jast explained

how a reference library issue was built up at Croydon, by the introduction of the safeguarded open-access system into that department. Readers took from the shelves such books as they chose. They were particularly requested not to attempt to replace them, both to prevent the misplacement of the books, and because all books found lying upon tables were counted as issues. The discussion on this paper was disappointing. Perhaps folks are wearying of hearing of open-access; but if the system is successfully managed in the lending department, there seems to be no reason why it should not be equally successful in the other; and, speaking impartially, there really appears to be a stronger case to be made out for open-access here than in the more miscellaneous lending library. There was, however, a general consensus of opinion that the idea of counting up all the volumes left lying upon the tables was a fine device for increasing the recorded issues in a perfectly legitimate way.

Mr. Caddie (Stoke) armed himself with a specially prepared map of the Potteries to depict the wastefulness of the library system in that district. Stoke, Burslem, Longton, and the other towns in that peculiar district, were so intermixed that only a specialist knew where one boundary ended and another town began. Yet each had its own library, and in each there was to a large extent the same stock of books. Combination would enable this to be adjusted, and then it would become possible to do what could not now be attempted, viz., to purchase something like a reference library, even if one of small extent. Mr. Caddie made the amazing statement that in no one of the Pottery District libraries was there anything approaching a decent apology for a collection of works on pottery. Neglect such as this should be checked. The Association has resolved to hold one of its monthly meetings in the Potteries, and it is to be hoped that the various municipal authorities may see their way to fall into line for the common good.

One other paper was read at Devonport, that of Mr.

Ogle (Bootle). It was upon a subject that Mr. Ogle has almost made his own; the 'Mutual relationship of Public Library and Technical School.' It may be summed up as a further plea for co-operation between these two educational departments. The technical school develops skill: the library stores the records of skilful methods. Librarians should assist in the formation of technical school-libraries, and the school should pay for such services, either by a grant from its funds or in some other way.

The final session was given up to the kindred topics of classification and cataloguing. Mr. Taylor (Bristol) confined himself to the ways and means of carrying out shelf classification, which is becoming more and more pressing. Mr. Hulme (Patent Office) treated of the 'Construction of the subject catalogue in scientific and technical libraries.' Mr. Doubleday (Hampstead) asked the Conference to express its opinion as to the relative merits of dictionary catalogues *versus* class guides for lending-libraries, himself defending dictionary catalogues, while Mr. Quinn (Chelsea) held a brief for the class guide. Mr. Hulme, who represented a highly specialized library, said that the subject catalogue fell into one of two styles—that of the title-subject form, or the class catalogue. Groups of logically defined and correlated headings were essential for the proper division of the subject matter; and he argued that the arrangement of these groups was of small importance so long as it was done systematically upon a principle that readers could follow.

The real battle was waged over the question of the relative merits of dictionary catalogues and class-guides. Mr. Doubleday based his defence of the former partly upon its simplicity, partly upon its encyclopædic character, and generally because the system, in addition to merits of its own, incorporated most of the advantages of the class-guides. He acknowledged the greater expense of their production, but held that this could be reduced by using linotype, which should be kept standing for use in future editions; and urged

that the greater effectiveness of the larger system more than counterbalanced the heavier first expense as compared with that of class-guides. He did not advocate this style of catalogue for special or for reference libraries ; and thought that the only way of being completely catalogued and always up to date was by the card system. To this he would add a good, annotated dictionary catalogue, and (if circumstances appeared to warrant it) such separate class-lists as might appear to be desirable. Mr. Quinn complained that a large proportion of dictionary catalogues were wretched lists of ill-digested information, and that ease of compilation was their chief recommendation. But the excellence of modern classification schemes made it also easy to produce simple, scientific, and efficient class-guides, which could be compiled quickly and published at small cost. The discussion which ensued was lengthy and discursive, but it was clear that the majority of those who took part in it were convinced that the dictionary system, for lending library work, was decidedly the best. The question has so often been mooted in the smaller meetings of the Association that it will be a relief to have had this strong expression of opinion, so that the matter may not for some time to come again trouble the vexed souls of librarians. It was perhaps to be regretted that the linotype suggestion was not taken up ; but, inasmuch as this form of printing would be applicable to any style of catalogue, we would suggest that the matter be not allowed to drop without some further discussion and inquiry. The exhibition of catalogues announced in connection with the cataloguing papers was a failure. A good number of catalogues, class-lists and journals was received, but owing to the cramped conditions under which the Conference met the exhibits could not be displayed. This was a great pity, and many expressions of disappointment were heard. The Council might do worse than attempt to organize a similar collection for preservation and occasional display.

REVIEWS.

AN INDEX TO BOOK-PRICES CURRENT, 1887-1896. By
WILLIAM JAGGARD. (Elliot Stock.)



AFTER fourteen years of existence Mr. Slater's 'Book-Prices Current' is so firmly established in the book-world that it is superfluous to expatiate on its usefulness. M. Dauze has imitated it in France, Mr. Livingston in the United States, and for a few years a cheaper rival sprang up to compete with it in England, but could not contrive to hold its own. Now an industrious compiler has arisen to make it still more useful by publishing an 'Index' to the first ten years, 1887 to 1896, thus greatly lightening the task of hunting for the less common books, which, unlike Gilbert & Beckett's 'Comic Histories,' cannot be found in profusion in every volume. We could wish that Mr. Jaggard had taken the whole fourteen years as his province, thus bringing down the record to the end of the century; but no doubt epitomizing even the shorter period he has chosen presented a sufficiently tedious and laborious task. In this and other respects, like Mr. Slater's own volumes, his work is sufficiently indispensable to be able to defy criticism. Many book-lovers, however, and many booksellers also, will regret that in going back to the original entries Mr. Jaggard has done so little to enlarge the scope of the indexes to the separate volumes. In France for many years a fine binding has given a value to worthless books with which first editions of Molière, or specimens of early French printing, can scarcely compete. English collectors are following fast on the same road, but with no guidance from either Mr. Slater or Mr. Jaggard, in

whose indexes such names as Samuel Mearne or Roger Payne may be looked for without result. Among English printers Caxton and William Morris are recognized, but those of the four intermediate centuries are severely ignored. Under the heading 'Pynson Publications' we have indeed three entries, but as an epitome of the books printed by Pynson sold during ten years this is scarcely less humorous than the playful jest by which under 'De Worde, Wynkyn,' we are invited to turn to 'Worde,' only to find that no such entry exists. Among illustrators Mr. Slater and Mr. Jaggard recognize Bewick, Blake, Cruikshank, and Phiz, with perhaps some other moderns; but they have nothing to tell us of Elstrack or Marshall, or others of the men whose engravings give to many English books printed between 1590 and 1650 their chief value. Foreign printers, illustrators, and binders are treated in the same way. If we remark that the name of Gutenberg does not occur in Mr. Jaggard's index, he may retort that the 'higher critics' of bibliography will not admit that he ever printed anything; but this is not the case with Schoeffer, or Jenson, or Sweynheym and Pannartz, or dozens of other printers unrecognized by Mr. Jaggard, though their imprints add scores of pounds to the value of the books in which they occur. Again, did no books bound for Grolier, or Maioli, or Canevari, or by the Padeloups, the Eves, or Le Gascon, come under the hammer during these ten years, or have London book-buyers always been fortunate enough to pick them up at prices beneath Mr. Slater's limit of a pound, so that he and Mr. Jaggard are absolved from making record of them? Mr. Slater holds the field, and can practically do what he pleases; and it has pleased him to ignore three of the most important elements which influence the book-prices with which he is concerned. It is more than disappointing to find that Mr. Jaggard, though he has gone back to the original catalogue-entries, in which the necessary information is given, has imitated his example. If the question

were only one of book-prices we should not greatly care. The mercantile side of collecting is not that in which we are interested. But to the student of the history of printing, binding, or book-illustration, it is worse than annoying to find that so great an opportunity has been missed. Bibliographers of various tastes are endeavouring to compile lists of all the books printed by Wynkyn, of all the books illustrated by William Marshall, of all the books bound for Grolier. However carefully they peruse sale-catalogues they know that many of these escape them. With only a slight amount of extra trouble it would have been possible for Mr. Jaggard to present a list of all those that came into the English market during a period of ten years, as it would be possible for Mr. Slater to give this information for each year covered by his annual volumes. But Mr. Slater and Mr. Jaggard care for none of these things, though they might double the value of their books, and double the number of buyers to whom they would appeal, if they would only pay a little attention to the elements of value with which many collectors and all students are mainly concerned. Even on the purely literary side, which alone they seriously consider, Mr. Jaggard's index is defaced by blunders which can be attributed only to great carelessness or great ignorance. But while it is annoying to find editions of the same work broken up into two series under slightly different titles, or to find Latin titles perverted into strange forms, these errors are not really misleading, while in many cases the sequence of editions is set forth with admirable clearness. Our quarrel with Mr. Jaggard is not that he has made some errors which a better scholar might have avoided, but that he leaves us desiring an entire supplementary index, and one which from many points of view would be far more important than that which he has given us. Yet, however much we may grumble at the opportunity he has thrown aside, we shall probably use his book most days of the week for a good many years, and as no one else

seemed inclined to do the work, we must give him at least the credit and the thanks which belong to the donors of half-loaves. We could wish that this 'Index,' like 'Book-Prices Current' itself, were very much better, yet with all their faults both books remain extremely useful.

A GUIDE TO THE EXHIBITION IN THE KING'S LIBRARY, BRITISH MUSEUM, illustrating the history of printing, music-printing, and book-binding. Printed by order of the Trustees. Price 6d.

THE rearrangement of the books in the King's Library at the British Museum has now been completed by the issue, at a popular price, of an illustrated Guide to the Exhibition, which is obviously intended to serve as a short history of European printing and bookbinding, with the exhibits as illustrative examples. The changes in the Exhibition itself help this development of the Guide, there being a greater unity of interest in the books shown, and many gaps in the historical sequence having been filled up. Thus France, the Low Countries, and Spain, all of which were rather poorly represented in the old Exhibition (Spain can hardly be said to have been represented at all) now obtain their fair share of space, while the English exhibits, in addition to being much better shown, have multiplied threefold. The show-cases thus contain sufficient material really to illustrate the history of printing in the chief countries of Europe, and not only the notes appended to each entry in the Guide, but a little dissertation prefixed to the account of the contents of each show-case will enable visitors to realize the place which the exhibited books take in the history. As an example of the method pursued, we may take the preface and first entry from the Pynson show-case, the kindness of the Trustees of the British Museum allowing us at the same time to reproduce the illustration by which the text is accompanied.

RICHARD PYNSON was a native of Normandy and probably learnt printing at Rouen. Slight, but sufficient, indications show that he took over Machlinia's business in 1490 or 1491, and while making arrangements for carrying it on he had three legal books printed for him by Guillaume Le Talleur of Rouen. He also took Le Talleur's device as the model for the earliest of his own. His first dated book is a 'Doctrinale' printed in November, 1492, of which the only copy known is in the Grammar School Library at Appleby. When this was published he had already printed a fine edition of Chaucer's 'Canterbury Tales.' During the fifteenth century Pynson is known to have printed over seventy books, and from 1500 to his death in 1529 or 1530, upwards of three hundred more, his total output being thus rather more than half that of Wynkyn de Worde. About 1510 he was appointed printer to Henry VIII., and fully deserved this distinction, his books being better printed and of a more important character than those of Wynkyn. He also took much more pains in illustrating them, though for this he seems to have been dependent mainly on foreign woodcuts or woodcutters. On his death his business was taken over by Robert Redman.

1. 1492.—Chaucer. The boke of the Tales of Canterbury.

Reprinted from Caxton's second edition, with new illustrations. The state of Pynson's device in this book shows that it was printed earlier than the 'Doctrinale' of November, 1492.

Much care has obviously been taken to secure precision of statement, and in matters of controversy, such as the date of block books, the origin of printing, and the so-called Costeriana, to give ascertained facts rather than to advocate theories.

After the printing exhibition come two very interesting cases devoted to first editions of famous English books; then a case devoted to early Greek and Hebrew books; and another with some specimens of illuminated books and early experiments in colour printing. The music exhibition is arranged as before, as far as possible in chronological order, but is now spread over two cases instead of one. For the bookbindings the same plan is pursued as for the specimens of printing, the books of

He shal no gospel ylose here ne tette
 We leue al in the grette god quod he
 He wolde solde som difficulte
 Of spryngyn couyl in oure clene corn
 And therfore hoost I warne the biforn
 Opp iotp body shal a tale telle
 And I shal de clynke pou a iotp belle
 That it shal mahyn alle this company
 But it shal nat be of philosophy
 Ne of pypstias ne termes queynte of laue
 There is but tytel latyn in my maue

Here endith the squyers prologue
 And here begynneth his Tale

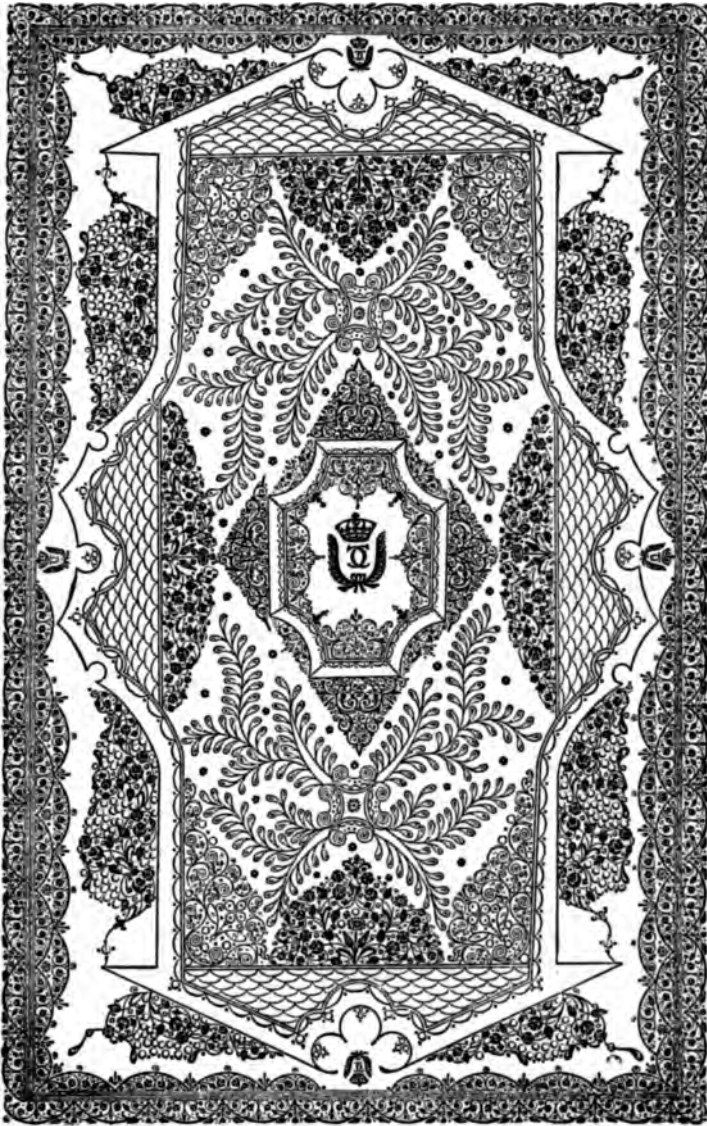


a T surtye in the sonde of Tartary
 There dwelled a king that warred russe
 Throughte whiche thez dyed many a doughty man

LONDON, PYNSON, ABOUT 1492.
 PAGE FROM 'CANTEBURY TALES' (REDUCED).

each country being arranged chronologically in a separate case, and the Guide supplying a brief historical survey as well as a description of the particular book. As a complement to the note about Pynson, we give here the summary of the fortunes of English binding, together with a reproduction of the illustration of the work of Samuel Mearne.

The imitation of Italian artistic binding quickly spread over the greater part of Europe, reaching England in the latter part of the reign of Henry VIII. Thus we find Thomas Berthelet, the king's printer and binder, in a bill which is extant, charging that monarch the sum of £117 os. 6½d. for supplying certain works, and also for printing and binding various books and proclamations, some of them being described as 'gorgiously gilted on the leather,' with 'arabesque drawing in golde on the transfile,' and others as bound 'after the facion of Venice.' These 'gorgiously gilted' bindings quickly superseded the plain stamped ones of Reynes, Pynson, Notary and other early English binders, of which examples are shown in Case XXXI.; and up to nearly 1570 the imitation of Italian designs still continued, the bindings on the books of the English collector Thomas Wotton being frankly modelled on those made for Grolier. As in printing, however, so in bookbinding, the work of John Day, carried on with the active help of Archbishop Parker, shows marked originality, and his bindings in brown calf, with white inlays, are especially notable. Throughout the century, also, another native style of binding, that in embroidered velvet, continued in use, being exchanged under the Stuarts for the gayer and more elaborate, but not more decorative, embroidery on silk and satin with silver guimp. In leather bindings the French 'fanfare' style failed to cross the Channel, but the 'semis' was extensively used in England at the beginning of the seventeenth century. Under Charles I. a lighter style of decoration came into fashion, and bindings of considerable beauty and originality were produced at Oxford and Cambridge, as well as in London. After the Restoration the royal binder, Samuel Mearne, by a combination of the *pointillé* work of Le Gascon, with larger sprays and with the curious gabled rectangles known as 'Cottage' designs, produced some very pleasing work, the general effect of which is hardly diminished by the irregularities in its execution. Under Mearne and his successors this style of decoration enjoyed a long life, lasting with slight modifications till the reign of George II. In the middle of the eighteenth century English binding was at a very low ebb, but Roger Payne, who began work a little before 1770, speedily revived the art, and was a worthy rival of the best French binders.



BINDING BY SAMUEL MEARNE FOR CHARLES II.

A point which may be noted as an improvement in this Guide is that in the entries in each section prominence is given no longer to the authorship and title of the book ; but to the place of printing or binding, and to the name of the printer or binder, or, failing a binder's name, to an indication of the style in which the book is worked. It only remains to add that the Guide is excellently printed, though we have noticed two misprints in it.

FIRST SUPPLEMENTARY CATALOGUE OF THE LIBRARY
OF THE ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE. Compiled
by J. R. Boosé, Librarian.

WE are not able as a rule to find room in our pages for notices of library-catalogues, but that of the additions to the library of the Royal Colonial Institute since 1894 partakes so much of the nature of a bibliography that we must make an exception to our practice. How rapidly the library has grown during the last six years is sufficiently shown by the fact that, while the original catalogue contained seven hundred pages, this first supplement contains over a thousand. The arrangement follows that of the 1895 volume, save that the sections have been increased from seventy to seventy-seven, mainly owing to the re-arrangement of the divisions of Africa, and the inclusion of some new sections, such as Colonial Fiction, Egypt and the Soudan, and the South African War, as to which a very large collection of books, pamphlets, and magazine articles has already been brought together. The catalogue opens with an Index of Authors, running to two hundred and sixty-five pages of small print, with nearly sixty entries on every page. The class-catalogue which follows is arranged under the seventy-seven sections already mentioned. These begin with a few general headings (chiefly Collections of Voyages and Travels), and then take as their basis the geography of the British Empire, with more general headings at the end, such as the history of

the British Colonies, Colonial Botany and Flora, Colonial Poetry, Fiction, Literary Miscellanies, Transactions of Societies and Reports, Almanacks, Newspapers, Photographs, Parliamentary Papers, etc., some of these, however, being subdivided geographically. Under each section the arrangement is chronological, according to the date of publication. This works well enough in the smaller sections, but in long ones, such as that of 'Cape Colony, Bechuanaland, etc.,' which extends to thirty-six pages, in default of closer classification the need is felt of a much fuller Index of Colonies and Subjects than is given. With this exception we have nothing but praise for Mr. Boosé's catalogue, which has been most carefully seen through the press, is admirably printed, and with the names of authors in a type which catches the eye at once. The great feature of the catalogue is the treatment of every magazine article as if it were a separate work. The library at the end of last year contained 43,756 volumes and pamphlets, all relating to India and the Colonies, and the two volumes of its catalogue form the nearest approach to a bibliography of 'Greater Britain' which has yet been attempted.

THE OLDEST TYPE-PRINTED BOOK IN EXISTENCE :

a Disquisition on the relative antiquity of the Pfister and Mazarin Bibles and the 65-line *A* Catholicon. By GEORGE WASHINGTON MOON. Privately printed.

MR. WASHINGTON MOON's attempt to prove that the 65 line edition of the 'Catholicon' is the earliest printed book is the most bewildering essay in argument that we have ever tried to understand. After reading it several times we have only the vaguest idea of what his case is intended to rest on. On page 3 he quotes, or misquotes, from the 'Annales of Trithemius' (1513) the sentence as to Gutenberg and his associates : 'In primus [*sic*] igitur characteribus literarum in tabulis ligneis per ordinem scriptis formisque compositis vocabularium "Catholicon" nuncupatum impresserunt.'

This quotation is heralded, as if to add to its importance, by the statement that it comes to us 'on the authority of Schœffer himself, as recorded by Trithemius.' But pages 5 and 6 are devoted to destroying the fabric thus reared. 'Unfortunately,' we are told, 'Trithemius believed Schœffer's statement, and recorded it as coming from one of the highest authorities; and by so doing misled subsequent writers.' Chapter I. thus seems to cancel itself, and we start afresh in Chapter II. with a discussion of the 36-line and 42-line Bibles carried on without any reference to the indulgences of 1454, partly printed in the same types. The evidence also of the rubricated copy of the 42-line edition in the 'Bibliothèque Nationale' is light-heartedly set at nought, and on the ground of a purely *à priori* theory as to punctuation, both Bibles are ruled out of court as claimants for the honour of being the first printed book. Having previously argued against the likelihood of the first book being a Bible, Mr. Moon ends by supposing that there was a printed Bible earlier than either of those named, but that it has perished. We also gather incidentally that 'the Catholicon printed from wooden blocks,' which we thought depended for its existence on a discredited statement of Trithemius, was a real entity, but that this perished also. At the end of Chapter II. we have thus got as far as the production and loss of an edition of the 'Catholicon' not to be identified with that mentioned in Mr. Moon's title. In Chapter III. we are informed that if the first, or 'so-called first type-printed book, as well as all its little pioneers, has perished, the second great book takes its place; and that is said to be the "65-line A Catholicon;" see the Abbé Prosper Marchand's 'Histoire de l'Imprimerie,' 1740, part i. pp. 22, 24; and part ii., p. 134.' The reference is charmingly precise, but so far Mr. Moon has only told us of one 'Catholicon,' and that we gather has perished, and we are loth to accept, on the authority of a writer in 1740, the substitution of any other edition for it, as the second-first-printed book. We gather, however, from the

next page that it pleased the Dominican fathers, Quetif and Echard, to assert that the first complete type-printed book was a 'Biblia Latina,' and the next an edition of the 'Catholicon,' the Abbé Prosper Marchand remarking approvingly, 'Ce sont là les deux premières de toutes les impressions du monde.' Thus not only the Catholicon but the Bible has come to life again, and we are more puzzled than ever. Mr. Moon now notes that the 65-line 'Catholicon' is generally agreed to have been printed at Strassburg, and enters into a discussion as to the identity of Mentelin and the R-printer; as to which it is only fair to say that he does not write much more confusedly than most of his predecessors on the same theme. His remaining argument, the only real one we can discover in his book, is that the 65-line **A** Catholicon is earlier than the edition dated 1460. He bases this claim on the theory that the piece of printing which is 'without' most things which modern books possess must be taken to be earlier than one in which any of these appear. It is hardly necessary to say that this offers no firm basis to argue on. Schœffer used coloured initials in 1457, no other printer used them for years afterwards. Gering began work at Paris with a most elaborate system of punctuation (six different stops), and greatly simplified it in subsequent types. Title-pages appeared sporadically long before they came into general use. Some printers improved, others deteriorated; the work of some who began to print long after the invention was perfected is curiously 'primitive' in appearance, and the methods of some very early printers are much more developed than those of others. To take two nearly contemporary books by different printers, and say that one must be earlier than the other because it is without this or that is the very height of rashness. Yet, as we have said, this is the only serious argument which we can extract from Mr. Moon's monograph.

NOTES ON BOOKS AND WORK.



AS was the case last quarter, I am indebted to correspondents for some interesting contributions to these notes, and as is but courteous, they shall be given the place of honour. The first is by Mr. Axon, who writes: "In the undated tract printed by William Copland but compiled by Robert Copland, entitled "The Seven Sorrows that Women have when theyr Husbandes be Deade," there is an "envoy" containing these lines:

"Go lytle quayre, god gyve thee wel to sayle
To that good shepp, ycleped Bertelet.
For through it thou mayest the more prevayle
Agaynst the rockes that blyndly ben yset
Upon the land thy substance for to fret.
And from all nacyons, if that be thy lot,
Lest thou be hurt, medle not with a Scot."

This passage was quoted by Mr. H. R. Plomer in an interesting paper on Copland which appears in the "Transactions" of the Bibliographical Society (vol. iii., p. 220). In the discussion which followed the reading of this notice, Mr. Gordon Duff "pointed out that there was no reason to doubt that the references . . . were to the printers Thomas Berthelet and John Scot." What Copland's grievances were is unknown, but the passage quoted gives interest to the association of the names of Skot and Copland in a tract entitled "The Golden Letany in Englyshe." This was printed by John Skot at London, but bears no date. The only copy known is that in the John Rylands Library—the magnificent collection which Manchester owes to the munificence of Mrs. Enriqueta Rylands. The tract was formerly in the Farmer and Townely collections,

and is bound up with the "Rosary" printed by Skot in 1537.

'At sig. c iii of the "Golden Letanye" there is "A deuote blyssynge in englysshe, lately translated out of frensshe by Robert Copland." This reads: "The holy crosse lie before me / the blyssynge of god be vpon me, with the blyssynge that god blyssed y^e / thre Kynges which Herode wolde haue slayne be I blyssed / the sonn of god be the defence of my heed / god be keper of my body, with y^e holy blyssynge wherewith y^e thre chyldren Sydrac, Misaac & Abednego were blissed, that Kyng Nabuchodonosar wolde haue brente be I blissed. God that alway art redy to helpe them that call to the with a good herte / and pardonest theyr synnes, receyue my prayer / & all they that ben holden with y^e chaynes of synne, the misericorde of thy pytye assoyle theym. A[men]. God be my good frende & helper this daye / and by his myght go & come safe and soude. Good lorde, strong & greate is thy vertue / thou created all thyng of nought be my defence & shelde agaynst all myne enemyes. I commende me to all holy sayntes by y^e holy wordes of our lorde & of the blyssed Virgyn Mary his holy mother that none may do me yll. I cōmende me to al blissed soules & y^e vertues of heuen so that none enemyes haue power to greue nor to vex me from all good werkes / the whiche graunt the hole Trinitie, father, sounne and holy goost. AMEN."

'Did Copland make this translation for Skot, or did Skot "lift" it from some of the many publications of Copland? The incident at least shows the two men in a relation that may easily have given rise to misunderstanding or grievance. The matter is not mentioned in the careful and elaborate notices of the two printers contributed to the "Dictionary of National Biography" by Mr. Tedder and Mr. Gordon Duff. Robert Copland, author, rhymer, translator, and printer, is a character of so much interest that it is desirable to put on record even the slightest facts relating to his career.'

The second note has kindly been sent by a correspondent in South Africa as a supplement to a notice of the Durban Public Library and Reading Room in one of Mr. Boosé's articles :

‘ This Library is the largest in Natal. It was established in 1853, and from that year of small things it has steadily grown. Although a subscription library, it is helped by a Government grant just increased to £250. There is also a Corporation grant of (this year) £200, and the electric light is supplied without charge. The number of books on the shelves is 13,000, embracing Arts, Science, Natural History, Travels, History, Biography, Theology, Poetry and the Drama, and Fiction. A list of accessions is published every month. There are over 600 subscribers, paying a pound or thirty shillings each. The Reading Room, 30 ft. × 84 ft., is well supplied with newspapers and magazines from all parts of the world. The building stands in its own ground, valued at £20,000, and the Librarian's house is at the side. There is a project to put up a large building to house the Library, Museum, and Art Gallery. The Library is managed by a Committee, half of whom are elected annually. The present Librarian—Mr. W. Osborn, who is very popular—was appointed in 1891.

Booklovers who saw the selection from his manuscripts which Lord Crawford exhibited to the Bibliographical Society in 1898, will wonder most or least at the recent announcement of the sale of the entire collection to the John Rylands Library. To part with such treasures must be difficult; but while the magnificent metal and ivory bindings, and some of the illuminated manuscripts might arouse the envy of any private collector, a very large proportion of the eight thousand volumes are essentially students' books, and in passing to a students' library these attain their natural destination. Oriental manuscripts and magnificent Greek and Latin codices of the tenth century

are heirlooms which are hardly likely to find an appreciative owner in every generation, and their collector may congratulate himself that the treasures so skilfully brought together are now placed beyond the risk of dispersal. One cannot but regret that the Morris manuscripts were not equally fortunate.

The Bibliographical Society has opened its tenth session with a discussion on the Report of the Committee on Leathers used in Bookbinding, of which Mr. Wheatley gave an account in the last number of 'The Library.' In November Mr. Gray is to read a paper on the bookbinders, stationers, and the solitary printer who worked at Cambridge in the beginning of the sixteenth century. The other papers of the session are on 'Early Editions of Milton,' by Mr. Wynne Baxter; on 'English Book Illustration,' by Mr. Wheatley; on 'English Educational Books in the seventeenth century,' by Professor Watson; and on Lace-Books, by Mr. E. F. Strange. English subjects are thus well to the front.

Photographic processes have made it easy for booksellers to adorn their catalogues with illustrations or facsimiles of types from the books they wish to sell, and they avail themselves of these more freely every year. The custom may easily defeat its own ends, as, if pictures become hackneyed by constant appearance in catalogues, it seems likely that their value will go down. But when the pictures are chosen from books of a period very little studied, their value to workers is great. Thus I feel a personal debt of gratitude to Messrs. Pickering and Chatto, whose two catalogues, crowded with illustrations, mostly from English seventeenth-century books, have acquainted me with many engravings previously unknown. A bibliography of these English books with engraved plates would be an interesting task to undertake, and whoever undertakes it will find these two catalogues among the best of the few guides with which he can start.

From Booksellers' Catalogues to Booksellers' Advertisements is an easy step. In the third volume of 'Bibliographica,' Mr. Arber supplied other antiquaries in such matter with a starting-point by querying, "Was Philemon Stephens the first English publisher who put a List of his Publications at the end of one of his books? In 1656 Stephens printed lists of the 'Rev. John Ley's other works,' and 'A Catalogue of the other Books published by Dr. Owen, and sold by Philemon Stephens at the Gilded Lion, Paul's Churchyard.'" I had never heard of these lists, or thought of the question, when Mr. Arber wrote, but his query was an invitation to keep one's eyes open, and I have since found several lists which seem to be earlier. Thus 'David Dickson's Brief Explication of the first Fifty Psalms,' printed by T. M. for Ralph Smith, 1653, has at the end a list of twenty 'books printed for Ralph Smith at the Bible in Cornhill, near the Royal Exchange,' and the same author's 'Short Explanation of the Epistle of St. Paul to the Hebrews, Cambridge, printed by Roger Daniel for Francis Eglesfield and are to be sold at the Marygold in Paul's Churchyard 1649,' has at the end the notice, 'Courteous Reader, These Books following are printed and sold by Francis Eglesfield at the Marigold in Paul's Churchyard,' followed by a list of seventy-two books, mostly of divinity, but including Herrick's 'Hesperides.' Another early list is of 'Books printed for Humphrey Moseley' at the end of Brome's 'Five New Playes,' 1653. All this is an excellent example of the usefulness of having a date round which to work. Without Mr. Arber's tentative date for the first Publisher's List these earlier ones might have passed unnoted; but as soon as a bibliographer has the courage to hazard a guess (and Mr. Arber's was very near the mark) it becomes easy for others to improve on it.

ALFRED W. POLLARD.

INDEX.

- Abingdon, printing at, 246.
- Acrostics, revealing authorship of 'Testament of Love' and 'Hypnerotomachia Poliphili,' 85 *sq.*
- Admission to Public Libraries in Great Britain, article on, 210-217.
- Age of admission to various Public Libraries, 214.
- Allan, George, private press of, at Blackwell Grange, 245.
- Allnutt, W. H., notes by, on the introduction of printing presses into the smaller towns of England and Wales (1750-1800), 242-259; on James Gaver as a printer, 384-388.
- Alnwick, printing at, 254.
- Alphabet, affords simplest method of classification, but needs supplement, 83, 88, 90.
- American Library Association, system of co-operative cataloguing started by, 106 *sq.*, 224; Melvil Dewey's connection with, 337.
- American Notes, 106 *sq.*, 218 *sq.*
- Ames, Joseph, part of his collection of titlepages now at British Museum, 332.
- Anderson, H. C. L., report on details of his management of Sydney Free Public Library, 183-185.
- Anderson, John, his catalogue of books printed at Belfast, 342, 347.
- Anderton, Basil, catalogue of books on the fine arts at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 85.
- Anne Boleyn, Queen, bindings stamped with her arms, 233.
- Antiquaries, Society of, collection of ballads and proclamation, 18.
- Ashby-de-la-Zouch, printing at, 244.
- Athenæum Club Library, outcry in 1842 as to condition of books of, 312.
- Augsburg, woodcuts in early books printed at, 195.
- Australasia, allusion to, in the 'De Missione Legatorum Japonensium,' 182; Petherick collection of books about, 260 *sq.*; Library Association of, 261.
- Australia, proposed federal library for, 260.
- Avignon, early experiments in printing at, 324.
- Axon, W. E. A., articles by: 'The Juvenile Library,' 67-81; 'Cornaro in English,' 120-129; 'The Licensing of Montagu's "Miscellanea Spirituality,"' 269-273; the Church Library at Michelstadt im Odenwald, 405-412; Note on John Skot and Robert Copland, 432 *sq.*
- Aylesbury, printing at, 249.
- Bacon, Francis, garbles quotation from Montaigne, 6; quotations from, in Walton's 'Angler,' 7 *sq.*; Robert Barker accused of bribing, 366.
- Bagford, John, his collections of ballads, title-pages, etc., 15 *sq.*; note on those at the British Museum attributed to him, 331 *sq.*; his reference to Roger Norton, 373.
- Baker, E. A., on Book-Reviews, 415.
- Ballinger, John, article on Admission to Public Libraries in Great Britain, 210-217.
- Banbury, printing at, 246.
- Bancroft, Thomas, vicar of Bolton, 74.
- Barker, Christopher, I., royal printer, notice of, 353.

- Barker, Christopher, II., eldest son of Robert Barker, 354; marries Sarah Norton, 356; concerned in Barker and Norton's disputes, 357 *sqq.*
- Barker, Christopher, III., grandson of Robert Barker, printer as his grandfather's deputy for Charles I. at York, Nottingham, etc., 369; claims King's Printing House on Restoration, 371 *sq.*; assigns his rights to Hills, etc., 373.
- Barker, Matthew, youngest son of Robert Barker, tries to eject mortgagees from his father's printing house, 370.
- Barker, Robert, I., royal printer, article on his printing house and lawsuits, 353-375.
- Barker, Robert, II., second son of Robert I., 354, 367.
- Bedford, printing at, 252.
- 'Benione, the herb,' 10.
- Berlin Royal Library, its resources, 280.
- Berwick-on-Tweed, printing at, 242.
- Besançon, Jules de, one of Vêrard's artists, 324.
- Bible, English version of 1611, Robert Barker's editions of, 354, 359, 362; asserted payment by Barker of £3,500 for the translation, 370; reference to the conveyance in 1664 of a moiety of the manuscript, 373: the 'Gutenberg Bible,' article on, by R. Proctor, 60-66; probable number of copies printed, 65; price of, 65: Malermi Bible, illustrations in, 205, 207.
- Bibliographical experts, need of, in libraries, 240 *sq.*
- Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, career of Léopold Delisle at, 1, 2.
- Bill, John, lawsuits with Robert Barker as to King's Printing House, 355-373.
- Binding. *See* Bookbinding.
- Bolton, printing at, 244.
- Bonifacius, Jo., lost edition of his 'De honesta puerorum institutione,' printed at Macao before 1590, 175.
- Bookbinder's ticket, early English example of, 332.
- Bookbinding, brief history of, in England, quoted, 426; details of, at St. Louis Public Library, 25 *sqq.*; leather used for, 311-320; 'Forgeries in,' 389-395; 'Some popular errors as to old bindings,' 231-237; stamps on, in Michelstadt Library, 406; suggested specifications for both valuable and ordinary books, 334 *sq.*
- Book-carriers at Library of Congress, 282-292.
- Book Prices in the fifteenth century, 191; review of Slater's 'Book Prices Current,' 91-94; of W. Jaggard's Index to, 420-423.
- Booksellers' advertisements, 436.
- Boosé, J. R., articles on the libraries of Greater Britain, 183-189, 260-268; addendum to, 433; review of his 'Supplement to the Catalogue of the Royal Colonial Institute,' 428.
- Bosworth, printing at, 248.
- Bourke, Thomas, printer at Waterford, 343.
- Bradford, printing at, 252.
- Branch libraries, use of, should not disqualify for use of Central Library also, 213.
- Brandis, Lucas, of Lübeck, initials used by, 47 *sqq.*
- Brant, Sebastian, his interest in woodcuts, 198 *sq.*
- Brent, Sir Nathaniel, as licenser of the press (1647), 269-271.
- Brentford, printing at, 245.
- Bridges, Rev. B., private press of, 247.
- Bridgewater, printing at, 245.
- Brighton, printing at, 250.
- 'British Classics,' cost of Whittingham reprints of, 155.
- British Columbia Legislative Library, progress of, 267 *sq.*
- British Museum, collections of title-pages at, 331 *sq.*; completion of the Catalogue of Printed Books, 102 *sq.*; cp. 227 *sq.*, 414; 'Guide to the Exhibition in the King's Library,' reviewed, 423-428; Panizzi's career at, 225-230.
- Broadsides, W. Y. Fletcher on Collectors of, 12-19.

- Brooklyn Public Library, circular of trustees as to qualifications of a librarian, 218-220.
- Brougham, Lord, helps Panizzi, 226.
- Brown, J. D., article on Descriptive Cataloguing, 135-140.
- Browne, John, bookbinder, c. 1582, his ticket, 332.
- Buckingham, printing at, 249.
- Buckley, James, his papers on Waterford Printing, 341.
- Bunyan, J., note on first edition of his 'Pilgrim's Progress,' 330 sq.
- Burton, Rob., collected broadsides, 12 sq.
- Byddell, John, relations with Wynkyn de Worde, 385.
- Cabot Bibliography, review of Mr. G. P. Winship's, 94-99.
- Caddie, Mr., note of his paper on libraries in the Potteries, 417.
- Caesaris and Stoll, account of their press at Paris, 326.
- Caillaud, Antoine, probably printed 'Eruditorium Penitentiale,' ascribed to an Angoulême press, 328.
- Campion, Edmund, controversy as to his execution, 108 sq.
- Cards, article on 'printed catalogue cards from a central bureau,' 130-134; American Library Association issue of, 224.
- Carlyle, Thomas, quarrel with Panizzi, 230.
- Carthusians of Ferrara, initials in their Missal of 1503, 56 sq.
- Cary, H. F., Panizzi's promotion over the head of, 226.
- Catalogues, article on 'the problem of the printed catalogue, with a solution,' by L. S. Jast, 141-146; comparison of arrangement of, with that of Directories, 82-90; of Early English Books, different systems on which they may be arranged, 222 sq.; *see also* British Museum; Class Catalogues; Dictionary Catalogues.
- Cataloguing, article on 'Descriptive Cataloguing,' by J. D. Brown, 135-140; British Museum, 91; Rules of, 227; Rules of, in Germany, 278. *See also* Co-operative Cataloguing.
- Caxton, W., possibly intended by John Rue to be his executor, 106.
- Central Catalogue of the Prussian Libraries, article on, 274-281.
- Cervicornus, initials used at Cologne by, 53.
- Chatham, printing at, 258.
- Chelmsford, printing at, 245.
- Cheltenham, editions of Jones's translation of Cornaro published at, 125; printing at, 253.
- Chemists, book-delivery stations at, 24.
- Chesterfield, printing at, 248.
- Children, admission of, to Public Libraries, 214 sq.
- China, account of, in the 'De Missionem Legatorum Japonensium,' 181 sq.; first European printing in, 172 sq.
- Chippenham, printing at, 245.
- Chiswick Press, article by H. R. Plomer on the early accounts of, 147-163.
- Christopher, S., woodcut of, in a Ferrara Missal, 205 sq.
- Churchill, Lord Randolph, reduces annual grant to British Museum, 228.
- Clarke, Archibald, article on Lessing as a librarian, 376-383.
- Class-Catalogues, should have a chart of headings attached to them, 83 sq.
- Class Lists, revival of, 142, 418.
- Classification, valuable when it can be seen, 84 sq.; should be on principles which even a very ignorant person can understand, 89.
- Claudin, Anatole, his 'Histoire de l'Imprimerie en France,' notices of, 102, 223; review of Vol. i., 321-329; his pamphlet on 'Les faussaires de livres,' 394.
- Cobden-Sanderson, T. J., chairman of committee on leathers for bookbinding, 313.
- Cobham, Viscount, hints by, on the preservation of books and bindings, 319.
- Cockerell, Douglas, secretary of committee on leathers for bookbinding, 313.

- Cockerell, Sydney, his work on the projected catalogue of William Morris's library, 116.
- Coleman, James, of Southampton, his paper on the presses of Waterford and Kilkenny, 341.
- Collectors of Broad-sides, article by W. Y. Fletcher, 12-19.
- Colombo Museum Library, progress of, 268.
- Colonial Institute, Supplement to Catalogue of, reviewed, 428.
- Colonial Libraries, articles on, by J. R. Boosé, 183-189, 260-268.
- Columbia College, Melvil Dewey's work at, 338.
- Columna, Franciscus, authorship of 'Hypnerotomachia Poliphili' announced in an acrostic, 85 sq.
- Congleton, printing at, 255.
- Co-operative Cataloguing, article on 'Printed Catalogue Cards from a Central Bureau,' by Melvil Dewey, 130-134; American Library Association, system of, 106 sq., 224; Central Catalogue of Prussian Libraries, 274-281.
- Copland, Robert, relations with John Skot, 432.
- Copyright Act, enforcement of British Museum's claims under, 229; unsatisfactory working of, in Australia, 187.
- Cork, early printing at, 345 sq.
- Cornaro, Luigi, article by W. E. A. Axon on English translations of his 'Trattato della Vita Sobria,' 120-129; allusion to, 10.
- Coster, Heinrich, bookbinder of Lübeck, 66.
- Crawford, Earl of, collection of broad-sides, 19; sale of his manuscript to John Rylands Library, 434.
- Crediton, printing at, 248.
- Crunden, F. W., final article on 'How things are done in one American Library' (St. Louis), 20-43.
- Cumulative indexes of accessions, 145 sq.
- Daniel, George, his collection of ballads, 18.
- Darlington, printing at, 246.
- Darrell, Sir Marmaduke, quarrel between Barker and Norton referred to, for arbitration, 360.
- Davenport, Cyril, articles by, on 'Some Popular Errors as to Old Bindings,' 231-237; on 'Forgeries in Bookbinding,' 389-395.
- 'Defensorium Curatorum,' sold at Inglis sale, wrongly attributed to Colard Mansion, 92.
- Delisle, Léopold, portrait and biographical sketch of, 1-3.
- Delivery Stations for St. Louis Public Library books, mostly at Drug Stores, 24.
- De Quincey, Thomas, wins 'Juvenile Library' prizes for a translation from Horace, 68, 75 sq., 80 sq.
- Descriptive Cataloguing, article by J. D. Brown, 135-140.
- Dethroned books, 72.
- Devizes, printing at, 246.
- Devonport, printing at, 246.
- Dewey, Melvil, article on 'Printed Catalogue Cards from a Central Bureau,' 130-134; on 'The Faculty Library,' 238-241; portrait and biographical sketch of, 337-340.
- Diane de Poitiers, bindings for Henri II. erroneously ascribed to her ownership, 235.
- 'Diary of Lady Willoughby,' 1844-48, cost of printing editions of, 160 sq.
- Dictionary catalogues discussed, 415, 418 sqq.
- Dinckmut, Conrad, printer of illustrated books, 197, 198.
- Directories, a Meditation on, article by A. W. Pollard, 82-90.
- Dix, E. R. McC., on Irish Provincial Printing, 341-348.
- Dobson, Austin, 'On certain quotations in Walton's Angler,' 4-11.
- 'Dog Fiend,' by Marryat, descriptive catalogue entry for, 140.
- Donations and exchanges, management of, at St. Louis Public Library, 34 sqq.
- Dorchester, printing at, 250.
- Doubleday, W. E., on Dictionary Catalogues, 418.

- Drug Stores, book-delivery stations at, 24.
- Dublin piracy of Richardson's 'Sir Charles Grandison,' 398-400.
- Dudley, printing at, 257.
- Duplicates, Lessing's views as to the disposal of, 379 *sq.*
- Du Pré, Jean, notes on, from Claudin's 'Histoire de l'Imprimerie en France,' 327 *sq.*
- Durban Public Library, note on, 433.
- Dyson, Humphrey, 19; acted as counsel in case of *Barker v. Norton*, 362.
- Dziatzko, Dr., his cataloguing rules, 278.
- East, Thomas, printer, article on, by H. R. Plomer, 298-310.
- England and Wales, notes on introduction of printing into the smaller towns of, 242-259.
- English books printed before 1641, notice of Cambridge Catalogue of, 222 *sq.*; prospects of a general catalogue of, 103 *sq.*
- English history to 1485, notice of a bibliography of, 221 *sq.*
- Engravings on copper contrasted with woodcuts, 193.
- Eve, Nicholas and Clovis, bindings doubtfully ascribed to, 236.
- 'Evelina,' cost of Whittingham edition of, 158.
- Evelyn, John, variations in copies of first edition of his essay on 'Public Employment,' 349-352.
- Exchanges and donations, management of, at St. Louis Public Library, 34 *sqq.*
- Exshaw, Sanders, and Wilson, pirate Richardson's 'Sir Charles Grandison,' 398-400.
- Faculty Library, article on the, by Melvil Dewey, 238-241.
- Fairchild, Miss S. C., note on co-operative cataloguing, 106 *sq.*; American Notes by, 218-220.
- Falmouth, printing at, 242.
- Faraday, Prof., on use of gas in libraries, 312.
- Ferrar, Nicholas, receives copy of Herbert's translation of Cornaro, 122.
- Ferrara Missal, woodcut of S. Christopher from, 205 *sq.*
- Feyjoo, Benito, his criticism of Cornaro, 128.
- Fiction, method of lessening the demand for bad novels, 37-41.
- Field, John, official printer to the Commonwealth, 370.
- Flesher, Miles, his mortgage on Barker's printing office, 368, 370.
- Fletcher, W. Y., on Collectors of Broad-sides, 12-19.
- Florence, Lucas Antonius of, initial used by, at Verona, 57.
- Fogel, Hans, bookbinder of Erfurt, 66.
- Forgeries in Bookbinding, article by Cyril Davenport, 389-395.
- Forks, date of first use of, in Europe, 180 *sq.*
- Fortescue, G. K., address as President of the Library Association, 413 *sq.*
- Foscolo, Ugo, advice to Panizzi, 226.
- Fox, W. J., wins 'Juvenile Library' prize, 69.
- Free postage of library books in New South Wales, 183.
- French provincial literary societies, 1.
- Frezzi, Bishop, Florentine illustrations of his 'Quatregio,' 200, 202.
- Frisner and Sensenschmidt, of Nuremberg, initials from Bible printed by, 44 *sq.*
- Furter, M., initials used by, 53 *sq.*
- Gainsborough, printing at, 249.
- Garnett, R., on the 'De Missione Legatorum Japonensium' (Macao, 1590), 172-182; introduction to article on Mechanical Book-Carriers in the Library of Congress, 282 *sq.*; note as to an English binder's ticket, 332 *sq.*
- Gas in libraries, investigation as to, in 1842, 312; in 1900, 316 *sqq.*
- Gaver, James, executor to Wynkyn de Worde, discovery of his having been a printer as well as a stationer, 384-388; his will, 387.
- Gay's 'Fables,' 1796, cost of printing, 151.

- Gering, Ulrich, his career as a printer, 325 *sq.*
 German woodcuts, 194-199.
 Ghotan, Bartol., initial used by, at Lübeck, 49.
 Gilbert, Sir J. T., his library acquired by Dublin Corporation, 346.
 Glynd, Sussex, printing at, 246.
 Goa, first printing press at, 174.
 Gravesend, printing at, 253.
 Gray's 'Poems,' 1800, cost of printing, 153.
 Green, Bernard R., on Mechanical Book-Carriers in use at Library of Congress, 285-297.
 Grenville, Thomas, friendship for Panizzi, 226, 228.
 Gross, Charles, notice of his bibliography, 'The Sources and Literature of English History to about 1485,' 221 *sq.*
 Grüniger, Joh., of Strassburg, initials used by, 49-52.
 Gualtieri, Guido, his account of the Japanese ambassadors to Rome, 177.
 Guarantees as a condition of admission to Public Libraries, 210-217.
 Guildford, printing at, 245.
 Gutenberg, the 'Gutenberg' Bible, article by R. Proctor, 60-66.
 Hakewill, George, Izaak Walton's borrowings from, 9.
 Halifax, printing at, 244.
 Hardouin, Gilles and Germain, their coloured illustrations in 'Horæ,' 323.
 Harper, Thomas, East's printing materials pass to, 310.
 Harvey, L., account against Whittinghams for engravings, 162.
 Hearne, on collections of ballads, 14 *sq.*
 Heber, R., ballads in his collection, 17 *sq.*
 Heinemann, Dr. von, opinion on Lessing as a librarian quoted, 377.
 Henley-on-Thames, printing at, 250.
 Henri II., his monogram, 235.
 Henry VIII., bindings stamped with his arms, 232.
 Herbert, George, quotations from, in 'Walton's Angler,' 7; his translation of Cornaro's 'Trattato della Vita Sobria,' 121-123.
 Hertford, printing at, 247.
 Hexham, printing at, 251.
 Hickes, Thomas, translator of Lucian, quotation from, in 'Walton's Angler,' 6.
 Hills, Henry, official printer to the Commonwealth, 370.
 Hinckley, printing at, 248.
 Horsham, printing at, 252.
 Horsleydown, printing at, 249.
 Huddersfield, printing at, 250.
 Hunsdown House, Blackfriars, Norton removes the King's Printing House to, 367.
 Hunt, Isaac, fulsome notes by, to list of subscribers to his son's 'Juvenilia,' 76.
 Hunt, J. H. Leigh, wins 'Juvenile Library' prizes for a translation from Horace, etc., 68, 71 *sqq.*, 77 *sq.*; his 'Juvenilia,' 76.
 Huntingdon, printing at, 247.
 'Hypnerotomachia Poliphili,' woodcuts in Aldine edition of, 208 *sq.*
 Illustrated books in the fifteenth century, article by A. W. Pollard, 190-209.
 Ilminster, printing at, 251.
 Incunabula, seemingly inexhaustible supply of, 93; at Church library of Michelstadt im Odenwald, 409-412.
 Indexes, in Class-Catalogues, insatiable from frequent use, 83.
 Inglis Sale, 91 *sq.*
 Ingold, cut from his 'Guldin Spiel' (Augsburg, 1472), 194.
 Initial Letters, article by Dr. Oscar Jennings on some fifteenth century examples of, 44-59.
 Irish piracy of Richardson's 'Sir Charles Grandison,' 398-400.
 Irish Provincial Printing prior to 1701, article by E. R. McC. Dix, 341-348.
 Italy, woodcuts in books, printed in, 200-209.
 Japanese Ambassadors, article on the 'De Missionem Legatorum Japonensium' (Macao, 1590), 172-182.

- Japanese Art, earliest European reference to, 179.
- Jast, L. S., article on 'The Problem of the Printed Catalogue, with a possible solution,' 141-146.
- Jennings, Dr. Oscar, on some old initial letters, 44-59.
- Jenson, Nicolas, his supposed mission to Mainz, 324 *sq.*
- Jones, W., translates Cornaro's 'Trattato della Vita Sobria,' 124 *sq.*
- Junius Letters, 1800, cost of printing, 154.
- Juvenile Department at St. Louis Public Library, 20.
- Juvenile Library or Monthly Preceptor, article on prizes offered by the magazine so-called, 67-81.
- Katherine de Medici, monogram used by, 235.
- Katherine of Aragon, Queen, bindings stamped with her arms, 233.
- Ketham, Johannes, coloured woodcuts in his 'Fasciculus Medicinæ,' 208.
- Kelmscott Press, sale-prices of books printed at, 93.
- Kenilworth, printing at, 249.
- Kidderminster, printing at, 252.
- Kilkenny, seventeenth century press at, 345.
- King's Printing House under the Stuarts, article on, 353-375.
- Kipling, Rudyard, sale-prices of his rarer books, 92.
- Knoblochster, H., initials used by at Strassburg, 49 *sq.*
- Lamb, Charles, on Walton's 'Angler,' 4.
- Lando, Ortensio, author of the Paradox appended to Cornaro's 'Trattato della Vita Sobria,' 123.
- Langer, librarian at Wolfenbüttel, his complaints of Lessing, 378.
- Language, division by, as a means of splitting large catalogues into manageable volumes, 89.
- Leathers for Bookbinding, article on, by H. B. Wheatley, 311-320.
- Legatt, John, the printer who attended Charles I. at Newcastle on Robert Barker's behalf, 368 *sq.*
- Le Gascon (Jean Gillède ?), bindings erroneously ascribed to, 236.
- Lehener, Paul, succeeds Hans Foge as a binder at Erfurt, 66.
- Le Rouge, family of printers, uncritical glorification of, 323.
- Lessing, as a librarian, article by Archibald Clarke, 376-383.
- Lessio, Lionardo, his 'Hygiasticon,' 121 *sqq.*; Iz. Walton's reference to, 10.
- Lewen, Thomas, ironmonger of London, 298 *sq.*
- Librarian, resolution of Brooklyn Library trustees as to qualifications of, 218-220.
- Librarians, the learning of, 82; need of librarians specially devoted to reference work, 239 *sqq.*
- Librarianship, aims of, 41-43; Melvil Dewey's share in its development, 337-340.
- Libraries, conditions of admission to, 210-217; how far do they absorb rare books, 93; Public Library Statistics, 164-171. *See also* Berlin, Bibliothèque Nationale, Branch Libraries, British Museum, Colonial Libraries, Library of Congress, Michelstadt, Providence, Prussian Libraries, St. Louis Public Library, Wolfenbüttel.
- Libraries of Greater Britain, articles on by J. R. Boosé, 183-189, 260-268.
- Library Association, impressions of Plymouth Conference, 413 *sqq.*
- Library Magazines or Bulletins, criticism of, 142-144.
- Library of Congress, Washington, description of mechanical book-carriers in, 282-297; should distribute catalogue cards to smaller libraries, 132-134.
- Libri, Count, doubtful bookbindings in his sale, 390.
- 'Licensing of Montagu's "Miscellanea Spiritualia,"' 269-273.
- Lichfield, printing at, 249.
- Little Gidding, Sisters of, read and possibly bound a copy of Cornaro's 'Trattato della Vita Sobria,' 121 *sq.*; embroidered bindings erroneously ascribed to, 233 *sq.*
- Local history and antiquities, pro-

- priety of writing on, in library magazines, questioned, 143.
 Loder, Robert, printer at Woodbridge, 247.
 Low Leyton, Essex, printing at, 244.
 Lowndes, Matthew, obtains writ of sequestration against Robert Barker, 363.
 Luna, Orino de, initials used by, at Venice, 55 *sq.*
 Luttrell, Narcissus, collection of broadsides, 16 *sq.*
 Lyly's 'Euphues,' publication of, 303 *sq.*
 Macao, early printing at, 172 *sqq.*
 Macaulay, Zachary, his 'Christian Observer,' 154 *sq.*; purchases type apparently for a private press, 155.
 Mackenzie, Sir G., Evelyn's answer to his praise of solitude, 349.
 Malermi Bible, woodcuts from, 205, 207.
 Malory's 'Mort d'Arthur,' early editions of, 307.
 Manitoba, Library of, Historical and Scientific Society of, 264.
 Mansion, Colard, mistaken attribution of book to, 92.
 Manuscripts, William Morris's collection of, 113-119; Lord Crawford's, 434 *sq.*
 Marie Antoinette, forged bindings purporting to have belonged to, 392.
 Market Harborough, printing at, 246.
 Martin, Peter, witness to will of John Rue, 106.
 'Martin Chuzzlewit,' descriptive catalogue entry for, 139.
 Mary, Queen of Scots, forgery of her arms on a binding, 392.
 Matz, Nicolaus, founder of Church Library at Michelstadt im Odenwald, 405 *sq.*
 Mearne, Samuel and Charles, bindings erroneously ascribed to, 234 *sq.*
 Medina, J. T., his 'Nota bibliografica sobre un libro impreso en Macao en 1590,' 174.
 Mendez Pinto's Voyages, referred to by Iz. Walton, 9.
 Michelstadt im Odenwald, article on the Church-Library at, by W. E. A. Axon, 405-412.
 Middleton, Henry, partnership with Thomas East, 300-302.
 Middlewich, printing at, 243.
 Midwinter, Daniel, publisher of two translations of Cornaro's 'Trattato della Vita Sobria,' 124 *sq.*
 Milborne Port, printing at, 248.
 Millbrook, Cornwall, printing at, 243.
 Minto, John, on Public Library Statistics, 164-171; notes of paper on the 'Bibliography of Local Literature,' 416.
 Mitchell, D. S., presentation to Public Library, Sydney, 185.
 Money deposit as a condition of admission to Public Libraries, 212.
 Montagu, Walter, licensing of his 'Miscellanea Spirituality,' article by W. E. A. Axon, 269-273.
 Montaigne, quotations from, in Walton's 'Angler,' and Bacon's 'Essays,' 5 *sqq.*
 Monthly Preceptor. *See* 'Juvenile Library.'
 Moon, Washington, his 'The Earliest Type-Printed Book' reviewed, 429 *sq.*
 Moronelli, Piero, author of a biography of Cornaro, 127.
 Morris, William, portrait and memoir of, 113-119; his admiration of the Ulm Eunuchus, 197 *sq.*
 Munday, Anthony, pamphlet against Campian, 108.
 Music books printed by Thomas East, 309.
 Nantwich, printing at, 248.
 Nardi, initial used by, at Sienna, 58.
 Newark, printing at, 250.
 Newbury, printing at, 248.
 Newcastle-under-Lyme, printing at, 249.
 Newcastle-upon-Tyne, proclamations, etc., printed there in R. Barker's name, really printed by John Legatt, 367 *sq.*
 Newport, Isle of Wight, printing at, 251.

- New South Wales, Library of Parliament, 263.
- Newspapers and periodicals, treatment of, at St. Louis Public Library, 21 *sq.*
- Northallerton, printing at, 255.
- Northumberland House, Aldersgate Street, Barker's printing house at, 359 *sq.*
- Norton, Bonham, lawsuits with Robert Barker as to King's Printing House, 355-73; fined, imprisoned for slander against the Lord Keeper, 365 *sq.*
- Norton, Roger, son of Bonham Norton, shares with his father in actions against R. Barker, etc., 364, 366 *sq.*; his petition to Charles II., 371 *sq.*; Hearne's note concerning him, 373.
- Nova Scotia Legislative Library, progress of, 189.
- Nuremberg Chronicle, woodcuts in the, 198.
- Ogle, J., note of paper on Relation of Public Library and Technical School, 418.
- O'Neill, Patrick, first printer at Belfast, 347.
- Ormerod, G. W., wins 'Juvenile Library' prize for a translation from Horace, 68, 73, 79; biographical note on, 78.
- Oxford Historical Society, subscribers to, 105.
- Pacy, Frank, notes of paper on the 'Reference Library v. the Lending Department,' 416.
- Pamphlets, treatment of, at St. Louis Public Library, 36 *sq.*
- Panizzi, Antony, portrait and memoir of, 225-230.
- Panunzio, Rappresentazione di San Panunzio, story of, and Florentine woodcut from, 204 *sq.*
- Panzer, arrangement of his 'Annales Typographici,' 87.
- Paper, notice at St. Louis Library as to books printed on bad paper, 39.
- Patingham, printing at, 242.
- Peacock, Thomas Love, wins 'Juvenile Library' prize with a poem on History and Biography, 69.
- Pellechet, Mlle., notice of, 100 *sq.*
- Pepys, Samuel, his collection of ballads, 15 *sq.*
- Peterborough, printing at, 244.
- Petherick, E. A., his collection of books about Australasia, 260 *sq.*
- Petytt, John, witness to will of John Rue, 106.
- Pienne, Peter de, printer at Waterford, 344; at Cork, 345 *sq.*
- Pigouchet, Philippe, his illustrated 'Horæ,' 323.
- Plomer, H. R., note as to will of John Rue, of Frankfort, 105 *sq.*; articles on Stephen Vallenger, 108-112; on Thomas East, printer, 298-310; on the King's Printing House under the Stuarts, 353-375.
- Pollard, Alfred W., articles by: 'A Meditation on Directories,' 82-90; Book Illustration in the Fifteenth Century, 190-209; Notes on Books and Work, 100-107; 221-224; 330-336.
- Ponte, Gotardus de, initials used by at Como, 58 *sq.*
- Pontefract, printing at, 249.
- Poole, printing at, 245.
- Pope, Alexander, requested to celebrate the invention of printing, 403.
- Potteries, note of paper on the Libraries in the, 417.
- Prescot, Lancashire, printing at, 250.
- Prices of Books. *See* Book-Prices.
- Printing, cost of, 1794-1848, 151-161; history of, in the fifteenth century, summarized in Mr. Proctor's 'Index to the Early Printed Books in the British Museum,' 86 *sq.*; notes of introduction into smaller towns of England and Wales (1750-1890), 242-259; protest against monopolies in, 303.
- Private presses (1750-1800), Mr. Bromwich's, 242; George Allan's, 245; Rev. B. Bridges, 247; Cowper's, 251.
- Proctor, R., on the 'Gutenberg' Bible, 60-66; criticism of his 'Index to the Early Printed Books at the British Museum,' 86 *sq.*; cp. 328.

- Prout Dr., on use of gas in libraries, 313.
- Providence, R. I., note on John Carter Brown Library at, 333.
- Prussian Libraries, central catalogue of, 274-281.
- Puckle's Club, cuts from, 159.
- Pynson, Richard, brief account of, quoted, 424.
- Queensland Parliamentary Library, progress of, 188.
- Quinn, Mr., on Dictionary Catalogues, 418 *sq.*
- Ramsgate, printing at, 252.
- Ratdolt, Erhard, initials used by, at Augsburg, 53 *sq.*; use of decorative borders, by, 200.
- Ratepayers should be allowed to use Public Libraries without guarantors, 211.
- Rawlinson, Richard, bequeathed collection of proclamations and ballads to Bodleian, 17.
- Reading Lists, at St. Louis Public Library, 37 *sqq.*
- Reading Room of the British Museum, Panizzi's designs for, 229.
- Redgrave, G. R., on Evelyn's Essay on variations in copies of first edition of 'Publick Employment,' 349-352.
- Reference Department in Public Libraries, notes of paper on, 416.
- Reference Librarian, his functions, 239 *sq.*
- Reigate, printing at, 252.
- Reviews, 91-99; 221-223; 321-329; 420-431; discussion on, 415.
- Richardson, Samuel, as a printer, article on, by W. B. Thorne, 396-404.
- Richel, Bernard, of Basel, initials from Bible printed by, 46.
- Richmond, Surrey, printing at, 251.
- Ripon, printing at, 258.
- Rochester, printing at, 246.
- Roxburghe Ballads, 17 *sq.*
- Royal Bindings, trade stamped bindings erroneously described as, 232.
- Rue, John, of Frankfort, his will proved in England (1492), probably a bookseller, 105 *sq.*
- Sackville, Charles, Earl of Dorset, collector of ballads, 14.
- St. Louis, final article on working of the Public Library at, by F. W. Crunden, 20-43.
- Sande, Eduardus de, author of 'De Missione Legatorum Japonensium,' 173, 182.
- Savile, Sir Henry, quarrel between Barker and Norton referred to, for arbitration, 360.
- Savonarola, illustrated Florentine editions of his pamphlets, 203.
- Sayle, C. Catalogue of English books printed before 1641 in Univ. Lib., Cambridge, 103; review of vol. i., 222 *sq.*
- Schöffler, Peter, characteristics as a printer, 60.
- School Prizes, erroneously described as royal bindings, 233.
- Schott, Martin, of Strassburg, initials used by, 50 *sq.*
- Schwenke, Paul, review of his work on the 'Gutenberg' Bible, 60-66.
- Selden, John, his broadside ballads acquired by Pepys, 13 *sq.*
- Sevenoaks, printing at, 248.
- Shakespeare, cuts from Whittingham editions of, 148-155.
- Shakespeare's Seven Ages of Man, 1800, cost of printing, 153.
- Sharpe, John, his 'British Classics,' 155.
- Shoreham, printing at, 243.
- Sinclair, Sir John, his criticism of Cornaro, 128.
- Sixtus V., reception of Japanese envoys by, 173.
- Skot, John, relations with Robert Copland, 432.
- Slater, J. H., review of his Book Prices current for 1899-1900, 91-94; of the Index to the first ten years of, 420-423.
- Slave trade justified in the 'De Missione Legatorum Japonensium,' 181.
- Smith, Timothy, his translation of Cornaro, 125 *sq.*
- Smith, William, second printer at Cork, 346.
- Snodham, Thomas, East's copyrights transferred to, 309.
- Society of Arts Committee on

- Leathers for Bookbinding, article on report of, 311-320, 334 *sq.*
 'Soufflet Vert' printing house at Paris, 327.
 Southampton, printing at, 245.
 South Australia Public Library, progress of, 187, 262.
 Southey, Robert, invective by, against magazine prizes, 68 *sq.*
 Spalding, printing at, 247.
 Stafford, printing at, 247.
 Stansby, William, East's copyrights pass from Snodham to, 310.
 Statistics of Public Libraries, article by J. Minto, 164-171.
 Stevenson, R. L., sale prices of his Davos-Platz books, 92.
 Stockport, printing at, 255.
 Stock-taking, at St. Louis Public Library, 31-34.
 Stockton-on-Tees, printing at, 250.
 Strawberry Hill Press, 243.
 Sunderland, printing at, 244.
 Sunlight, action of, on leather bindings, 318.
 Sydney Free Public Library, progress of, 183 *sq.*
 Tamworth, printing at, 244.
 Tennyson, Lord, autograph dedication of poems of 1850, presented to Public Library of South Australia, 262.
 'Testament of Love,' authorship of, 58.
 Thomason, Geo., his collection of Civil War Tracts, 13 *sq.*
 Thorne, W. B., on Samuel Richardson as a printer, 396-404.
 Todi, Jacopone da, Florentine illustration from his 'Laude,' 201.
 Topsell, Edward, Iz. Walton's quotations from, 9.
 Toronto Public Library, conflict of Trustees of, with City Council, 188 *sq.*, 265.
 Totnes, printing at, 250.
 'True-Briton' newspaper, Samuel Richardson's connection with, 397.
 Tunbridge Wells, printing at, 251.
 Types, trimming of, in 42-line Bible, 62 *sqq.*
 Ulm, woodcuts in books printed at, 195 *sq.*
 University of the State of New York, Melvil Dewey's work at, 338.
 Usk, Thomas, author of the 'Testament of Love,' 85.
 Utttoxeter, printing at, 252.
 Uxbridge, printing at, 248.
 Valignani, Father Alessandro, accompanies Japanese envoys to Rome, 173.
 Vallenger, Stephen, imprisoned for defending Campian, article on his books, by H. R. Plomer, 108-112.
 Victoria Public Library, progress of, 187.
 Wagener, real name of Peter 'Caesaris,' 326.
 Waldenses, account of a manuscript containing treatises against, at Michelstadt, 408.
 Waldfoghel, his experiments in printing at Avignon, their true character, 324.
 Wallsall, printing at, 249.
 Walton, Iz., Mr. Austin Dobson 'On certain quotations in Walton's Angler,' 4-11.
 Wantage, printing at, 246.
 Warton, Dr. Thomas, Izaak Walton's indebtedness to, 8.
 Warwick, printing at, 243.
 Waterford, notes on early printing at, 342-344.
 Wayland, John, wrongly asserted to have printed at the Sign of the Sun, 386.
 Westwood, Thomas, author of 'The Quest of the Sancgreall,' 4 *n.*
 Weymouth, printing at, 253.
 Wheatley, H. B., article on Leathers for Bookbinding, 311-320.
 Whitby, printing at, 252.
 Whitchurch, Edward, succeeded Gaver and Byddell at the Sign of the Sun, 386.
 White, Henry Kirke, wins 'Juvenile Library' prize for essay, 68 *sq.*
 Whittingham Ledgers, article by H. R. Plomer on, 147-163.
 Wigan, printing at, 244.
 William III. accompanied by travelling press during Irish campaign, 347.
 Willoughby, Diary of Lady, cost of printing, 160 *sq.*
 Winnipeg, Public Library, 264.

- Winship, G. P., review of his 'Cabot Bibliography,' 94-99.
 Wisbeach, printing at, 247.
 Wise Bequest books at Sydney Public Library, accidental sale of some of, 184 *sq.*
 Withdrawals, system of recording, at St. Louis Public Library, 30 *sq.*
 Witnesses to signatures of guarantors in Public Libraries, 214.
 Wokingham, printing at, 247.
 Wolfenbüttel, Ducal Library, under Lessing's keepership, 376-383.
- Wood, Anthony à, his collection of ballads in the Bodleian, 14 *sq.*
 Woodbridge, printing at, 247.
 Woodcuts contrasted with engravings on copper, 192 *sq.*
 Wycombe, printing at, 248.
 Wynne Library, 16.
 Yarmouth, printing at, 243.
 York, proclamations, etc., printed there in R. Barker's name really printed by Christopher Barker, 369.
 Zainer, G., of Augsburg, initials from Bible presented by, 45.

CHISWICK PRESS : PRINTED BY CHARLES WHITTINGHAM AND CO.
 TOOKS COURT, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.

LIBRARY
 JUN 27 1901

SOME USEFUL LIBRARY AIDS.

THE CONTENTS-SUBJECT INDEX.

TO GENERAL AND PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

Large Post 8vo, Cloth Gilt (750 pp.), 10s. 6d.

ACADEMY.—“We consider that the author has done a great service to literary workers and students.”

WESTMINSTER REVIEW.—“It has been left to this gentleman to compile a work which supplies precisely the information required by the general reader.”

SATURDAY REVIEW.—“It represents a vast amount of work, and will be prized by students of current literature.”

PUBLIC OPINION.—“We have nothing but praise for this work.”

BOOKMAN.—“Such a work as this is of inestimable value to librarians.”

SCHOOL GUARDIAN.—“This is a very valuable book of reference.”

N.B.—Over 1,000 copies of this work were subscribed for by English, Colonial and American Librarians.

“VIEWS AND MEMORANDA OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES.”

Crown Quarto, Cloth Gilt. Containing Views and Plans of Libraries, and Portraits of Librarians (about 450 Illustrations). 7s. 6d. to Subscribers. After Publication 10s. 6d. net. (If preferred unbound a reduction in price will be made.)

N.B.—Most of this edition has already been subscribed for by Public Librarians and Architects.

THE SIMPLEX SHELF FITTINGS.

The Shelves can be raised or lowered by one person without moving or disarranging the books, and in half the time required by any other system. No space is lost; no mechanism to get jammed, or otherwise out of order, or nip the fingers; no danger to Bindings by projecting metal or wooden fittings; no tilting of shelves. Two-thirds of the woodwork required with other designs can be saved, while the cost of joinery is greatly reduced. These fittings have been adopted at a large number of public libraries and other institutions, and have given every satisfaction, with testimonials from their librarians and Committees.

AUTOMATIC AND OTHER STEPS.

(SEVERAL DESIGNS.)

These Steps are used in a large number of Libraries and Offices with great saving of time, labour, and temper.

Full particulars of the above and of Magazine Racks, Book Supports, Adhesive Numbers, Book Covers and other Library Aids, and hundreds of Testimonials from the leading Library and Literary Authorities sent upon application to the

LIBRARY AIDS CO.

166A, ROMFORD ROAD, STRATFORD, LONDON, E.

MUDIE'S LIBRARY

For the CIRCULATION and SALE of all the BEST

English, French, German, Italian, Spanish
and Russian Books.

TOWN SUBSCRIPTIONS:

From ONE GUINEA per annum.

LONDON BOOK SOCIETY (for weekly exchange of Books at the houses of Subscribers) from TWO GUINEAS per annum.

COUNTRY SUBSCRIPTIONS:

From TWO GUINEAS per annum.

N.B.—Two or Three friends may UNITE IN ONE SUBSCRIPTION, and thus lessen the Cost of Carriage.

LIBRARIES AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, TOWN AND
VILLAGE CLUBS SUPPLIED ON LIBERAL TERMS.

Prospectuses and Monthly Lists of Books gratis and post free.

Cheap Parcels suitable for Village Clubs and Libraries.

The following Special Parcels of Second-hand Books are made up and offered at the low prices affixed, net for cash with order:

- | | | |
|-----|---|------|
| 50 | Complete 1 Volume Novels by Popular Authors, rebound in strong cloth, gilt lettered | 63s. |
| 50 | Volumes Assorted (25 Volumes of Travel, Biography, etc., and 25 Volumes Fiction) | 63s. |
| 100 | Complete 1 Volume Novels by favourite Authors, in the original covers | 84s. |
| 12 | Volumes of Recent Travel (demy 8vos), newly rebound in cloth, gilt lettered | 40s. |
| 16 | Volumes of Miscellaneous Biography, newly rebound in cloth | 40s. |
| 20 | Volumes of Miscellaneous Books, newly rebound in cloth | 40s. |

Full particulars on application.

MUDIE'S LIBRARY, LIMITED,

30-34, NEW OXFORD STREET,

141, BROMPTON RD., S.W., & 48, QUEEN VICTORIA ST., E.C., LONDON;
AND AT BARTON ARCADE, MANCHESTER.



